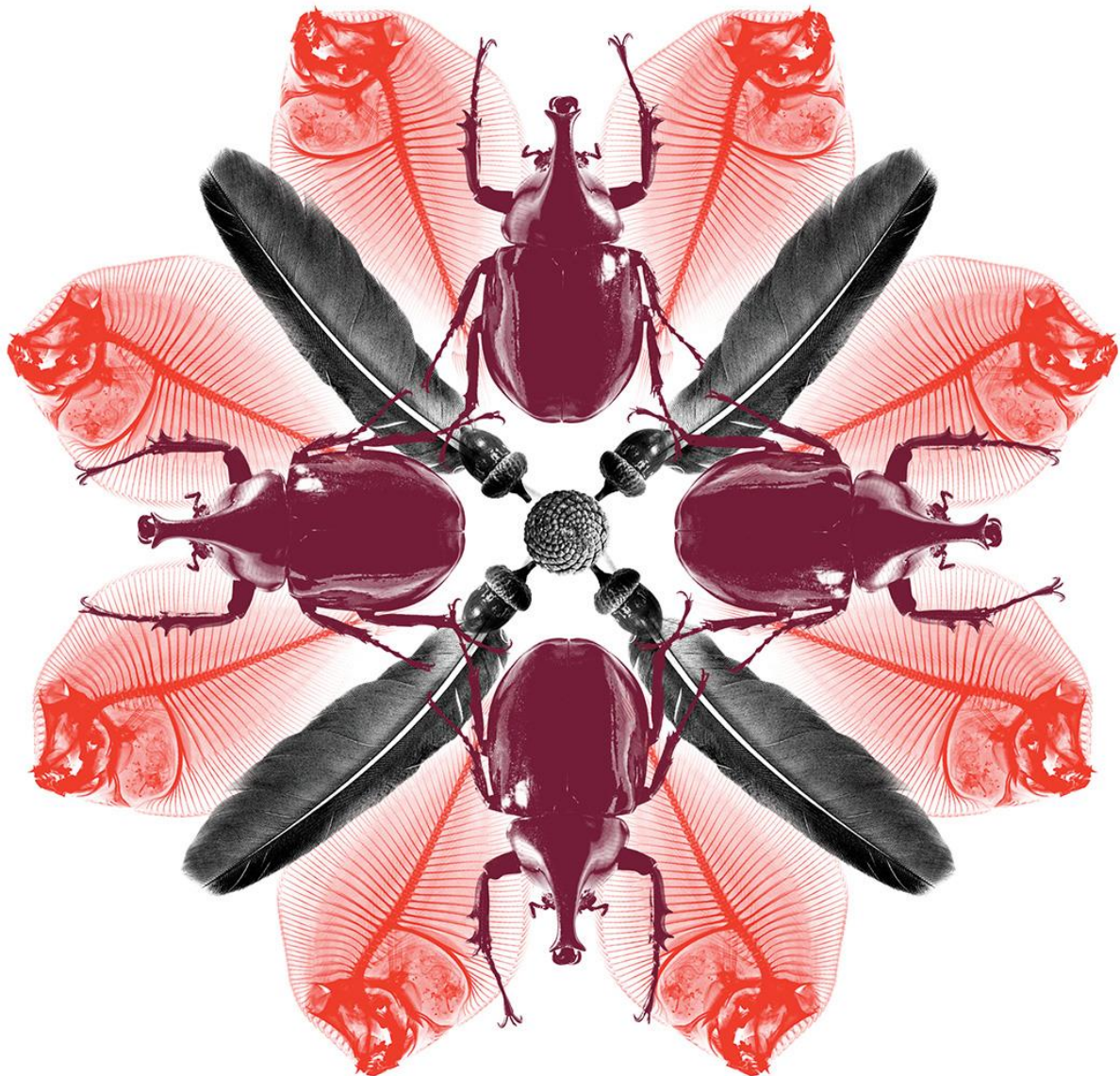




Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources**

Final report for the non-regulated analysis of existing policy for fresh nectarine fruit from China

April 2016



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Cataloguing data

Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources 2016, *Final report for the non-regulated analysis of existing policy for fresh nectarine fruit from China*, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra.

This publication is available at agriculture.gov.au.

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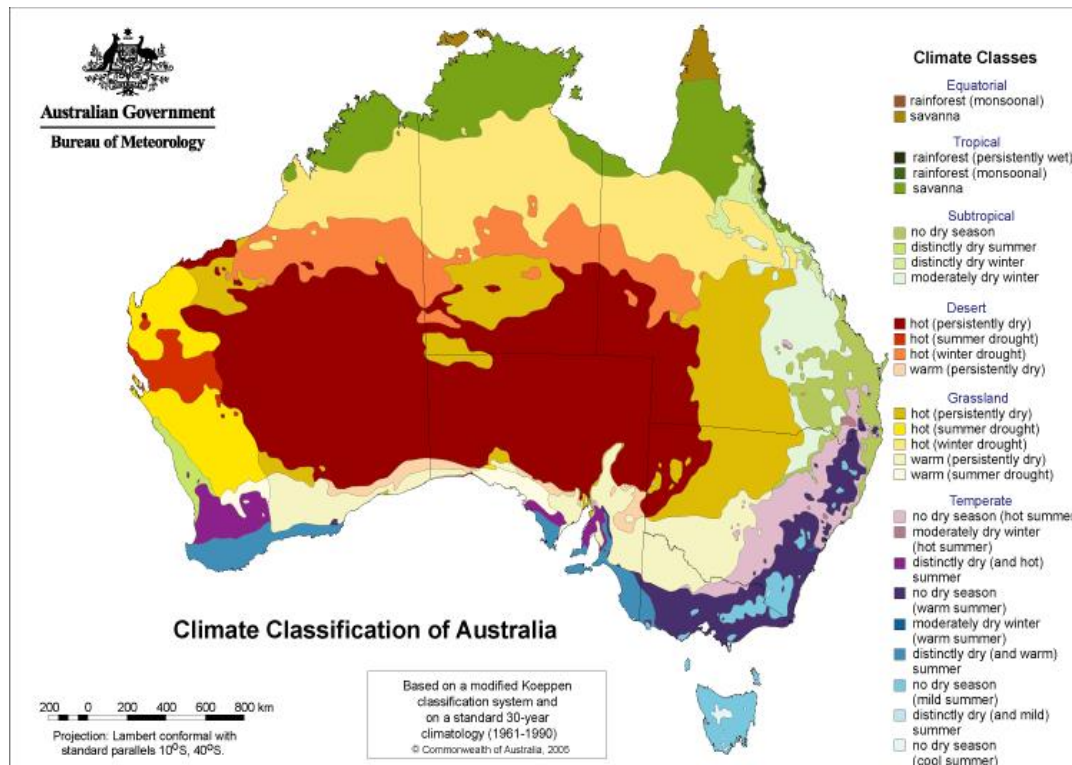
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Map 1 Map of Australia



Map 2 A guide to Australia's bio-climatic zones

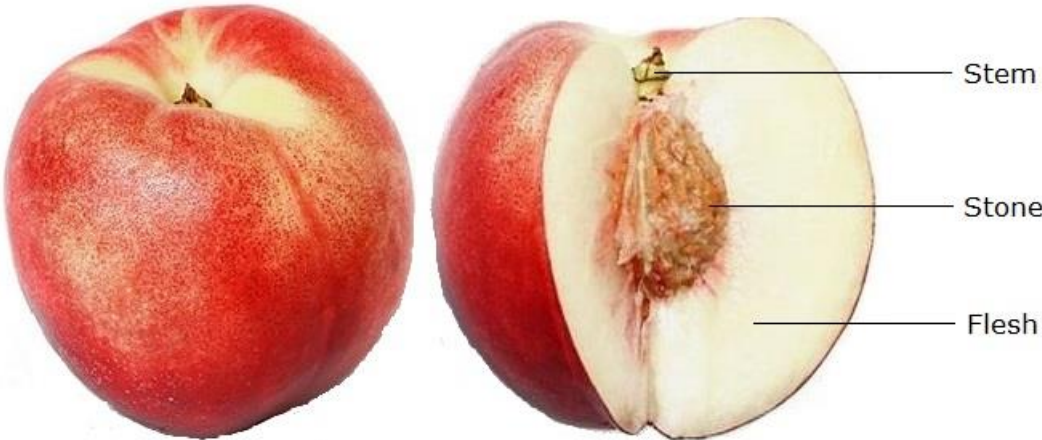


Map 3 Main nectarine production areas in Australia

1 Riverland, South Australia. **2** Sunraysia, Victoria. **3** Shepparton/Cobram, Victoria. **4** Sydney Hills, New South Wales. **5** Orange/Young, Central New South Wales. **6** Northern New South Wales. **7** Stanthorpe, Queensland. **8** Sunshine Coast, Gatton and Kumbia, Queensland. **9** Donnybrook, Western Australia. **10** Perth Hills, Western Australia. **11** Tasmania.

Source: Information provided by Summerfruit Australia Ltd., August 2014

Figure 1 Diagram of fresh nectarine fruit



Acronyms and abbreviations

Term or abbreviation	Definition
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ALOP	Appropriate level of protection
AQSIQ	General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (formerly CIQSA)
BA	Biosecurity Advice
CIQ	China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau
CIQSA	State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (now AQSIQ)
DAFF	Acronym of the former Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, which is now the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (formerly DAWA: Department of Agriculture, Western Australia)
EP	Existing policy
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IPC	International Phytosanitary Certificate
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
PHA	Plant Health Australia Limited
PRA	Pest risk assessment
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SAL	Summerfruit Australia Limited
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary

Tas.	Tasmania
USA	The United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WTO	World Trade Organization

Summary

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has prepared this final report to assess the proposal by China for market access to Australia for fresh nectarine fruit.

The final report recommends that the importation of fresh nectarine fruit to Australia from all commercial production areas of China be permitted, subject to a range of quarantine conditions.

The final report takes into account stakeholder comments on the draft report. Information about China's nectarine production systems and packinghouse procedures gathered during a verification visit in June 2015 to Shanxi province, one of China's major nectarine production areas, has also been taken into account.

The final report identifies 19 pests that require phytosanitary measures to manage risks to a very low level in order to achieve Australia's appropriate level of protection (ALOP). The pests requiring measures are *Amphitetranychus viennensis* (hawthorn spider mite), *Pseudococcus comstocki* (comstock mealybug), *Frankliniella intonsa* (Eurasian flower thrips), *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips), *Bactrocera correcta* (guava fruit fly), *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Oriental fruit fly), *Drosophila suzukii* (spotted wing drosophila), *Adoxophyes orana* (summerfruit tortrix), *Argyrotaenia ljugiana* (grape tortrix), *Carposina sasakii* (peach fruit moth), *Grapholita funebrana* (plum fruit moth), *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth), *Spilonota albicana* (white fruit moth), *Anarsia lineatella* (peach twig borer), *Monilinia fructigena* (brown rot), *Monilia mumecola* (brown rot), *Monilia polystroma* (brown rot), *Monilinia yunnanensis* (brown rot) and *Plum pox virus*.

The recommended phytosanitary measures take account of regional differences within Australia. Two pests that require risk mitigation, *Grapholita molesta* and *Frankliniella occidentalis* have been identified as a regional quarantine pest for Western Australia and Northern Territory respectively.

The final report recommends a combination of risk management measures and operational systems that will reduce the risk associated with the importation of fresh nectarine fruit from China into Australia to achieve Australia's ALOP, that include:

- visual inspection and remedial action for leaf rollers, mealybug, spider mite and thrips
- area freedom or fruit treatment (cold disinfestation or irradiation) for fruit flies
- area freedom or fruit treatment (methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation) or a systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for spotted wing drosophila
- area freedom or area of low pest prevalence or fruit treatment (methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation) or a systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for fruit borers
- area freedom or area of low pest prevalence or alternative equivalent measures approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for brown rots

- area freedom or systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for plum pox virus.

1 Introduction

1.1 Australia's biosecurity policy framework

Australia's biosecurity policies aim to protect Australia against the risks that may arise from exotic pests entering, establishing and spreading in Australia, thereby threatening Australia's unique flora and fauna, as well as those agricultural industries that are relatively free from serious pests.

The risk analysis process is an important part of Australia's biosecurity policies. It enables the Australian Government to formally consider the risks that could be associated with proposals to import new products into Australia. If the risks are found to exceed Australia's ALOP, risk management measures are recommended to reduce the risks to an acceptable level. But, if it is not possible to reduce the risks to an acceptable level, then no trade will be allowed.

Successive Australian Governments have maintained a stringent, but not a zero risk, approach to the management of biosecurity risks. This approach is expressed in terms of Australia's ALOP, which reflects community expectations through government policy and is currently described as providing a high level of protection aimed at reducing risk to a very low level, but not to zero.

Australia's risk analyses are undertaken by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources using technical and scientific experts in relevant fields, and involve consultation with stakeholders at various stages during the process.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' assessment may take the form of an import risk analysis (IRA), a non-regulated analysis of existing policy, or technical advice.

Further information about Australia's biosecurity framework is provided in Appendix B of this report and in the *Import Risk Analysis Handbook 2011* located on the [Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources](#) website.

1.2 This import risk analysis

1.2.1 Background

The State Administration of Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (CIQSA), now known as the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ), requested market access for fresh peach fruit from Shandong province to Australia in 2001 (CIQSA 2001c). This submission included information on the pests associated with peach and nectarine crops in China, including the plant parts affected, and some standard commercial production practices for fresh peach fruit in China.

In 2006, AQSIQ extended this market access request to include peaches, nectarines, plums and apricot from all China (AQSIQ 2006b). In September 2014, AQSIQ confirmed that nectarine fruit is its top summerfruit priority.

On 4 February 2015, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources formally announced the commencement of this risk analysis, advising that it would be progressed as a non-regulated analysis of existing policy or review, using the process described in the *Import Risk Analysis Handbook 2011*.

Officers from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources conducted a verification visit to Shanxi province, one of China's major nectarine production areas, to observe nectarine production systems and packinghouse operations on 6-13 June 2015.

1.2.2 Scope

The scope of this risk analysis is to consider the biosecurity risk that may be associated with the importation of commercially produced fresh nectarine fruit (*Prunus persica* var. *nectarina*), free from trash, from China, for human consumption in Australia.

In this risk analysis, nectarine fruit is defined as fruit with or without a fruit stem (Figure 1). This risk analysis covers all commercially produced fresh nectarine fruit of all cultivars/varieties and the provinces or regions of China in which they are grown for export.

1.2.3 Existing policy

International policy

Import policy exists for fresh stonefruit including nectarines from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) and New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006b). The import of stonefruit including nectarines has occurred. Import policy also exists for apples, table grapes, pears and lychees and longans from China (Biosecurity Australia 2005b, 2010a, 2011; DAFF 2004). The import of apples, pears and lychee and longan has also occurred. The [import requirements](#) for these commodities can be found at the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has previously considered all the pest groups in existing policies and, where relevant, the information in these assessments has been taken into account in this risk analysis. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recognises the similarity of other stonefruit species (apricot, peach and plum) to nectarine fruit and the significant overlap of pests associated with these additional species. This policy is likely to form the basis of import conditions for these similar risk commodities.

Domestic arrangements

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for regulating the movement of plants and plant products into and out of Australia. However, the state and territory governments are responsible for plant health controls within their individual jurisdiction. Legislation relating to resource management or plant health may be used by state and territory government agencies to control interstate movement of plants and their products. Once plant and plant products have been cleared by Australian biosecurity officers, they may be subject to interstate movement conditions. It is the importer's responsibility to identify, and ensure compliance with all requirements.

1.2.4 Contaminating pests

In addition to the pests of nectarine fruit from China that are assessed in this risk analysis, there are other organisms that may arrive with the imported commodity. These organisms could include pests of other crops or predators and parasitoids of other arthropods. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers these organisms to be contaminating pests that could pose sanitary and phytosanitary risks. These risks are addressed by existing operational procedures that require a 600 unit inspection of all consignments, or equivalent, and investigation of any pest that may be of quarantine concern to Australia.

1.2.5 Consultation

On 4 February 2015, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources notified stakeholders in Biosecurity Advice 2015/02 of the formal commencement of a non-regulated analysis of existing policy to consider a proposal from China for market access to Australia for fresh nectarine fruit.

The draft report was released on 28 May 2015 (BA 2015/04) for comment and consultation with stakeholders, for a period of 30 days that concluded on 28 June 2015. Written submissions were received from 7 stakeholders. All submissions were carefully considered and, where relevant, changes were made to the final report.

2 Method for pest risk analysis

This chapter sets out the method used for the pest risk analysis (PRA) in this report. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has conducted this PRA in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), including ISPM 2: *Framework for pest risk analysis* (FAO 2007b) and ISPM 11: *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests* (FAO 2013) that have been developed under the SPS Agreement (WTO 1995).

A PRA is 'the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it' (FAO 2015a). A pest is 'any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products' (FAO 2015a).

Quarantine risk consists of two major components: the probability of a pest entering, establishing and spreading in Australia from imports; and the consequences should this happen. These two components are combined to give an overall estimate of the risk.

Unrestricted risk is estimated taking into account the existing commercial production practices of the exporting country and that, on arrival in Australia, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will verify that the consignment received is as described on the commercial documents and its integrity has been maintained.

Restricted risk is estimated with phytosanitary measure(s) applied. A phytosanitary measure is 'any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests' (FAO 2015a).

A glossary of the terms used is provided at the back of this report.

The PRAs are conducted in the following three consecutive stages: initiation, pest risk assessment and pest risk management.

2.1 Stage 1 Initiation

Initiation identifies the pest(s) and pathway(s) that are of quarantine concern and should be considered for risk analysis in relation to the identified PRA area.

Appendix A of this risk analysis report lists the pests with the potential to be associated with the exported commodity produced using commercial production and packing procedures. Appendix A does not present a comprehensive list of all the pests associated with the entire plant, but concentrates on the pests that could be on the assessed commodity. Contaminating pests that have no specific relation to the commodity or the export pathway have not been listed and would be addressed by Australia's current approach to contaminating pests.

The identity of the pests is given in Appendix A. The species name is used in most instances but a lower taxonomic level is used where appropriate. Synonyms are provided where the current scientific name differs from that provided by the exporting country's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) or where the cited literature used a different scientific name.

For this risk analysis, the 'PRA area' is defined as Australia for pests that are absent, or of limited distribution and under official control. For areas with regional freedom from a pest, the 'PRA area' may be defined on the basis of a state or territory of Australia or may be defined as a region of Australia consisting of parts of a state or territory or several states or territories.

For pests that have been considered by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in other risk assessments and for which import policies already exist, a judgement was made on the probability of entry of pests on the commodity and whether existing policy is adequate to manage the risks associated with its import. Where appropriate, the previous risk assessment was taken into consideration when developing the new policy.

2.2 Stage 2 Pest risk assessment

A pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests) is the 'evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and of the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences' (FAO 2015a).

The following three, consecutive steps were used in pest risk assessment:

2.2.1 Pest categorisation

Pest categorisation identifies which of the pests with the potential to be on the commodity are quarantine pests for Australia and require pest risk assessment. A 'quarantine pest' is a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO 2015a).

The pests identified in Stage 1 were categorised using the following primary elements to identify the quarantine pests for the commodity being assessed:

- identity of the pest
- presence or absence in the PRA area
- regulatory status
- potential for establishment and spread in the PRA area
- potential for economic consequences (including environmental consequences) in the PRA area.

The results of pest categorisation are set out in Appendix A. The quarantine pests identified during categorisation were carried forward for pest risk assessment and are listed in Table 4.1.

2.2.2 Assessment of the probability of entry, establishment and spread

Details of how to assess the 'probability of entry', 'probability of establishment' and 'probability of spread' of a pest are given in ISPM 11 (FAO 2013). A summary of this process is given below, followed by a description of the qualitative methodology used in this risk analysis.

Probability of entry

The probability of entry describes the probability that a quarantine pest will enter Australia as a result of trade in a given commodity, be distributed in a viable state in the PRA area and

subsequently be transferred to a host. It is based on pathway scenarios depicting necessary steps in the sourcing of the commodity for export, its processing, transport and storage, its use in Australia and the generation and disposal of waste. In particular, the ability of the pest to survive is considered for each of these various stages.

The probability of entry estimates for the quarantine pests for a commodity are based on the use of the existing commercial production, packaging and shipping practices of the exporting country. Details of the existing commercial production practices for the commodity are set out in Chapter 3. These practices are taken into consideration by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources when estimating the probability of entry.

For the purpose of considering the probability of entry, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources divides this step into two components:

- **Probability of importation**—the probability that a pest will arrive in Australia when a given commodity is imported.
- **Probability of distribution**—the probability that the pest will be distributed, as a result of the processing, sale or disposal of the commodity, in the PRA area and subsequently transfer to a susceptible part of a host.

Factors considered in the probability of importation include:

- distribution and incidence of the pest in the source area
- occurrence of the pest in a life-stage that would be associated with the commodity
- mode of trade (for example, bulk, packed)
- volume and frequency of movement of the commodity along each pathway
- seasonal timing of imports
- pest management, cultural and commercial procedures applied at the place of origin
- speed of transport and conditions of storage compared with the duration of the lifecycle of the pest
- vulnerability of the life-stages of the pest during transport or storage
- incidence of the pest likely to be associated with a consignment
- commercial procedures (for example, refrigeration) applied to consignments during transport and storage in the country of origin, and during transport to Australia.

Factors considered in the probability of distribution include:

- commercial procedures (for example, refrigeration) applied to consignments during distribution in Australia
- dispersal mechanisms of the pest, including vectors, to allow movement from the pathway to a host
- whether the imported commodity is to be sent to a few or many destination points in the PRA area

- proximity of entry, transit and destination points to hosts
- time of year at which import takes place
- intended use of the commodity (for example, for planting, processing or consumption)
- risks from by-products and waste.

Probability of establishment

Establishment is defined as the ‘perpetuation for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry’ (FAO 2015a). In order to estimate the probability of establishment of a pest, reliable biological information (for example, lifecycle, host range, epidemiology, survival) is obtained from the areas where the pest currently occurs. The situation in the PRA area can then be compared with that in the areas where it currently occurs and expert judgement used to assess the probability of establishment.

Factors considered in the probability of establishment in the PRA area include:

- availability of hosts, alternative hosts and vectors
- suitability of the environment
- reproductive strategy and potential for adaptation
- minimum population needed for establishment
- cultural practices and control measures.

Probability of spread

Spread is defined as ‘the expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area’ (FAO 2015a). The probability of spread considers the factors relevant to the movement of the pest, after establishment on a host plant or plants, to other susceptible host plants of the same or different species in other areas. In order to estimate the probability of spread of the pest, reliable biological information is obtained from areas where the pest currently occurs. The situation in the PRA area is then carefully compared with that in the areas where the pest currently occurs and expert judgement used to assess the probability of spread.

Factors considered in the probability of spread include:

- suitability of the natural and/or managed environment for natural spread of the pest
- presence of natural barriers
- potential for movement with commodities, conveyances or by vectors
- intended use of the commodity
- potential vectors of the pest in the PRA area
- potential natural enemies of the pest in the PRA area.

Assigning qualitative likelihoods for entry, establishment and spread

In its qualitative PRAs, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources uses the term ‘likelihood’ for the descriptors it uses for its estimates of probability of entry, establishment and spread. Qualitative likelihoods are assigned to each step of entry,

establishment and spread. Six descriptors are used: high; moderate; low; very low; extremely low; and negligible (Table 2.1). Descriptive definitions for these descriptors and their indicative likelihood ranges are given in Table 2.1. The indicative likelihood ranges are only provided to illustrate the boundaries of the descriptors and are not used beyond this purpose in qualitative PRAs. These indicative likelihood ranges provide guidance to the risk analyst and promote consistency between different pest risk assessments.

Table 2.1 Nomenclature of qualitative likelihoods

Likelihood	Descriptive definition	Indicative probability (P) range
High	The event would be very likely to occur	$0.7 < P \leq 1$
Moderate	The event would occur with an even likelihood	$0.3 < P \leq 0.7$
Low	The event would be unlikely to occur	$0.05 < P \leq 0.3$
Very low	The event would be very unlikely to occur	$0.001 < P \leq 0.05$
Extremely low	The event would be extremely unlikely to occur	$0.000001 < P \leq 0.001$
Negligible	The event would almost certainly not occur	$0 < P \leq 0.000001$

The likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood that the pest will be imported into the PRA area and the likelihood that the pest will be distributed within the PRA area, using a matrix of rules (Table 2.2). This matrix is then used to combine the likelihood of entry and the likelihood of establishment, and the likelihood of entry and establishment is then combined with the likelihood of spread to determine the overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread.

For example, if the likelihood of importation is assigned a descriptor of 'low' and the likelihood of distribution is assigned a descriptor of 'moderate', then they are combined to give a likelihood of 'low' for entry. The likelihood for entry is then combined with the likelihood assigned for establishment of 'high' to give a likelihood for entry and establishment of 'low'. The likelihood for entry and establishment is then combined with the likelihood assigned for spread of 'very low' to give the overall likelihood for entry, establishment and spread of 'very low'. This can be summarised as:

importation x distribution = entry [E]

low x moderate = low

entry x establishment = [EE]

low x high = low

[EE] x spread = [EES]

low x very low = very low

Table 2.2 Matrix of rules for combining qualitative likelihoods

	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	Extremely low	Negligible
High	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	Extremely low	Negligible
Moderate		Low	Low	Very low	Extremely low	Negligible
Low			Very low	Very low	Extremely low	Negligible
Very low				Extremely low	Extremely low	Negligible
Extremely low					Negligible	Negligible
Negligible						Negligible

Time and volume of trade

One factor affecting the likelihood of entry is the volume and duration of trade. If all other conditions remain the same, the overall likelihood of entry will increase as time passes and the overall volume of trade increases.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources normally considers the likelihood of entry on the basis of the estimated volume of one year's trade. This is a convenient value for the analysis that is relatively easy to estimate and allows for expert consideration of seasonal variations in pest presence, incidence and behaviour to be taken into account. The consideration of the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread and subsequent consequences takes into account events that might happen over a number of years even though only one year's volume of trade is being considered. This difference reflects biological and ecological facts, for example where a pest or disease may establish in the year of import but spread may take many years.

The use of a one year volume of trade has been taken into account when setting up the matrix that is used to estimate the risk and therefore any policy based on this analysis does not simply apply to one year of trade. Policy decisions that are based on the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' method that uses the estimated volume of one year's trade are consistent with Australia's policy on appropriate level of protection and meet the Australian Government's requirement for ongoing quarantine protection. Of course if there are substantial changes in the volume and nature of the trade in specific commodities then the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has an obligation to review the risk analysis and, if necessary, provide updated policy advice.

In assessing the volume of trade in this risk analysis, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources assumed that a substantial volume of trade will occur.

2.2.3 Assessment of potential consequences

The objective of the consequence assessment is to provide a structured and transparent analysis of the likely consequences if the pests or disease agents were to enter, establish and spread in Australia. The assessment considers direct and indirect pest effects and their economic and

environmental consequences. The requirements for assessing potential consequences are given in Article 5.3 of the SPS Agreement (WTO 1995), ISPM 5 (FAO 2015a) and ISPM 11 (FAO 2013).

Direct pest effects are considered in the context of the effects on:

- plant life or health
- other aspects of the environment.

Indirect pest effects are considered in the context of the effects on:

- eradication, control
- domestic trade
- international trade
- environment.

For each of these six criteria, the consequences were estimated over four geographic levels, defined as:

Local—an aggregate of households or enterprises (a rural community, a town or a local government area).

District—a geographically or geopolitically associated collection of aggregates (generally a recognised section of a state or territory, such as ‘Far North Queensland’).

Regional—a geographically or geopolitically associated collection of districts in a geographic area (generally a state or territory, although there may be exceptions with larger states such as Western Australia).

National—Australia wide (Australian mainland states and territories and Tasmania).

For each criterion, the magnitude of the potential consequence at each of these levels was described using four categories, defined as:

Indiscernible—pest impact unlikely to be noticeable.

Minor significance—expected to lead to a minor increase in mortality/morbidity of hosts or a minor decrease in production but not expected to threaten the economic viability of production. Expected to decrease the value of non-commercial criteria but not threaten the criterion’s intrinsic value. Effects would generally be reversible.

Significant—expected to threaten the economic viability of production through a moderate increase in mortality/morbidity of hosts, or a moderate decrease in production. Expected to significantly diminish or threaten the intrinsic value of non-commercial criteria. Effects may not be reversible.

Major significance—expected to threaten the economic viability through a large increase in mortality/morbidity of hosts, or a large decrease in production. Expected to severely or irreversibly damage the intrinsic ‘value’ of non-commercial criteria.

The estimates of the magnitude of the potential consequences over the four geographic levels were translated into a qualitative impact score (A-G) using Table 2.3. For example, a consequence with a magnitude of 'significant' at the 'district' level will have a consequence impact score of D.

Table 2.3 Decision rules for determining the consequence impact score based on the magnitude of consequences at four geographic scales

Magnitude	Geographic scale			
	Local	District	Region	Nation
Indiscernible	A	A	A	A
Minor significance	B	C	D	E
Significant	C	D	E	F
Major significance	D	E	F	G

Note: In earlier qualitative PRAs, the scale for the impact scores went from A to F and did not explicitly allow for the rating 'indiscernible' at all four levels. This combination might be applicable for some criteria. In this report, the impact scale of A to F has been changed to become B-G and a new lowest category A ('indiscernible' at all four levels) was added. The rules for combining impacts in Table 2.4 were adjusted accordingly.

The overall consequence for each pest is achieved by combining the qualitative impact scores (A–G) for each direct and indirect consequence using a series of decision rules (Table 2.4). These rules are mutually exclusive, and are assessed in numerical order until one applies.

Table 2.4 Decision rules for determining the overall consequence rating for each pest

Rule	The impact scores for consequences of direct and indirect criteria	Overall consequence rating
1	Any criterion has an impact of 'G'; or more than one criterion has an impact of 'F'; or a single criterion has an impact of 'F' and each remaining criterion an 'E'.	Extreme
2	A single criterion has an impact of 'F'; or all criteria have an impact of 'E'.	High
3	One or more criteria have an impact of 'E'; or all criteria have an impact of 'D'.	Moderate
4	One or more criteria have an impact of 'D'; or all criteria have an impact of 'C'.	Low
5	One or more criteria have an impact of 'C'; or all criteria have an impact of 'B'.	Very Low
6	One or more but not all criteria have an impact of 'B', and all remaining criteria have an impact of 'A'.	Negligible

2.2.4 Estimation of the unrestricted risk

Once the assessment of the probability of entry, establishment and spread and for potential consequences are completed, the unrestricted risk can be determined for each pest or groups of pests. This is determined by using a risk estimation matrix (Table 2.5) to combine the estimates of the probability of entry, establishment and spread and the overall consequences of pest establishment and spread. Therefore, risk is the product of likelihood and consequence.

When interpreting the risk estimation matrix, note the descriptors for each axis are similar (for example, low, moderate, high) but the vertical axis refers to likelihood and the horizontal axis refers to consequences. Accordingly, a 'low' likelihood combined with 'high' consequences, is not the same as a 'high' likelihood combined with 'low' consequences—the matrix is not symmetrical. For example, the former combination would give an unrestricted risk rating of 'moderate', whereas, the latter would be rated as a 'low' unrestricted risk.

Table 2.5 Risk estimation matrix

Likelihood of pest entry, establishment and spread	Consequences of pest entry, establishment and spread					
	Negligible	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
High	Negligible risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	Extreme risk
Moderate	Negligible risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	Extreme risk
Low	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk
Very low	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk
Extremely low	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Very low risk	Low risk
Negligible	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Negligible risk	Very low risk

2.2.5 Australia's appropriate level of protection (ALOP)

The SPS Agreement defines the concept of an 'appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection (ALOP)' as the level of protection deemed appropriate by the WTO Member establishing a sanitary or phytosanitary measure to protect human, animal or plant life or health within its territory.

Like many other countries, Australia expresses its ALOP in qualitative terms. Australia's ALOP, which reflects community expectations through government policy, is currently expressed as providing a high level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection aimed at reducing risk to a very low level, but not to zero. The band of cells in Table 2.5 marked 'very low risk' represents Australia's ALOP.

2.3 Stage 3 Pest risk management

Pest risk management describes the process of identifying and implementing phytosanitary measures to manage risks to achieve Australia's ALOP, while ensuring that any negative effects on trade are minimised.

The conclusions from pest risk assessment are used to decide whether risk management is required and if so, the appropriate measures to be used. Where the unrestricted risk estimate exceeds Australia's ALOP, risk management measures are required to reduce this risk to a very low level. The guiding principle for risk management is to manage risk to achieve Australia's ALOP. The effectiveness of any recommended phytosanitary measures (or combination of measures) is evaluated, using the same approach as used to evaluate the unrestricted risk, to ensure it reduces the restricted risk for the relevant pest or pests to meet Australia's ALOP.

ISPM 11 (FAO 2013) provides details on the identification and selection of appropriate risk management options and notes that the choice of measures should be based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of entry of the pest.

Examples given of measures commonly applied to traded commodities include:

- options for consignments—for example, inspection or testing for freedom from pests, prohibition of parts of the host, a pre-entry or post-entry quarantine system, specified conditions on preparation of the consignment, specified treatment of the consignment, restrictions on end-use, distribution and periods of entry of the commodity
- options preventing or reducing infestation in the crop—for example, treatment of the crop, restriction on the composition of a consignment so it is composed of plants belonging to resistant or less susceptible species, harvesting of plants at a certain age or specified time to the year, production in a certification scheme
- options ensuring that the area, place or site of production or crop is free from the pest—for example, pest-free area, pest-free place of production or pest-free production site
- options for other types of pathways—for example, consider natural spread, measures for human travellers and their baggage, cleaning or disinfestations of contaminated machinery
- options within the importing country—for example, surveillance and eradication programs
- prohibition of commodities—if no satisfactory measure can be found.

Risk management measures are identified for each quarantine pest where the risk exceeds Australia's ALOP. These are presented in Chapter 5: Pest risk management, of this report.

3 China's commercial production practices for nectarines

This chapter provides information on the pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest practices, considered to be standard practices in China for the production of fresh nectarine fruit for export. The export capability of China is also outlined.

3.1 Assumptions used in estimating unrestricted risk

China provided Australia with information on the standard commercial practices used in the production of peaches and nectarines in different regions for all commercially produced peaches and nectarines varieties in China. This information was complemented with data from other sources and was taken into consideration when estimating the unrestricted risks of pests that may be associated with the import of nectarines.

Officers from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources visited Yuncheng, Shanxi province, one of China's major nectarine production areas, during 8–11 June 2015. During this visit officers were able to observe and verify commercial production practices related to pest management in orchards and packinghouses. Based on the information gathered during this verification visit, where relevant, changes were made to this Chapter.

In estimating the likelihood of pest introduction, it was assumed that the pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest production practices for peaches and nectarines, as described in this chapter, are implemented for all regions for nectarine varieties within the scope of this analysis. Where a specific practice described in this chapter is not taken into account to estimate the unrestricted risk, it is clearly identified and explained in Chapter 4.

3.2 Climate in production areas

Peaches and nectarines are widely planted in China. China's main peach and nectarine production areas include Anhui, Beijing, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces (Moore et al. 2012; Scott et al. 2014)(Map 4).

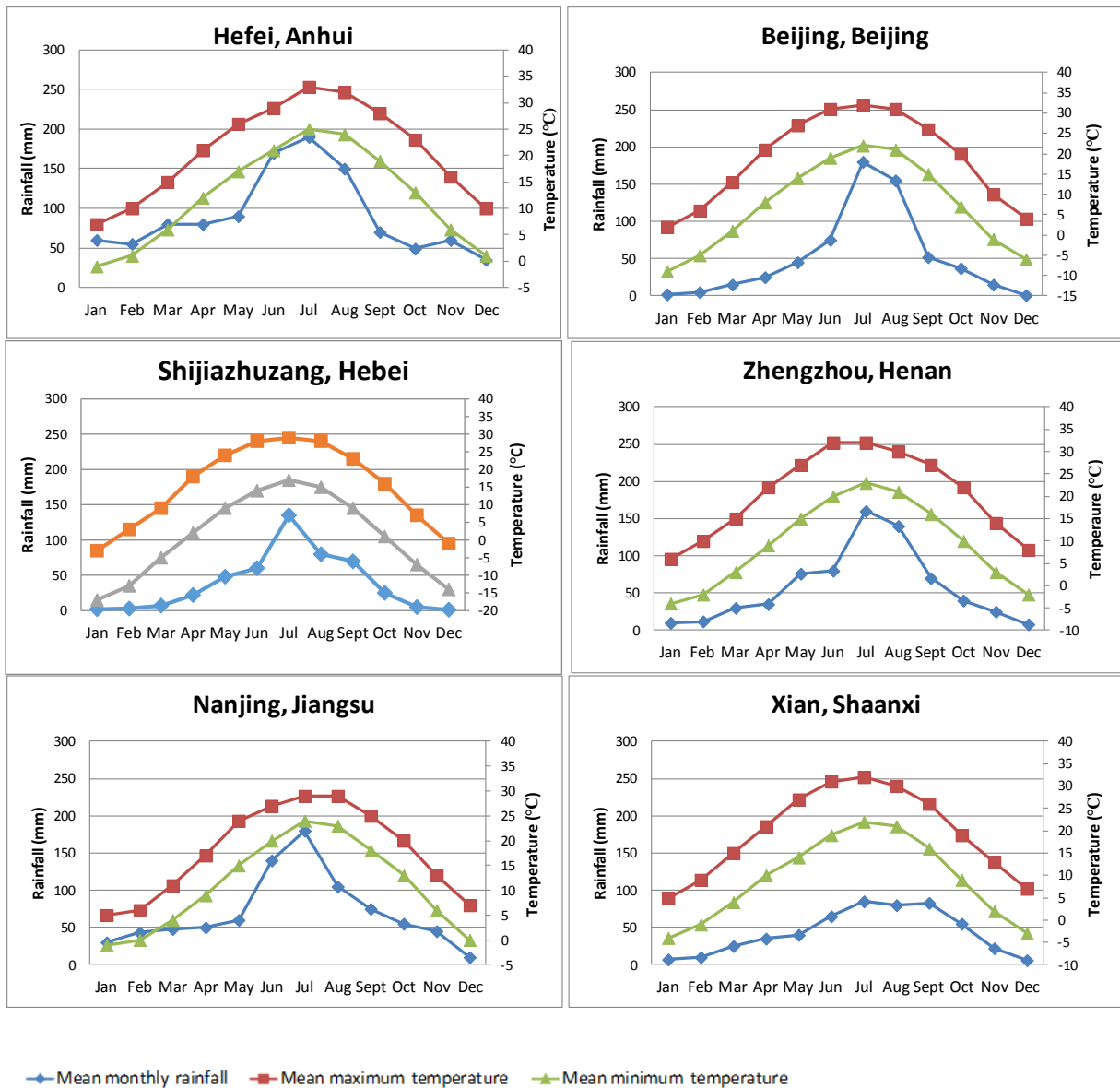
Climate data including the mean maximum and minimum temperatures and the mean monthly rainfall for these provinces of China are presented in Figure 2.

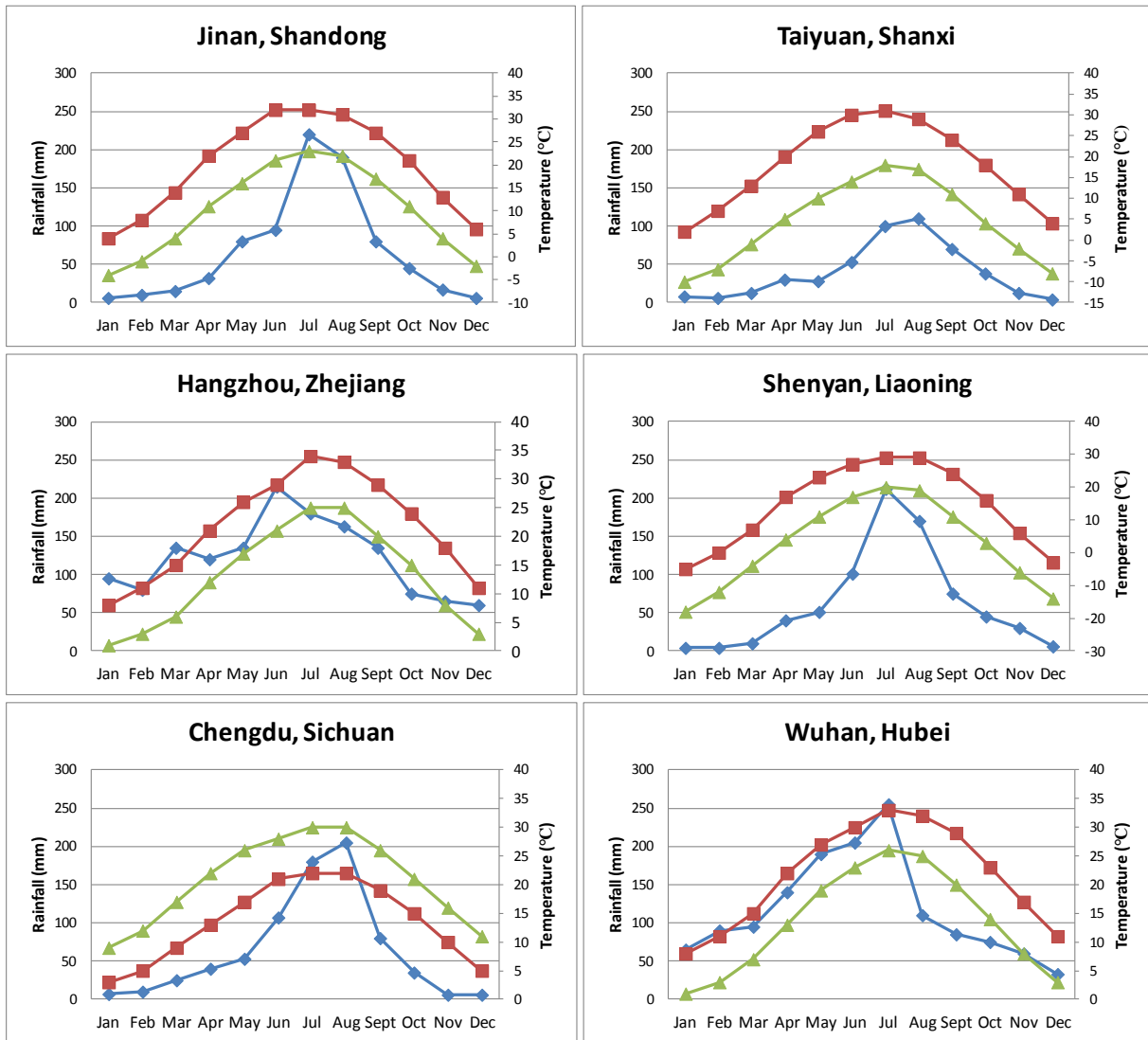
Map 4 Main peach and nectarine production areas in China



Source: Scott et al. (2014)

Figure 2 Mean monthly rainfall and mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the main nectarine producing provinces of China





◆ Mean monthly rainfall ■ Mean maximum temperature ▲ Mean minimum temperature

Source: (World Weather Online 2015)

3.3 Pre-harvest

3.3.1 Cultivars

Peach (*Prunus persica* L.) has been grown in China for around 3 000 years. Peaches and nectarines are planted in most provinces. Varieties have been developed to accommodate diversified taste preferences in different localities. There are three major types of peaches, including common peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch), nectarine (*P. persica* var. *nectarina* Maxim) and flat peach (*P. persica* var. *compressa* Bean) (AQSIQ 2006b).

The main nectarine varieties grown in China include Qian Niang Hong, Zao Hong Zhu, Zao Hong Bao Shi, Shu Guang, Hua Gang, Yuang Guang, Zhong You series, Lui Guang series, Zao Hong 2, Mei Gui Hong, Shuang Xi Hong, Qin Nan (AQSIQ 2006b) and QinGuang series (China NorthWest A&F University, 2015, pers. comm., 3 February).

3.3.2 Cultivation practices

Stonefruit production in China is relatively labour-intensive with pollination, bud thinning and pesticide and fertiliser applications commonly performed by hand. Limited in-field mechanisation permits relatively high planting densities and use of sloping ground that would be unsuitable for mechanised production.

There are two major types of nectarine fruit tree canopies in China: open centre canopy and central leader canopy forms. Central leader canopy for high-density orchards is widely used in newly planted orchards (Figure 3).



Figure 3 Nectarine tree canopy forms in China—open centre canopy (left) and central leader canopy (right)

Source: photo courtesy of China NorthWest A&F University, February 2015

Other commercial export peach and nectarine orchard management practices include orchard hygiene, irrigation, fertiliser application and pest management.

Fruit bagging is no longer a standard commercial practice for nectarine production in China, which is contrary to that identified in the draft report which was based on the information provided by AQSIQ in 2001 and 2006. Shanxi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau (CIQ) advised that, in general, nectarine fruits are not bagged in China due to the few pests and diseases associated with nectarine production, and high labour costs of bagging (nectarine fruits

are relatively small compared with peaches and apples and therefore must attract a higher price to justify the expense of bagging).

3.3.3 Pest management

Pest control programs (IPM, integrated pest management programs) may include physical, biological, cultural and chemical control. Good management of pests in the field is an important factor in reducing the number of pests associated with harvested fruit.

Common pests of concern in peach and nectarine orchards include aphids, mites, moths, peach shot hole, gummosis and peach trunk canker (CIQSA 2001c; Moore et al. 2012).

General orchard surveillance for quarantine and non-regulated pests and disease is conducted by qualified Plant Protection officers every 10–15 days. Trees are selected for inspection using a five-point sampling plan and fruit cutting is not normally undertaken unless suspect external symptoms are found. Plant with suspect disease symptoms is routinely sampled and sent for laboratory identification at CIQ technical centres and/or Agricultural Universities. Each orchard presented inspection records for the current season during the verification visit to the major nectarine production areas in Shanxi province in June 2015. The records confirmed that the inspection program has been implemented.

Pest trapping and general monitoring form a critical component of the orchard management system. In Shanxi province, the following traps were observed in nectarine orchards registered for exports, during the verification visit, and CIQ outlined that additional trapping efforts will be put in place if required by importing countries. CIQ is responsible for setting up, servicing and inspecting the traps regularly.

- Fruit fly traps, such as methyl eugenol, trimedlure, cuelure, protein bait and sugar vinegar solution, for monitoring economically important species such as spotted wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*), Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*) and guava fruit fly (*B. correcta*).
- Pheromone traps for fruit borers
- Codling moth and oriental fruit moth traps

While the specific practices in orchards vary according to local conditions, pest pressures and availability of equipment, there are common practices across the industry. These practices minimise the presence of pests and diseases on the harvested nectarine fruits.

Integrated pest and disease management programs (IPM and IDM) are often adopted to manage a range of pests and diseases that affect growth and development of fruit in peach and nectarine orchards. A range of effective, but low-toxicity and low-residue, insecticides and fungicides are used when required during the growing season to mitigate the impact of insects and diseases. Insect trapping devices and biological control agents are also used for surveillance and monitoring and control.

The orchard management measures are undertaken throughout the year. These measures comprise nine stages and include cultural, mechanical and chemical methods (CIQSA 2001c).

- 1) December to early March—orchard sanitation with removal of fallen leaves and twigs, winter pruning and management of dormant pests in the soil under nectarine trees.
- 2) Mid to late March—prior to bud sprouting, fertilisers are applied to stimulate leaf growth and bud sprouting. Also, the recommended pesticides are applied to manage insects and diseases.
- 3) April—general orchard operations include fertiliser application, blossom thinning and pollination and removal of late shoots. Chemicals are sprayed to manage aphids, shot hole, mites, moths, canker, peach brown rot and other pests.
- 4) May—fruit thinning, post-blooming fertiliser application, irrigation and removal of late shoots. A range of recommended pesticides and fungicides may be applied to manage aphids, shot hole, mites, moths, canker, peach brown rot and other pests, according to the pest prevalence.
- 5) June—the insects and pathogens (listed in May operations) are controlled, if required, with recommended pesticides and fungicides. Harvesting of early season varieties may commence.
- 6) July—general orchard operations include orchard draining, branch thinning and fertiliser application. Pest management measures continue for pests and diseases including leaf rollers and fruit borers. Harvest of the early season varieties may commence.
- 7) August—pest management practices are continued for the pests identified earlier in the season, if required. Withholding periods are observed to avoid potential chemical residues. Harvest may start for mid-season varieties.
- 8) September to October—harvest of late season varieties. Harvesting finishes and orchard operations such as branch thinning, orchard hygiene and winter irrigation are undertaken to safeguard fruit trees during the winter season.
- 9) November—complete cleaning of the orchards after leaf-fall.

Chemicals prohibited by China's Ministry of Agriculture are not permitted to be sold or used for control of pests on nectarines. Growers are allowed to purchase chemicals only from approved agents. Spraying in orchards is conducted under technical supervision.

3.4 Harvesting and handling procedures

Nectarines are harvested from June to October with the peak harvesting period between July and September. A small portion is grown in greenhouses with harvest starting in early May. Nectarine fruit usually have a thin peel, which may be damaged during the harvest and transportation process. Therefore, suitable containers must be used and care must be taken to minimise damage to fruits during harvesting and transportation to the packinghouses.

The taste, quality and shelf life of nectarine fruit is greatly related to maturity. When fruit has reached a suitable size with specific colour and tight pulp, then it is time for harvest. Harvesting is done based on two maturity standards:

- Two harvesting periods: hard maturity and full maturity. For export markets, nectarines are normally harvested at fruit hardness of 9 kilograms per square centimetre.
- Four grades: 70 per cent mature, 80 per cent mature, 90 per cent mature and fully mature (100 per cent).

3.5 Post-harvest

3.5.1 Packinghouse

Fruit are processed as soon as possible after harvest. Packinghouse processes include pre-cooling, cleaning using a pressurised air gun, grading, packing and cold storage.

Pre-cooling—harvested fruits should be cooled as quickly as possible, normally within 2–3 hours and for no more than 24 hours, to postpone the maturing process and maximise storage period.

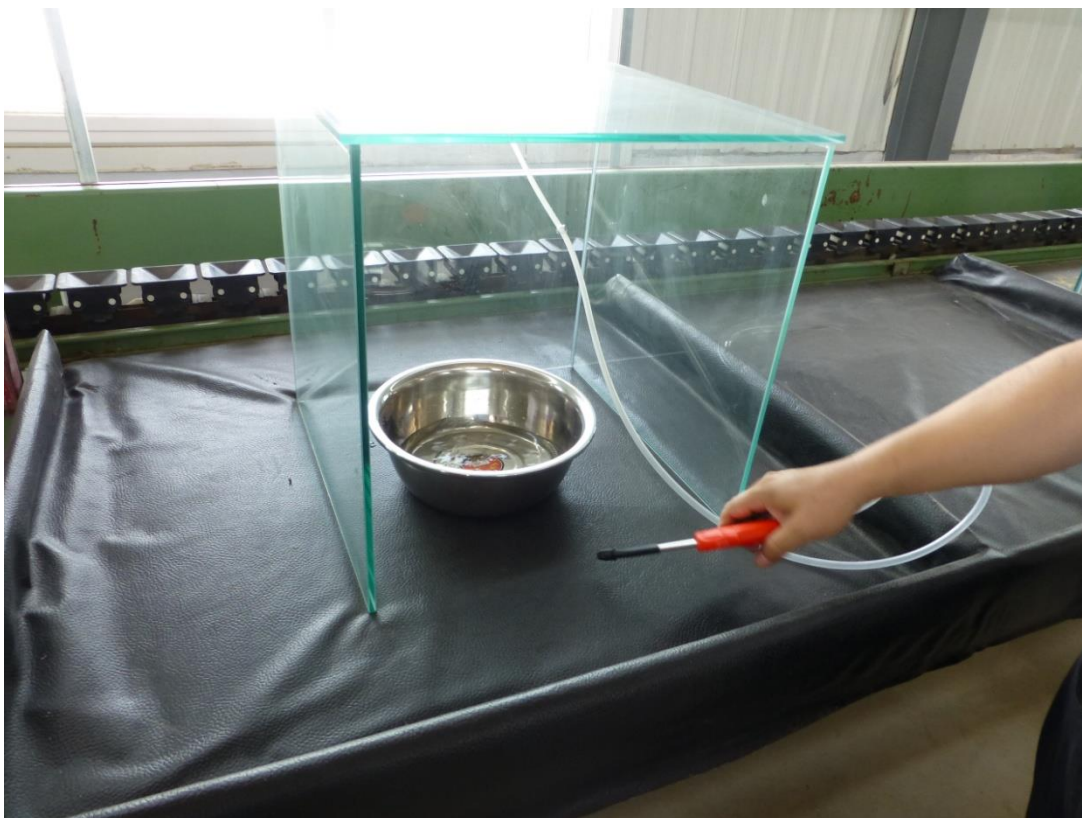
Cleaning—instead of washing and brushing, each individual nectarine fruit is cleaned using pressurised air gun and water trough (**Figure 4**).

Grading—during the initial grading process, damaged, inferior, abnormal, dirty and perished fruit are discarded, and then fruits are graded by size. For shipments with specific requirements, the fruits are graded accordingly. There are usually three grade standards: grade one, grade two, and others.

Packing—to minimise damage, suitable containers must be used and carefully handled during harvest. The most common containers used are cartons, wooden boxes and plastic boxes, with capacities of 5–10 kilograms. The usual inner liner is bubble wrap underlay.

Cold storage—packed and sealed cartons are palletised and put into segregated post-processing cold storage rooms to bring the fruit temperature to 0.0 °C to 0.5 °C for short term storage.

Figure 4 Use of a pressurised air gun and water trough to clean each individual nectarine fruit.



3.5.2 Post-harvest treatments

Post-harvest treatments, such as fungicide dipping and calcium chloride solution dipping, may be used in some production areas, but are not standard commercial practices for nectarines. For example, in Shanxi province, these post-harvest treatments are not used.

3.5.3 Quality assurance inspection

Packed cartons of nectarines are randomly selected from the line on a continuous basis. The fruits are checked on a designated inspection table by trained packinghouse staff for quality and the presence of quarantine pests identified by the importing country.

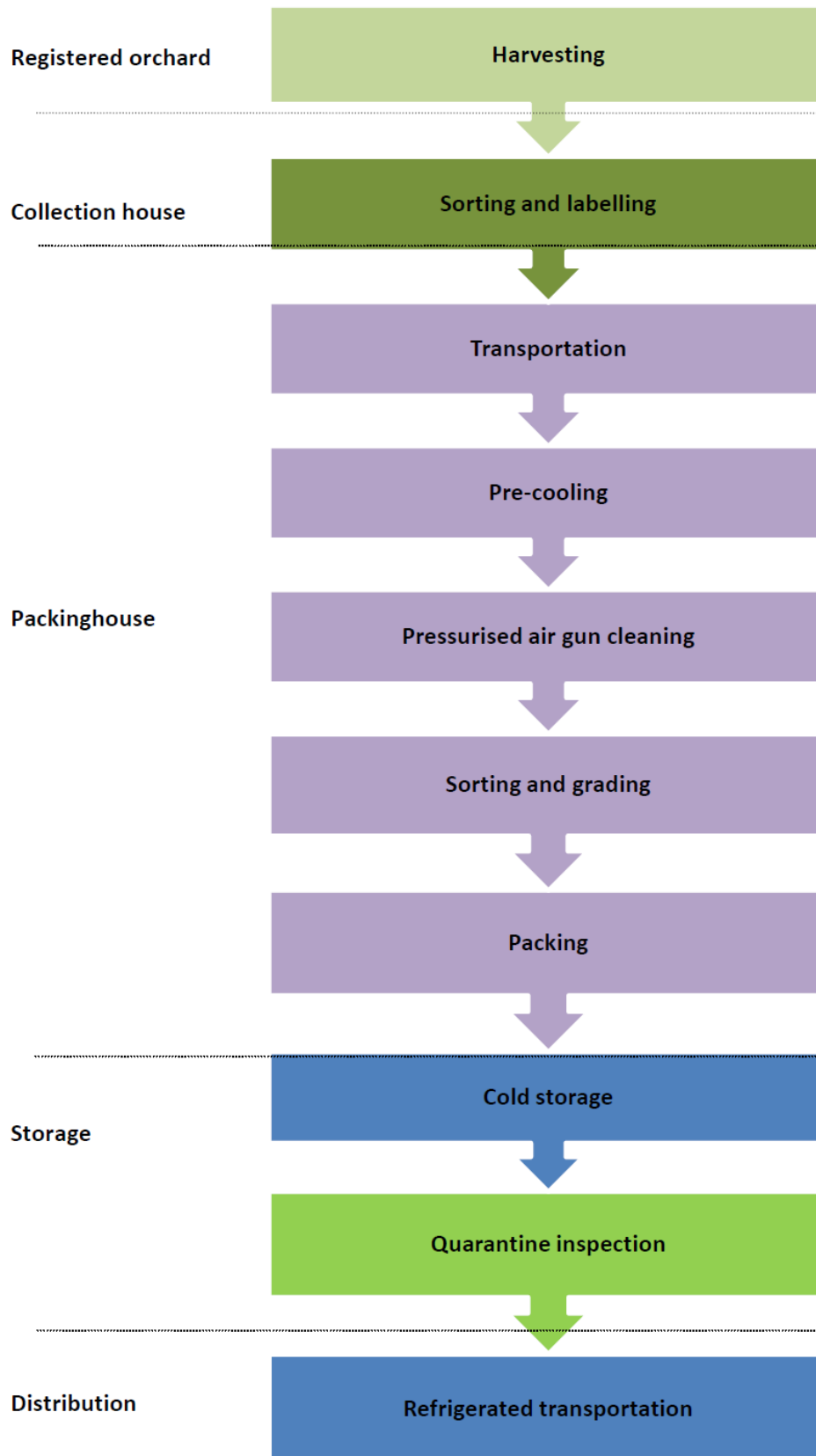
3.5.4 Transport

Packed and sealed cartons should be transported and stored in cold storage rooms immediately to maintain the commercial quality of the fruit.

A schematic diagram summarising the harvesting, processing, treatment and storage system for nectarines prior to export is shown in Figure 5.

While the unrestricted risk assessments undertaken in this policy review do not impose any mandatory measures during storage and transport, common commercial practices may impact the survival of some pests.

Figure 3 Summary of orchard and post-harvest steps for peaches and nectarines grown in China for export



3.6 Export capability

3.6.1 Production statistics

China is the largest peach and nectarine producer in the world. China's main peach and nectarine production provinces are listed in Table 3.1. In 2012, the total peach/nectarine production area was 745 000 hectares which produced about 11.4 million tonnes of fruit, which accounts for more than 50 per cent of the world's total peach/nectarine production (Scott et al. 2014).

Table 3.1 China's main peach/nectarine production provinces

Province	2010		2011		2012	
	Area ha (x1000)	Yield MT (x1000)	Area ha (x1000)	Yield MT (x1000)	Area ha (x1000)	Yield MT (x1000)
Shandong	101.2	2436	96.4	2401	100.2	2384
Hebei	85.8	1462	82.6	1527	82.0	1573
Henan	73.9	1017	75.5	1086	76.3	1106
Hubei	49.1	607	56.6	690	53.9	674
Shaanxi	31.2	594	30.4	567	30.9	641
Liaoning	25.1	537	23.9	568	22.2	610
Jiangsu	35.6	457	37.5	501	37.8	556
Shanxi	16.1	321	17.6	441	18.8	512
Anhui	24.1	430	27.0	424	30.5	478
Sichuan	45.1	416	47.0	449	47.2	451
Zhejiang	26.2	356	25.9	383	26.2	389
Beijing	20.9	386	20.4	404	20.0	373

ha hectare. MT million tonnes

Source: (Scott et al. 2014)

3.6.2 Export statistics

Despite the high production volume, China is not a major peach and nectarine exporter. In 2013, China exported about 50 000 tonnes of fresh peaches and nectarines (Scott et al. 2014). China's main export markets include Southeast Asian markets (Hong Kong, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand), the United Arab Emirates and Russia (AQSIQ 2006b; Scott, Xu.F. & Bugang 2013).

3.6.3 Export season

Peaches and nectarines are exported between May and October.

Transportation of fruit from China to Australia would be either by air freight or general sea freight, with the total time in transit, from the orchard until arrival in Australia, expected to be from a few days to as long as 3–5 weeks (21–35 days) (China Shipping Australia 2014).

4 Pest risk assessments for quarantine pests

Quarantine pests associated with fresh nectarine fruit from China are identified in the pest categorisation process (Appendix A). This chapter assesses the likelihood of the entry, establishment and spread of these pests and the likelihood of associated potential economic, including environmental, consequences to provide an overall assessment of risk.

Pest categorisation identified 29 quarantine pests associated with fresh nectarine fruit from China. Of these, 26 pests are of national concern and 3 are of regional concern. Table 4.1 identifies these quarantine pests, and full details of the pest categorisation are given in Appendix A.

Pest risk assessments already exist for some of the pests considered here as they have been assessed previously by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. For these pests, the likelihood of entry (importation and/or distribution) could be different from the previous assessment due to differences in the commodity, country and commercial production practices in the export areas, and hence may need to be re-assessed. Unless there is new information to suggest otherwise, the likelihood of establishment and of spread in the PRA area, and the consequences the pests may cause will be the same for any commodity/country with which the pests are imported. Accordingly, there is no need to re-assess these components and the risk ratings given in the previous assessment will be adopted. For a pest that has previously been assessed and a policy already exists, this will be stated in the introduction of the pest risk assessment, and the acronym 'EP' (existing policy) is used to highlight this.

Some pests identified in this final report have been recorded in some regions of Australia, and due to interstate quarantine regulations are considered pests of regional concern. These pests are identified with the acronym, such as 'WA' (Western Australia), for the state for which the regional pest status is considered.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is aware of the recent changes in fungal nomenclature which ended the separate naming of different states of fungi with a pleiomorphic life-cycle. However, as the nomenclature for these fungi is in a phase of transition, many priorities of names are still to be resolved and much of the primary literature uses the existing nomenclature, this report still uses dual names for most fungi. As official lists of accepted and rejected fungal names become available, these accepted names will be adopted.

Table 4.1 Quarantine pests for fresh nectarine fruit from China

Pest scientific name	Common name
Spider mites [Prostigmata: Tetranychidae]	
<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> (EP)	hawthorn spider mite
<i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i> (EP)	strawberry spider mite
Weevils [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	
<i>Rhynchites auratus</i> (EP)	cherry weevil
<i>Rhynchites confragosicollis</i> (EP)	peach curculio
<i>Rhynchites faldermanni</i> (EP)	peach weevil
<i>Rhynchites heros</i> (EP)	pear leaf weevil
Fruit flies [Diptera: Tephritidae]	
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i> (EP)	guava fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (EP)	Oriental fruit fly
Fruit fly [Diptera: Drosophilidae]	
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i> (EP)	spotted wing drosophila
Mealybugs [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i> (EP)	comstock mealybug
Scales [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>	camphor scale
<i>Pseudaulacaspis prunicola</i> (EP)	armoured scale
Moths [Lepidoptera: Tortricidae]	
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (EP)	summerfruit tortrix
<i>Argyrotaenia ljungiana</i> (EP)	grape tortrix
<i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (EP)	plum fruit moth
<i>Spilota albicans</i> (EP)	white fruit moth
<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (EP, WA)	codling moth
<i>Grapholita molesta</i> (EP, WA)	Oriental fruit moth
Twig borer [Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae]	
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> (EP)	peach twig borer
Fruit borer [Lepidoptera: Carposinidae]	
<i>Carposina sasakii</i> (EP)	peach fruit borer
Thrips [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (EP)	Eurasian flower thrips
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (EP, NT)	Western flower thrips
Fungi	
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (EP)	brown rot
<i>Monilia mumeicola</i>	brown rot
<i>Monilia polystroma</i>	brown rot
<i>Monilinia yunnanensis</i>	brown rot
Viroids and Viruses	
<i>Apple scar skin viroid</i> (EP)	ASSVd
<i>Tobacco necrosis viruses</i> (EP)	TNV
<i>Plum pox virus</i> (EP)	PPV

4.1 Hawthorn spider mite

Amphitetranychus viennensis (EP)

Amphitetranychus viennensis also known as *Tetranychus viennensis* (hawthorn spider mite) belongs to the Tetranychidae family. Mites of this family are commonly referred to as spider mites due to their habit of spinning protective silken webbing on plants under which they feed (Zhang 2003). The hawthorn spider mite has five life stages: egg, larva, two nymph stages (protonymph and deutonymph) and adult (Zhang 2003).

Amphitetranychus viennensis was assessed in the existing import policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The assessment of hawthorn spider mite presented here builds on this previous assessment.

The risk scenario of concern for *A. viennensis* is the presence of eggs, nymphs and/or adults on imported nectarines.

Differences in the commodity, horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *A. viennensis* between previous export areas in China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *A. viennensis* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples from China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to apples from China. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *A. viennensis* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *A. viennensis* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *A. viennensis* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *A. viennensis* in the existing policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.1.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

4.1.2 Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *A. viennensis* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Moderate**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- Spider mites are associated with stonefruit (peach, nectarine, plum and apricot) production in China (Feng & Wang 2004). *Amphitetranychus viennensis* is widespread in China including Henan, Liaoning, Shaanxi and Shandong provinces where China's main stonefruit production areas are located (AQSIQ 2006b).
- Spider mite populations can rapidly increase, particularly in hot and dry conditions with severe infestations resulting in defoliation. The life cycle of spider mites depends on the species and environmental factors. For example, there are five generations of *A. viennensis* per year (Alford 2007; David'yan 2009) and on stonefruit in China spider mites produce from 6–10 generations a year depending on the conditions in the area of occurrence (Feng & Wang 2004).
- Spider mites are primarily found on the leaves of plants and are reported to both feed and lay eggs on leaves (Alford 2007). However, spider mites are highly mobile and have the capacity to move onto all parts of the plant and may move to other parts of the host plant when populations become high (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975).
- In colder climates, spider mites survive the winter temperatures by entering an inactive state or diapause. Only fertilised females overwinter under the bark or inside cracks on the stem and branches of the host plants (David'yan 2009). They emerge in early spring and lay eggs on the underside of the leaves (Alford 2007).
- Spider mites are very small and difficult to see without the aid of a hand lens. Adult females of *Amphitetranychus viennensis* range from 0.5 to 0.6 millimetres in length, males are 0.37 millimetres long and eggs are 0.17 millimetres in diameter (Alford 2007). The small size of spider mites and their eggs may make them difficult to detect, especially at low population levels and when they are present in the depression on the stem-end of fruit. The sorting, grading and packing processes may not reliably remove lightly infested fruit from the export pathway.
- All harvested nectarines are cleaned using a pressurised air gun following harvest. This process would likely dislodge any mobile spider mites present on the surface of the fruit. However, it may not completely remove spider mites and/or eggs located in the depression in the stem-end of nectarine fruit. Mites associated with webbing at the stem-end of fruit have been observed during packinghouse process (Curtis et al. 1992).
- After packing, nectarine fruit will be stored at 0.0 to 0.5 °C (AQSIQ 2006b). Fertilised female spider mites overwinter and survive sub-zero temperatures (Veerman 1985) and are likely to survive cold storage and transportation to Australia.
- There is a potential for spider mites to be associated with summer fruit after storage and transportation as live spider mites (*Tetranychus* spp.) have been intercepted numerous times on stonefruit exported from New Zealand to Australia. While the time in transit from China is likely to be longer than from New Zealand, the interception data demonstrates that spider mites can survive packinghouse procedures and in-transit cold storage.

Hawthorn spider mites are small and may not be detected during routine packinghouse processes. Fertilised female spider mites are likely to survive cold storage and transportation to Australia. However, although spider mites can be associated with fruit when populations are high, they are primarily found on the leaves of the host plants. The stem end of the infested fruit often forms spider web, when the population is high, which makes the infestation readily visible

and is likely to be removed during packinghouse procedures. But when the fruit is lightly infested, they may remain undetected. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'moderate'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *A. viennensis* assessed here would be the same as that for *A. viennensis* for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a), that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *A. viennensis* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.1.3 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *A. viennensis* is based on the assessment for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **Moderate**

4.1.4 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *A. viennensis* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Low**.

4.1.5 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *A. viennensis* in Australia have been estimated previously for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.1.6 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for *Amphitetranychus viennensis*

Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *A. viennensis* has been assessed as 'low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.2 Strawberry spider mite

Tetranychus turkestanii (EP)

Tetranychus turkestanii (strawberry spider mite) belongs to the Tetranychidae family. Mites of this family are commonly referred to as spider mites due to their habit of spinning protective silken webbing on plants under which they feed (Zhang 2003). Spider mites have five life stages: egg, larva, two nymph stages (protonymph and deutonymph) and adult (Zhang 2003).

The risk scenario of concern for *T. turkestanii* is the presence of eggs, nymphs or adults on imported nectarines.

Tetranychus turkestanii was assessed in the existing policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). The assessment presented here builds on the previous assessment.

Differences in horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *T. turkestanii* between export areas in the US and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *T. turkestanii* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *T. turkestanii* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *T. turkestanii* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *T. turkestanii* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *T. turkestanii* in the existing policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.2.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

4.2.2 Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *T. turkestanii* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Tetranychus turkestanii* has been reported on banana and cotton in Hainan province (Migeon & Dorkeld 2012; Zhang & Fu 2004) and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Gu et al. 2010) of China, which does not coincide with China's major nectarine production regions. In addition, no report of *T. turkestanii* on stonefruit was found in China.
- Peaches and nectarines are hosts of *T. turkestanii* (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). This mite feeds in colonies mainly on the lower surface of the leaf, but the injury shows on the upper surface (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975).
- Spider mite populations can rapidly increase, particularly in hot and dry conditions with severe infestations resulting in defoliation. The life cycle of spider mites depends on the species and environmental factors.
- Spider mites are primarily found on the leaves of plants and are reported to both feed and lay eggs on leaves (Alford 2007; David'yan 2009). However, spider mites are highly mobile and have the capacity to move onto all parts of the plant (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975) and may move to other parts of the host plant when populations become high (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975).
- In colder climates, spider mites survive the winter temperatures by entering an inactive state or diapause stage. Only fertilised females overwinter under the bark or inside cracks on the stem and branches of the host plants (David'yan 2009). They emerge in early spring and lay eggs on the underside of the leaves (Alford 2007). Female mites may overwinter in the depression on the stem-end of the mature fruit (Curtis et al. 1992).
- Spider mites are very small (0.25–0.5 millimetres) and difficult to see without the aid of a hand lens (Berry 1998). The small size of spider mites and their eggs may make them difficult to detect, especially at low population levels and when they are present in the depression on the stem-end of fruit. The sorting, grading and packing processes may not reliably remove lightly infested fruit from the export pathway.
- All harvested nectarines are cleaned using a pressurised air gun following harvest. This process would likely dislodge any mobile spider mites present on the surface of the fruit. However, it may not completely remove spider mites and/or eggs located in the depression in the stem-end of mature fruit. Mites associated with webbing at the stem-end of fruit have been observed during packinghouse process (Curtis et al. 1992).
- After packing, nectarine fruit will be stored at 0.0 °C to 0.5 °C (AQSIQ 2006b). Fertilised female spider mites overwinter and survive sub-zero temperatures (Veerman 1985) and are likely to survive cold storage and transportation to Australia.
- There is a potential for spider mites to be associated with stonefruit after storage and transportation as live spider mites (*Tetranychus* spp.) have been intercepted numerous times on stonefruit exported from New Zealand to Australia.
- While the time in transit from China is likely to be longer than from New Zealand, the interception data demonstrates that spider mites can survive packinghouse procedures and in-transit cold storage.

Spider mites are small and may not be detected during routine packinghouse processes. Fertilised female spider mites are likely to survive cold storage and transportation to Australia. However, the current distribution of the strawberry mite in China is limited and does not

coincide with major nectarine production regions and no reports of strawberry spider mite associated with stonefruit in China have been found. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *T. turkestanii* assessed here would be the same as that for *T. turkestanii* for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *T. turkestanii* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.2.3 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *T. turkestanii* is based on the assessment for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.2.4 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *T. turkestanii* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Low**.

4.2.5 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *T. turkestanii* in Australia have been estimated previously for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Low**.

4.2.6 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for *Tetranychus turkestan*

Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	Low
Unrestricted risk	Very low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *T. turkestan* has been assessed as 'very low', which achieves Australia's ALOP. Therefore, no specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.3 Rhynchites weevils

***Rhynchites auratus* (EP), *Rhynchites confragosicollis*, *Rhynchites faldermani*, *Rhynchites heros* (EP)**

Rhynchites auratus (Korean pear weevil), *R. confragosicollis* (peach curculio), *R. faldermani* (peach weevil) and *R. heros* (pear leaf weevil) belong to the weevil family Rhynchitidae. Weevils of this family are distinguished from other beetles by their long snouts and mouth parts modified to allow them to chew into flower heads.

Rhynchites weevils have four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990) and one generation per year and both adult and larval stages overwinter in the soil (China Plant Pests 2007; USDA 1958). In the northern hemisphere, overwintered adults emerge in April and start feeding on young foliage followed by mating within 3–4 days, and egg laying starts two days later (USDA 1958).

The biology and taxonomy of these four *Rhynchites* weevil species are considered sufficiently similar to justify combining them into a single assessment. In this assessment, the term '*Rhynchites* weevils' is used to refer to these four species unless otherwise specified.

The risk scenario of concern for *R. auratus*, *R. cofragosicollis*, *R. faldermani* and *R. heros* is the presence of eggs and developing larvae within imported nectarines.

Rhynchites auratus and *R. heros* were assessed in the existing import policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) while *R. heros* was also assessed in the final extension of policy for Chinese pears (Biosecurity Australia 2005b). It is considered that these previous assessments for *R. auratus* and *R. heros* can equally apply to *R. cofragosicollis* and *R. faldermani*. Therefore, the assessment of *Rhynchites* weevils presented here builds on these previous assessments.

Differences in commodity, horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *R. auratus* and *R. heros* between previous export areas in China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *R. auratus* and *R. heros* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit may be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of pears and apples from China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to apples and pears from China. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *R. auratus* and *R. heros* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *R. auratus* and *R. heros* are imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *R. auratus* and *R. heros* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

The establishment and spread of *R. auratus* and *R. heros* in Australia will be comparable for any commodity from which these species are imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are largely independent of the importation

pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components, and the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *R. auratus* and *R. heros* in the import risk analysis reports for apples and pears from China (Biosecurity Australia 2005a, 2010a).

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *R. auratus* and *R. heros* in the existing policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and for Chinese pears (Biosecurity Australia 2005b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.3.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *R. auratus*, *R. cofragosicollis*, *R. faldermani* and *R. heros* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Very Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Rhynchites* weevils are associated with summerfruit production in China and are widespread throughout the summerfruit production areas in China. *Rhynchites auratus* is a pest of peach in Xinjiang and Hebei Provinces (CAAS 1992; Wang et al. 1998). *Rhynchites heros* has a wide host range including stonefruit and is widespread along the east coast and also extends to the west of China (Hanson 1963). *Rhynchites confragosicollis* is a pest of peach throughout southern China (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). *Rhynchites faldermani* is a pest of peach along the east coast and gradually spread towards inland including Sichuan province in southern west of China (China Plant Pests 2007). *Rhynchites confragosicollis* is an important pest of peach throughout Southern China (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997).
- *Rhynchites* weevils lay eggs a few millimetres deep in the developing fruit and sever the stalk. The infested fruit usually falls from the tree within a few days to facilitate larvae entering and pupating in the soil (Hanson 1963).
- Some infested fruit may remain hanging on the tree for some time, although it will not develop due to injuries made by the *Rhynchites* weevil female at the stalk and will shrink in size (Hanson 1963). The egg laying site is easily recognisable due to dark pigmentation that develops around it (INRA 1997). Such fruit is very likely to be removed during the harvesting and packinghouse procedures.
- Adult *Rhynchites* weevils are visible to the naked eye, for example *R. auratus* range from 5.5 to 9.5 millimetres in size (Alford 2007). Adult weevils feeding on the fruit will be disturbed during harvest and fall off the fruit. It is unlikely that the mature nectarines will be infested with adult *Rhynchites* weevils.

- After packing, nectarines will be stored at 0.0 °C to 0.5 °C (AQSIQ 2006b). *Rhynchites* weevil adults and larvae overwinter in cold climates (Alford 2007) and are likely to survive cold storage and transportation to Australia if they are associated with commercial fruit.

Rhynchites weevils are widely distributed in China and nectarine is one of the major hosts. *Rhynchites* weevil's ability to survive cold temperatures would allow immature life stages of weevils to survive cold transportation to Australia. However, since infested fruit typically drop from the tree prior to harvest this would significantly reduce the likelihood that weevils would be associated with commercial quality fruit. In addition, any infested fruit that remains on the tree will have obvious signs of damage and is very likely to be removed during harvest and packinghouse procedures. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'very low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *R. auratus* and *R. heros* assessed here would be the same as that for *R. auratus* and *R. heros* for apples and pears from China (Biosecurity Australia 2005a, 2010a). It is considered that *R. cofragosicollis* and *R. faldermani* would have the same likelihood of distribution, that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *R. auratus*, *R. cofragosicollis*, *R. faldermani* and *R. heros* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Very low**.

4.3.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *R. auratus* and *R. heros* is based on the assessment for apples and pears from China (Biosecurity Australia 2005a, 2010a). Those assessments used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. It is considered that *R. cofragosicollis* and *R. faldermani* would have the same likelihood of establishment and spread. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **Moderate**

Likelihood of spread: **Moderate**

4.3.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *R. auratus*, *R. cofragosicollis*, *R. faldermani* and *R. heros* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Very Low**.

4.3.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *R. auratus* and *R. heros* in Australia have been estimated previously for apples and pears from China (Biosecurity Australia 2005b, 2010a). *Rhynchites cofragosicollis* and *R. faldermani* are considered to have similar impact (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.3.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>R. auratus</i>, <i>R. cofragosicollis</i>, <i>R. faldermani</i> and <i>R. heros</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Very low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Very Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *R. auratus*, *R. cofragosicollis*, *R. faldermani* and *R. heros* has been assessed as 'very low', which achieves Australia's ALOP. Therefore, no specific risk management measures are required for these pests.

4.4 Oriental fruit fly

***Bactrocera dorsalis* (EP)**

Bactrocera dorsalis (Oriental fruit fly) belongs to the Tephritidae family which is a group of pests considered to be among the most damaging pests of horticultural crops.

Bactrocera dorsalis has four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Eggs deposited into the fruit hatch into larvae which feed and develop inside the fruit. There are three larval instars. Pupation occurs in the soil under the host plant. Adult fruit flies are long-lived and have high reproductive rates, producing several overlapping generations a year, depending on the temperature (White & Elson-Harris 1992).

The risk scenario of concern for *B. dorsalis* is the presence of eggs and developing larvae within imported nectarines.

Bactrocera dorsalis was assessed in the existing policy for longans and lychees from China and Thailand (DAFF 2004), and mangoes from Taiwan and India (Biosecurity Australia 2006c, 2008). Existing policy for *B. dorsalis* was also adopted for apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011). The assessment of *B. dorsalis* presented here builds on these previous assessments.

Differences in the commodity, horticultural practices, climatic conditions, and the prevalence of *B. dorsalis* between previous export areas (India, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand) and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *B. dorsalis* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples, table grapes, longans and lychees from China, mangoes from Taiwan and India and longan and lychee from Thailand. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to apples, table grapes, mangoes, longans and lychees. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *B. dorsalis* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *B. dorsalis* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *B. dorsalis* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *B. dorsalis* in the existing policies for longans and lychees from China and Thailand (DAFF 2004), mangoes from Taiwan and India (Biosecurity Australia 2006c, 2008), and apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.4.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Bactrocera dorsalis* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **High**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Bactrocera dorsalis* has a wide host range and peach and nectarine are major hosts (CABI 2015).
- *Bactrocera dorsalis* is widespread in tropical Asia and is widespread in central, east, south and southwest regions of China (Yang 1988).
- Studies indicate that the northernmost distribution of *B. dorsalis* distribution in China that would support permanent populations is 30 ± 2 degrees north latitude (Hou & Zhang 2005; Wu 2005; Yang, Carey & Dowell 1994) including some of China's major peach and nectarine production areas. It has been reported to infest peach in Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangzhou area of Guangdong province (Chen & Ye 2007; Yang 1988).
- *Bactrocera dorsalis* infestations can occur throughout the year in southern provinces and only seasonally in the northern region of China (Chen, Ye & Liu 2006). Females deposit eggs beneath the skin of host fruit and after hatching the larvae feed within the fruit until they are ready to pupate (Chen, Ye & Liu 2006; Dhillon et al. 2005).
- Infested fruit may show obvious signs of attack or tissue decay. Such fruit will be removed during sorting, packing and quality inspection procedures.
- However, newly infested fruit may not be distinguished from un-infested fruit. Such fruit is unlikely to be detected during sorting, packing and quality inspection procedures due to the absence of visual blemishes, bruising or damage to the skin; eggs and/or larvae are likely to escape detection.
- Juvenile life stages are likely to survive the cold transportation to Australia from China as they are able to survive extended periods of cold (USDA 2010).

Bactrocera dorsalis is present in some of the major peach and nectarine production regions. Peach and nectarine are major hosts of *B. dorsalis*. Newly infested fruit may not be distinguished from un-infested fruit and such fruit is unlikely to be detected during sorting, packing and quality inspection procedures. The eggs and larvae are likely to survive the cold storage and transportation. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'high'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *B. dorsalis* assessed here would be the same as that for *B. dorsalis* for longans and lychees from China and Thailand (DAFF 2004), mangoes from Taiwan and India (Biosecurity Australia 2006c, 2008), and apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011), that is **High**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *B. dorsalis* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **High**.

4.4.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *Bactrocera dorsalis* is based on the assessment for longans and lychees from China and Thailand (DAFF 2004), mangoes from Taiwan and India (Biosecurity Australia 2006c, 2008), and apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011). The ratings from the previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.4.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *Bactrocera dorsalis* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **High**.

4.4.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Australia have been estimated previously as high for longans and lychees from China and Thailand (DAFF 2004), mangoes from Taiwan and India (Biosecurity Australia 2006c, 2008), and apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **High**.

4.4.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	High
Consequences	High
Unrestricted risk	High

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Bactrocera dorsalis* has been assessed as 'high', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.5 Guava fruit fly

Bactrocera correcta (EP)

Bactrocera correcta (guava fruit fly) belongs to the Tephritidae family which is a group considered to be among the most damaging pests of horticultural crops.

Bactrocera correcta has four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Eggs deposited into the fruit hatch into larvae which feed and develop inside the fruit. There are three larval instars. Pupation occurs in the soil under the host plant. Adult fruit flies are long-lived and have high reproductive rates, producing several overlapping generations a year, depending on the temperature (White & Elson-Harris 1992).

The risk scenario of concern for *B. correcta* is the presence of eggs and developing larvae within imported nectarines.

Bactrocera correcta was assessed in the existing policy for mangoes from India (Biosecurity Australia 2008). The assessment of *Bactrocera correcta* presented here builds on this previous assessment.

Differences in the commodity, horticultural practices, climatic conditions, and the prevalence of *B. correcta* between previous export areas (India) and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *B. correcta* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of mangoes from India. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to mangoes from India. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *B. correcta* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *B. correcta* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *B. correcta* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *B. correcta* in the existing policy for mangoes from India (Biosecurity Australia 2008). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.5.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *B. correcta* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Bactrocera correcta* is a tropical species that is recorded from south and southwest China (Yang 1988) including Guangdong and Yunnan provinces which are not major peach and nectarine production areas (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Liang et al. 1993).
- *Bactrocera correcta* is a quarantine pest for China and is considered absent from northern regions of China.
- Peach and nectarine are known hosts of *B. correcta* (Steck 2002) which are sometimes heavily infested as it is for example in India (Kapoor 2002).
- *Bactrocera correcta* has 4–5 generations per year in the Guangzhou area (Yang 1988) and in Yunnan *B. correcta* and *B. dorsalis* are present in mixed populations throughout the year (Liu & Ye 2009).
- Females deposit eggs beneath the skin of host fruit and after hatching the larvae feed within the fruit until they are ready to pupate (Chen, Ye & Liu 2006; Dhillon et al. 2005).
- Infested fruit normally show obvious signs of attack or tissue decay. Such fruit will be removed during sorting, packing and quality inspection procedures.
- However, newly infested fruit may not be distinguished from un-infested fruit. Such fruit is unlikely to be detected during sorting, packing and quality inspection procedures due to the absence of visual blemishes, bruising or damage to the skin; eggs and/or larvae are likely to escape detection.
- Juvenile life stages are likely to survive the cold transportation to Australia from China although *B. correcta* is more sensitive to cold temperatures as it has higher developmental threshold temperatures compare to *B. dorsalis* (Liu & Ye 2009).

Peach and nectarine are hosts of *B. correcta*. Newly infested fruit may not be distinguished from un-infested fruit and such fruit is unlikely to be detected during sorting, packing and quality inspection procedures. *Bactrocera correcta* is a tropical species and is sensitive to cold temperatures but some eggs and larvae would be likely to survive the cold storage and transportation. However, *Bactrocera correcta* is not present in major peach and nectarine production regions and is a regional quarantine pest of China. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *B. correcta* assessed here would be the same as that for *B. correcta* for mangoes from India (Biosecurity Australia 2008), that is **High**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *B. correcta* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.5.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *Bactrocera correcta* is based on the assessment for mangoes from India (Biosecurity Australia 2008). The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.5.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *Bactrocera correcta* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Low**.

4.5.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *Bactrocera correcta* in Australia have been estimated previously as high for mangoes from India (Biosecurity Australia 2008). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **High**.

4.5.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Bactrocera correcta</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	High
Unrestricted risk	Moderate

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Bactrocera correcta* has been assessed as 'moderate', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.6 Spotted wing drosophila

Drosophila suzukii (EP)

The quarantine risks posed by *Drosophila suzukii* from all countries and for all commodities has been assessed in a separate pest risk analysis (Department of Agriculture 2013). This pest attacks a range of soft fruits including stonefruit (peaches, nectarines, plums, apricots and cherries). It is also described as a major pest on cherry in China (Dai & Shi 2013). The pest risk analysis report identified fresh fruit imports as a potential pathway for the introduction of *Drosophila suzukii* with an unrestricted risk that exceeds Australia's ALOP.

Drosophila suzukii is considered native to several Asian countries including China, where it is widespread (Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang) (CABI 2015; Dai & Shi 2013; Kai, Zhang & Carson 1993).

The risk scenario of concern for *D. suzukii* is the presence of the eggs and larvae in imported nectarines.

The likelihood estimates from the *Final pest risk analysis report for Drosophila suzukii* (Department of Agriculture 2013) are presented below.

4.6.1 Likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

Likelihood of importation: **High**

Likelihood of distribution: **High**

Overall likelihood of entry: **High**

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.6.2 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *Drosophila suzukii* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **High**.

4.6.3 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *Drosophila suzukii* in Australia have been estimated previously in the *Final pest risk analysis report for Drosophila suzukii* (Department of Agriculture 2013). The overall consequences are estimated to be **High**.

4.6.4 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	High
Consequences	High
Unrestricted risk	High

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Drosophila suzukii* has been assessed as 'high', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.7 Comstock mealybug

Pseudococcus comstocki (EP)

Pseudococcus comstocki (comstock mealybug) belongs to the Pseudococcidae or mealybug family. It has been recorded on *Prunus persica* (Ben-Dov 2014c; CABI 2015) and heavily infested peach and nectarine orchards in Europe after accidental introduction (Pellizzari et al. 2012).

The risk scenario of concern for this mealybug is the presence of crawlers, immobile juveniles or adult mealybugs in the stem-end cavity of imported nectarines.

Pseudococcus comstocki was assessed in the existing import policies, such as for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and Unshu mandarins from Japan (Biosecurity Australia 2009). The assessment of *P. comstocki* presented here builds on these previous assessments.

Differences in horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *Pseudococcus comstocki* between previous export areas in Japan, the USA and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *P. comstocki* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) and apples and table grapes from China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *P. comstocki* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *P. comstocki* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *P. comstocki* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *P. comstocki* in the existing policies, such as for stonefruit from the USA (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and Unshu mandarins from Japan (Biosecurity Australia 2009). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.7.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *P. comstocki* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **High**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Pseudococcus comstocki* is widely distributed in China's major peach/nectarine production regions including Beijing, Hebei, Henan, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi (AQSIQ 2005; Yang et al. 2011).
- Fruit bagging is not effective in preventing *P. comstocki* from infesting fruit as, with large populations, it still access to the fruit via the openings in the bag (Yang et al. 2011).
- *Pseudococcus comstocki* has up to three generations a year in China and causes damage to nectarine and peach fruit, resulting in heavy economic loss (Ben-Dov 2014c; Pellizzari et al. 2012; Yang et al. 2011).
- Third instar mealybug nymphs seek sheltered feeding sites such as in the fruit stem cavity (Pellizzari et al. 2012). Their small size (0.3-2.5 millimetres) makes them hard to detect (CABI 2015; Taverner & Bailey 1995b).
- Females search for sheltered places to lay their eggs often in the stem end of nectarines and peaches (Pellizzari et al. 2012).
- The tendency for *P. comstocki* to move from leaves to trunks, branches, fruits or other protected places increases in the second and third generation adult females, typically from the end of July to early August (Pellizzari et al. 2012). There is potential for viable mealybug eggs, nymphs or adults to remain associated with fruit after harvesting.
- Mealybugs that may be firmly anchored to the fruit or that are hidden in the stem-end cavity of fruit (Taverner & Bailey 1995a) may not be completely removed by cleaning using pressurised air gun in the packinghouses. Eggs deposited in secluded places such as in the stem-end cavity of nectarine fruit also may not be completely removed by this cleaning process.
- Sorting and grading would remove some mealybug infested fruit if clear symptoms of infestation are present. Low level infestations may be difficult to detect and it is expected that some infested fruit would remain undetected.
- Fruit is ideally stored at between 0 and 2 °C (Curtis et al. 1992; Summerfruit Australia 2014; Yokoyama, Miller & Crisosto 1999). Overwintering egg masses of *Pseudococcus comstocki* have apparently not been affected by absolute minimum temperatures of -3.0 °C and -5.4 °C (Pellizzari et al. 2012). *Pseudococcus comstocki* also overwinters on trunks and branches of vines in northern China (Li, Liu & Wu 2004; Zhang 2005) and would be likely to survive cold storage and transportation. A related species, *Pseudococcus affinis* (now *Pseudococcus viburni*), can survive for up to 42 days at 0 °C (Hoy & Whiting 1997) indicating that mealybugs are likely to survive cold storage during transportation to Australia.

Pseudococcus comstocki is widely distributed in China's major peach and nectarine production regions. Fruit bagging is not effective in reducing *P. comstocki* infestation. Packinghouse processes may not remove all *P. comstocki* from the infested fruit. The size of *P. comstocki* is small and it may not be detected during routine packinghouse processes.

Pseudococcus comstocki is likely to survive cold storage and transportation. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'high'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *P. comstocki* assessed here would be the same as that for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and Unshu mandarins from Japan (Biosecurity Australia 2009), that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *P. comstocki* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Moderate**.

4.7.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for *P. comstocki* is based on the assessment for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and Unshu mandarins from Japan (Biosecurity Australia 2009). Those assessments used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.7.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *P. comstocki* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Moderate**.

4.7.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *P. comstocki* in Australia are being based on the assessments for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and Unshu mandarins from Japan (Biosecurity Australia 2009). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Low**.

4.7.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for *Pseudococcus comstocki*

Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Moderate
Consequences	Low
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *P. comstocki* has been assessed as 'low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.8 Armoured scales

Pseudaonidia duplex and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* (EP)

Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale) and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* belong to the Diaspididae family. Scales of this family are commonly referred to as armoured scales due to the insect's production of a hard, fibrous, wax like covering that attaches the scale to the host plant (Carver, Gross & Woodward 1991). These scale species share similar biology and taxonomy and cause similar impact on host plants.

Pseudaulacaspis prunicola was considered as a synonym of *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* but was reinstated as a separate species in 1980 (Miller & Davidson 1990).

The biology and taxonomy of these two armoured scales species are considered sufficiently similar to justify combining them into a single assessment. In this assessment, the term 'armoured scales' is used to refer to both species unless otherwise specified.

The risk scenario of concern for armoured scales is the presence of mobile or immobile juveniles or adult scales in the depression at the stem end of imported nectarines.

Pseudaulacaspis prunicola was assessed in the existing import policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Although *P. duplex* has not been assessed previously, it is considered that the previous assessment for *P. prunicola* could be equally applied to *P. duplex* due to the similarity of biology, taxonomy and economic impacts. Therefore, the assessment of *P. duplex* and *P. prunicola* presented here builds on the previous assessment for *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola*.

Differences in horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *P. prunicola* between the previous export area (the USA) and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *P. prunicola* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit may be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *P. prunicola* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *P. prunicola* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *P. prunicola* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *P. prunicola* in the existing policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.8.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- The armoured scales assessed here are widely distributed and are important pests of tea tree, citrus and figs in China (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997).
- *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* attack a wide range of deciduous plants and fruit trees (CABI 2015). They feed, reproduce and develop on young shoots and leaves of their host plants, with occasional fruit infestation when the populations are high (Watson 2005).
- No reports of *Pseudaonidia duplex* on peaches and nectarines in China were found. However, *P. duplex* was reported to occasionally infest peaches in the USA (Hodges 2005).
- *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* primarily infests bark and fruit of host plants. It has been frequently confused with *P. pentagona* (Miller & Davidson 2005).
- Armoured scale infestations can cause visible symptoms on fruit and are likely to cause the fruit to be rejected during harvesting, sorting and packinghouse processes. However, armoured scales are small and low infestations in the stem end may remain undetected.
- The cleaning process using pressurised air gun would likely dislodge crawlers and a proportion of the sessile armoured scales present on the surface of the fruit. However, this cleaning process may not completely remove armoured scales and/or eggs located in the stem-end of nectarines.
- Armoured scales are likely to survive the cold temperatures during storage and transportation although low temperatures would slow development of scales. *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* overwinter as fertilised females in continental climates (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997).

The armoured scales are widely distributed in China. Peaches and nectarines are hosts of *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola*. Harvesting and packinghouse processes is unlikely to remove all armoured scales from the stem end of the infested fruit. Armoured scales are likely to survive the cold temperatures during storage and transportation. However, *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* only occasionally infest commercial fruit when populations are high. No reports of *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* on commercial nectarine fruit have been found in China. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* assessed here would be the same as that for *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and

Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) and *Pseudaonidia duple* is considered to have the same likelihood of distribution, that is **Low**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.8.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* is based on the assessment for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. *Pseudaonidia duplex* is considered to have the same likelihood of establishment and spread. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **Moderate**

4.8.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Very low**.

4.8.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* are being based on the assessment for stonefruit from the USA (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) for *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola*. *Pseudaonidia duplex* is considered to have similar impact. The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Low**.

4.8.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> and <i>Pseudaulacaspis prunicola</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Very low
Consequences	Low
Unrestricted risk	Very Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Pseudaonidia duplex* and *Pseudaulacaspis prunicola* has been assessed as 'very low', which achieves Australia's ALOP. Therefore, no specific risk management measures are required for these pests.

4.9 Leaf rollers

***Adoxophyes orana* (EP), *Argyrotaenia ljugiana* and *Spilonota albicana* (EP)**

Adoxophyes orana (summerfruit tortrix), *Argyrotaenia ljugiana* (grape tortrix) and *Spilonota albicana* (white fruit moth) belong to the Tortricidae family. Moths of this family are an economically important group commonly referred as leaf rollers due to their habit of spinning leaves together or rolling leaves of their host plants for shelter (Alford 2007).

Leaf rollers damage fruit crops through larval feeding on buds, foliage, bracts, fruitlets and fruit (Alford 2007; Ovsyannikova & Grichanov 2009). Leaf roller larval attack on maturing fruit causes considerable damage in quality rendering fruit blemished and unmarketable. Infestations of leaf rollers may also result in secondary infections by fungal pathogens causing fruit to rot (Alford 2007).

Leaf rollers have four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Females lay eggs in batches on leaves of the host plants. Newly hatched larvae feed on the underside of the leaves, close to the mid-rib. Once they have rolled or webbed leaves together with silk to form a shelter, the larvae feed more extensively, usually at the shoot tips. Foliage is often rolled or webbed against the fruit and fruitlets, which are then also attacked.

The biology and taxonomy of these three leafroller species and the impacts on host plants are considered sufficiently similar to justify combining them into a single assessment. In this assessment, the term 'leaf rollers' is used to refer to these three species unless otherwise specified.

The risk scenario of concern for leaf rollers is the presence of eggs on or larvae inside imported nectarines.

Adoxophyes orana and *S. albicana* were assessed in the existing import policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). *Adoxophyes orana* was also assessed in the existing import policy for longan and lychees from China and Thailand (DAFF 2004). It is considered that these previous assessment for *A. orana* and *S. albicana* can also equally apply to *A. ljugiana*. Therefore, the assessment of the above-listed leaf rollers presented here builds on these previous assessments.

Differences in commodities, horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of leaf rollers between previous export areas in China and Thailand and new export areas in China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that leaf rollers will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples from China and longans and lychees from Thailand and China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to these fresh fruit commodities. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *A. orana* and *S. albicana* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *A. orana* and *S. albicana* are imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia

and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *A. orana* and *S. albicana* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

The likelihood of establishment and of spread of the above-listed leaf rollers in Australia, and the consequences they may cause will be comparable for any fruit commodity from which these species are imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are largely independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *A. orana* and *S. albicana* in the existing policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.9.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Adoxophyes orana*, *Argyrotaenia ljugiana* and *Spilonota albicana* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Adoxophyes orana*, *A. ljugiana* and *S. albicana* are widely distributed in China including major peach and nectarine production regions and are major pests of a range of horticultural commodities including stonefruit and apples (Hua & Wang 2006; Ma 2006).
- *Adoxophyes orana* females lay eggs on the surface of leaves or fruit of the host plants (Byun, Yan & Li 2003). First instar larvae hatch in 8-20 days and feed under a silk web on the underside of a leaf. Later instars feed inside rolled leaves or web leaves to fruit and feed on the surface. Larvae complete five instars and pupation occurs in the final larval nest. Second or third instar larvae of the last generation hibernate until spring and complete development by feeding on buds and young leaves (Gilligan & Epstein 2014). Larval feeding of the fruit includes external fruit damage (point-like holes) in the fruit tissue and grazing damage on fruit surface (Noma et al. 2010).
- *Argyrotaenia ljugiana* females deposit eggs in batches usually on the upper surface of host plant leaves. The newly hatched larvae skeletonise the undersides of leaves along the midrib, later dispersing to feed inside leaves spun together or against fruit (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000a). Beginning from the 3rd instar, they live in rolled or folded leaves and damage buds or fruits adjoining to those leaves, gnawing out surface cavities in fruits (Afonin et al. 2008). The infested fruit will be readily detected.
- Eggs laid on the surface of fruit would likely be dislodged by pressurised air gun cleaning. However, *S. albicana* (mainly a pome fruit pest) females may lay eggs in the calyx of its host fruit (CAAS 1992). In the case of peach and nectarine fruit, it may lay its eggs in the

depression at the stem end and these eggs may not be completely removed during the cleaning process.

- Newly hatched later generations of *S. albicana* larvae may bore into fruit from the calyx or stem end of the fruit. A spot or swelling is formed on fruit surface because of congestion of frass and would be readily detected (Afonin et al. 2008). However, newly infested fruit is less likely to have any obvious symptoms of presence of eggs or larvae on the fruit. Such fruit may escape detection during the packinghouse procedures.
- *Adoxophyes orana* and *S. albicana* are present in the far North East region in China (Byun, Yan & Li 2003; Zhang & Li 2005). Their larvae survive the extreme winter temperatures in Liaoning and Heilongjiang provinces respectively. This indicates that these species have the potential to survive cold temperatures during the transportation of nectarines from China to Australia, hence, are likely to survive storage and transportation.

Leaf rollers are widely distributed in China's major peach and nectarine production regions and are associated with peach and nectarine fruit. Leaf roller larvae and eggs are likely to survive the cold temperatures during storage and transportation. Obvious visible symptoms on fruit significantly reduce the risk of these pests on the packed commercial quality fruit. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *A. orana* and *S. albicana* assessed here would be the same as that for *A. orana* and *S. albicana* for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and it is considered that *A. ljugiana* would have the same likelihood of distribution, that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *A. orana*, *A. ljugiana* and *S. albicana* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.9.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for the above-listed leaf rollers is based on the assessment for *A. orana* and *S. albicana* for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). It is considered that *A. ljugiana* would have the same likelihoods of establishment and spread. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.9.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that the above-listed leaf rollers will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Low**.

4.9.4 Consequences

It is considered that the overall consequences of *A. ljugiana* would be similar as previously assessed for *A. orana* and *S. albicana*. The consequences of the establishment of *A. orana* and *S. albicana* in Australia have been estimated previously for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.9.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Adoxophyes orana</i>, <i>Argyrotaenia ljugiana</i> and <i>Spilonota albicana</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *A. orana*, *A. ljugiana* and *S. albicana* has been assessed as 'low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for these pests.

4.10 Codling moth

Cydia pomonella (EP, WA)

Cydia pomonella is not present in Western Australia and is pest of regional quarantine concern for that state. *Cydia pomonella* (codling moth) belongs to the Tortricidae family.

Cydia pomonella is a serious pest of pome fruit (apples and pears) throughout temperate regions of the world except Japan and Korea. It has also been shown to feed in nectarine and peach, as well as apricot, plum, quince and walnut (Alford 2007; Blomefield & Giliomee 2012; Men et al. 2013; Neven 2013). *Cydia pomonella* is considered to occur only very rarely on stonefruit (Hely, Pasfield & Gellatley 1982; McLaren et al. 1999). In China, it was first reported in 1957 and has since spread throughout Xinjiang, Gansu and Heilongjiang provinces (Men et al. 2013; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005).

The risk scenario of concern for *C. pomonella* is the presence of larvae inside imported nectarines.

Cydia pomonella was assessed in the existing policies for stonefruit from New Zealand and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)(Biosecurity Australia 2006b, 2010b) and apples from New Zealand and China (Biosecurity Australia 2006a, 2010a).

Differences in commodities, horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of codling moth between previous export areas (New Zealand, the USA and China) make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that codling moth will be imported into Western Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples from China and stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to apples from China and stonefruits from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington). Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *C. pomonella* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *C. pomonella* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *C. pomonella* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *Cydia pomonella* in the existing policies for stonefruit from New Zealand and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)(Biosecurity Australia 2006b, 2010b) and apples from New Zealand and China (Biosecurity Australia 2006a, 2010a). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.10.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Cydia pomonella* will arrive in Western Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Extremely low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Cydia pomonella* is widespread throughout Xinjiang, Gansu and Heilongjiang provinces in China (Men et al. 2013).
- *Cydia pomonella* is a major pest of apple and pear worldwide but can also feed nectarine and peach as well as apricot, plum, quince and walnut under certain conditions (Alford 2007; Blomefield & Giliomee 2012; Men et al. 2013; Neven 2013).
- There is no evidence that *C. pomonella* can maintain populations in orchards of *Prunus persica* (Barnes 1991).
- *Cydia pomonella* is considered to occur only very rarely on stonefruit and is essentially a pest of apple and pear fruit (Hely, Pasfield & Gellatley 1982; McLaren et al. 1999).
- Fruit infested with *C. pomonella* can have prominent entry and exit holes. Such fruit will be removed during the sorting and grading procedures.
- Fully-grown larvae are 20 millimetres long and pupae are 8.0 to 11.5 millimetres. Consequently, there is a high likelihood that codling moth would be detected during packinghouse procedures. *Cydia pomonella* is very rarely found in fruit that has passed packinghouse procedures undetected.
- *Cydia pomonella* larvae feed internally within the fruit. The fruit infested at harvest time may not show any signs of infestation and may escape packinghouse procedures.
- *Cydia pomonella* larvae are reported to be cannibals. Rarely more than two young larvae penetrate the same fruit, however, only one survives to complete development (Chapman & Lienk 1971).
- Fifth instar *C. pomonella* larvae exit the fruit to diapause during winter in cocoons. Overwintering *C. pomonella* larvae survive severe winter temperatures in the Pacific North West region which may drop as low as -25°C (Neven 1999). This indicates that this species would be able to survive cold temperatures during the transportation of nectarines from China to Australia.

Nectarine is a very poor host for *C. pomonella*. It is very unlikely the larvae would be present inside the nectarine fruit for export. In addition, infested fruit often show visible symptoms of damage and is very likely to be removed during the harvesting and packinghouse processes. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'extremely low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *C. pomonella* assessed here would be the same as that for *C. pomonella* for stonefruit from New Zealand and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)(Biosecurity Australia 2006b, 2010b) and apples from New Zealand and China (Biosecurity Australia 2006a, 2010a), that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *C. pomonella* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Extremely low**.

4.10.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *C. pomonella* is based on the assessment for stonefruit from New Zealand and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)(Biosecurity Australia 2006b, 2010b) and apples from New Zealand and China (Biosecurity Australia 2006a, 2010a). The ratings from the previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.10.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *C. pomonella* will enter Western Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Western Australia and subsequently spread within Western Australia has been assessed as: **Extremely Low**.

4.10.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *C. pomonella* in Australia have been estimated previously for stonefruit from New Zealand and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)(Biosecurity Australia 2006b, 2010b) and apples from New Zealand and China (Biosecurity Australia 2006a, 2010a). The overall consequences are estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.10.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>C. pomonella</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Extremely Low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Negligible

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *C. pomonella* has been assessed as 'negligible', which is below Australia's ALOP. Therefore, no specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.11 Grapholita moths

***Grapholita funebrana* and *Grapholita molesta* (EP, WA)**

Grapholita funebrana is absent from Australia and is a pest of quarantine concern for all of Australia, while *G. molesta* is not present in Western Australia and is a pest of regional concern for that state.

Grapholita funebrana (plum fruit moth) and *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth) belong to the Tortricidae family. The larvae of the genus *Grapholita* feed internally on fruit and on twigs.

Grapholita moths have four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Larvae generally have four to five instars (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). Newly hatched larvae bore into the fruit, and larval feeding continues until they reach maturity (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). The full grown larvae of the first generation pupate in stem-end depressions on the fruit surface, in leaf axils or under bark, whereas the larvae of the later generation overwinter in cocoons in the soil, leaf litter or bark of the host plant, pupating the following spring (Brunner & Rice 1998; Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004).

The biology and taxonomy of these two *Grapholita* moth species and their impacts on hosts are considered sufficiently similar to justify combining them into a single assessment. In this assessment, the term '*Grapholita* moths' is used to refer to these two species unless otherwise specified.

The risk scenario of concern for *Grapholita* moths is the presence of eggs on fruit or larvae that have bored into fruit.

Grapholita molesta was assessed in the existing import policies for stonefruit from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006b) and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), and for apples from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006a) and China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). It is considered that these previous assessment for *G. molesta* can also equally apply to *G. funebrana*. The assessment of *G. funebrana* and *G. molesta* presented here builds on these previous assessments.

Differences in commodities within China and in horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *G. funebrana* and *G. molesta* between previous export areas (New Zealand, the USA) and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *G. funebrana* and *G. molesta* will be imported into Australia or Western Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples from China and stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA and for apples from China. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *G. funebrana* in Australia and *G. molesta* in Western Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *G. funebrana* is imported into Australia and *G. molesta* is imported into Western Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *G. funebrana* in Australia and *G. molesta* in Western

Australia are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of, and the consequences they may cause will be comparable for any commodity from which these species are imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are largely independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *Grapholita molesta* in the existing policies for stonefruit and apples from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006a, b) and stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.11.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *G. funebrana* will arrive in Australia or *G. molesta* will arrive in Western Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Moderate**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Grapholita funebrana* and *Grapholita molesta* are widely distributed in China including major peach and nectarine production regions and are important pests of stonefruit and pome fruit in China (Feng & Wang 2004; Ma 2006).
- *Grapholita funebrana* and *G. molesta* infest nectarines and peaches as well as plums and apricots (Alford 2007; CABI & EPPO 1997a; Oku, Ohira & Wakou 1988)
- *Grapholita* moths are significant pests of stonefruit (Murrell & Lo 1998). Larvae damage the host plants by feeding internally and tunnelling in the shoots and/or fruit (Alford 2007; Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). Infestations on fruitlets cause them to drop prematurely (Alford 2007). Larvae bore into the fruit until they reach the seed. Severe infestations can lead to significant crop losses (Alford 2007; Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004).
- First generation *G. funebrana* usually lay eggs singly on fruitlets often close to the depression which passes from fruit stalk to fruit tip (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004) or near the base of maturing fruit (Gilligan & Epstein 2012). *Grapholita molesta* eggs are also laid singly on the host plant. On the main stone-fruit hosts, the eggs are laid adjacent to young shoots, on the underside of leaves and sometimes on the smooth surface of newly developed twigs. Smooth surfaces are preferred to pubescent substrates, and eggs are rarely found on peach fruits (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004).
- A *Grapholita* moth egg is about 0.8 millimetres in diameter (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). The eggs laid in the stem-end depression may escape detection during packinghouse procedures.

- *Grapholita funebrana* larvae feed within relatively large fruitlets. On entering the flesh, the young larva forms a narrow, winding tunnel under the surface, directed from the point of entry towards the fruit stalk (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). From near the stalk, the tunnel is then extended to the centre of the fruit and as the larva grows the flesh around the stone is eaten and replaced by masses of wet, brown frass. The mature larva escapes through the side of the fruit, leaving a small circular hole in the skin (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004).
- First instar larvae of *G. molesta* may penetrate stonefruit through the side of the stem. Such fruit has no obvious sign of infestation and the larva may remain inside the fruit, feeding until it is ready to pupate (Howitt 1993). Such fruit is likely to escape detection during packinghouse procedures.
- Larval feeding on fruit nearing maturity leads to damage pulp filled with frass and the subsequent development of secondary fungal infections causing extra damage to the fruit (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). In the case of *G. funebrana* attacked fruits ripen prematurely and are easily recognised amongst the developing crop. When infestations are initiated in nearly ripe fruits the larval tunnel runs directly from the point of entry to the stone. Resin oozes from the fruits damaged by this larval feeding (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004). Fruit showing such obvious signs of infestation are likely to be rejected during routine quality inspections and packinghouse procedures.
- Any eggs laid directly on the surface of the fruit would likely be dislodged by cleaning using pressurised air gun in the packinghouse. However, *Grapholita funebrana* females often lay their eggs in the stem-end depression of fruit (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2004) and these eggs may not be removed completely by using pressurised air gun.
- *Grapholita* moth larvae are likely to survive storage and transportation. Mature larvae of *G. molesta* overwinter in northern China in the cracks of the branches and crown, or in the soil (Ma 2006). This indicates that this species would be able to survive cold temperatures during the transportation of nectarines from China to Australia.

Grapholita moths are widely distributed in China's major peach and nectarine production regions and are important pests of nectarine and peach. Eggs laid in the stem end depression of fruit are likely to remain during the packinghouse processes. Larvae of *Grapholita* moths may penetrate stonefruit and feed internally. Immature fruit infested early would drop or show obvious symptoms. However, late fruit infestation late may escape detection during packinghouses procedures. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'moderate'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *G. molesta* assessed here would be the same as that for *G. molesta* for stonefruit from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006b) and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), and for apples from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006a) and China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). It is considered that *G. funebrana* would have the same likelihood of distribution that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *G. funebrana* will enter Australia and *G. molesta* will enter Western Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.11.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for *G. molesta* is based on the assessment of *G. molesta* for stonefruit from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006b) and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), and for apples from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006a) and China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). It is considered that *G. funebrana* would have the same likelihood of establishment and spread. The ratings from the previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.11.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *G. funebrana* will enter Australia or *G. molesta* will enter Western Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia or Western Australia and subsequently spread within Australia or Western Australia has been assessed as: **Low**.

4.11.4 Consequences

It is considered that the overall consequences of *G. funebrana* would be similar as previously assessed for *G. molesta*. The consequences of the establishment of *G. molesta* in Australia have been estimated previously for stonefruit from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006b) and the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), and for apples from New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006a) and China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The overall consequences are estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.11.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>G. funebrana</i> and <i>G. molesta</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *G. funebrana* and *G. molesta* has been assessed as 'low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore specific risk management measures are required for these pests.

4.12 Peach twig borer

Anarsia lineatella (EP)

Anarsia lineatella (peach twig borer) belongs to the Gelechiidae family and is a significant pest of stonefruit (Damos & Savopoulou-Soultani 2010; Pickel et al. 2006).

Anarsia lineatella damages stonefruit by boring into buds, shoots, branches and fruit. First generation larvae primarily bore into buds and feed on young shoots, causing the leaves to wilt and eventually killing the terminals (Alston & Murray 2007; Beljaev & Ponomarenko 2005; Damos & Savopoulou-Soultani 2010). Later generation larvae mainly feed on fruit (CABI & EPPO 1997b). Larvae attack stonefruit primarily through the stem end of the fruit, or where it touches foliage, branches or another fruit (Alston & Murray 2007; Reding & Alston 2003), feeding beneath the skin and around the seed of the fruit (Alston & Murray 2007; Pickel et al. 2006).

Anarsia lineatella has four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult and has 1–4 generations per year, depending on the climate (Beljaev & Ponomarenko 2005; Damos & Savopoulou-Soultani 2010).

The risk scenario of concern for *A. lineatella* is the presence of developing larvae within nectarines, and eggs or, in some cases, pupae in the stem-end depression of imported nectarines.

The assessment of *A. lineatella* presented here builds on the previous assessment for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b).

Differences in horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *A. lineatella* between export areas in the USA and China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *A. lineatella* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA. Therefore, it is unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *A. lineatella* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *A. lineatella* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *A. lineatella* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *A. lineatella* in the existing policy for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.12.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Anarsia lineatella* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **Moderate**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Anarsia lineatella* is recorded in Guangdong (Kondo & Miyahara 1930), Shaanxi, Jilin (Park, Lee & Lu.L. 2000) and Xinjiang (Yang, Tulake & Li 2005) in China. However, record of *A. lineatella* in Shaanxi and Jilin could not be verified. Shaanxi is a major peach and nectarine production region of China.
- *Anarsia lineatella* attacks both the shoots and fruit of stonefruit (Bentley, Hasey & Day 2012; Gencsoylu et al. 2006). *Anarsia lineatella* females lay eggs at the base of buds, on the underside of leaves, on the shoots, on the bark of trunks and branches and on growing fruit.
- Depending on fruit maturity and population density, the second and subsequent generation *A. lineatella* adults may attack either branches or fruit (Bentley & Day 2012).
- Newly emerged larvae that hatch from eggs laid on fruit bore into the fruit and usually enter the fruit through the stem-end feeding just below the skin (Bentley & Day 2012).
- Larvae feeding just below the surface of the fruit cause clearly visible feeding damage (Weakley, Kirsch & Zalom 1990). Infested fruit is also susceptible to infections by micro-organisms that causes fruit rotting (Reding & Alston 2003). Such fruit would be removed during the harvest and packinghouse procedures.
- Females also oviposit on stonefruit from the time of colour break to mature hard-ripe fruit (Sidney et al. 2008). Fruit infested near harvest time is unlikely to show any signs of infestation and is unlikely to be detected by packinghouse procedures.
- First generation larvae pupate in bark cracks on the trunk or branches. Later generation larvae may pupate in the stem-end depression of stonefruit (Beljaev & Ponomarenko 2005).
- Eggs, larvae or pupae on the external surface of the fruit are likely to be removed by cleaning using pressurised air gun. However, eggs, or larvae, that may have pupated in the stem-end depression of stonefruit (Beljaev & Ponomarenko 2005) may not be removed completely during this process.
- *Anarsia lineatella* eggs are very small in size and if laid in the stem-end depression of nectarine fruit are unlikely to be detected during harvest or even during packinghouse procedures.
- *Anarsia lineatella* overwinters in the first and second larval stages in northern China where winter conditions are quite severe, resuming their development when the temperature rises (Beljaev & Ponomarenko 2005). This indicates that these stages are likely to be the most cold tolerant (Bentley & Day 2012) and would be most likely to survive the cold temperatures experienced during the transportation of nectarines from China to Australia.

Anarsia lineatella is present in one of China's major peach and nectarine production regions. Early generations of *A. lineatella* mainly feed on vegetative tissues. Immature fruit damaged by later generation larvae often show obvious symptoms. However, fruit infested close to harvest time is unlikely to show any signs of infestation and is unlikely to be detected during packinghouse procedures. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'moderate'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *A. lineatella* assessed here would be the same as that for *A. lineatella* for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), that is **Low**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *A. lineatella* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.12.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *A. lineatella* is based on the assessment of *A. lineatella* for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.12.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *A. lineatella* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Low**.

4.12.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *A. lineatella* in Australia have been estimated previously for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). The overall consequences for *A. lineatella* are estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.12.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Anarsia lineatella* has been assessed as 'low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.13 Peach fruit borer

Carposina sasakii (EP)

Carposina sasakii (peach fruit borer) belongs to the Carposinidae family and is known as an important pest of peach and pome fruits (CABI 2015). *Carposina sasakii* larvae damage the host plants by feeding and tunnelling in the fruit (Shutova 1978).

Carposina sasakii has four life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult (Ma 2006). Seasonal prevalence of *C. sasakii* is variable in China (Ma 2006). In the mountainous regions of Qingling of Shaanxi province, *C. sasakii* has only one generation per year (Baozhen et al. 1998). However, in subtropical areas of China it may have three to four overlapping generations. Overwintering larvae can survive the severe cold climates of north China and Far East Russia where temperatures can drop to a minimum of -45°C (Shutova 1978).

The risk scenario of concern for *C. sasakii* is the presence of larvae inside imported nectarines.

Carposina sasakii was assessed in the existing import policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The assessment presented here builds on this previous assessment.

Differences in commodities, horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of *C. sasakii* between other export areas and new export areas in China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *C. sasakii* will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of Chinese apples. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail in a similar way to Chinese apples. Therefore, it is unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *C. sasakii* in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *C. sasakii* is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *C. sasakii* are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *C. sasakii* in the existing policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.13.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *C. sasakii* will arrive in Australia with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **High**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Carposina sasakii* is widely distributed in China including major peach and nectarine production regions Anhui, Hebei, Henan, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, and Zhejiang (CABI 2015).
- *Carposina sasakii* is recorded as a major pest in China, where it damages a wide range of rosaceous fruit crops including nectarine and peach (CABI 2015; Xu & Hua 2004).
- Females lay 1–10 eggs in the ribs of peach and apricot fruit (Shutova 1978). Several eggs may be laid on each fruit and it is notable that several larvae can survive in a single fruit, feeding on the flesh and seeds (CABI 2015). Larvae have a higher survivorship rate in early peach cultivars than late peach cultivars (Kim & Lee 2002).
- The larvae of *C. sasakii* feed deep in the fruit pulp without leaving any trace of infestation on the fruit skin until they make exit holes to leave the fruit for pupation (Ishiguri & Toyoshima 2006; Toyoshima, Arai & Yaginuma 2010).
- *Carposina sasakii* may have up to four generations per year in warmer regions and larvae at different stages of development can be found in the fruit since these generations overlap (Shutova 1978). The fruit harvested late in the season may contain many larvae of *C. sasakii*. Such infested fruit, when larvae have not completed development and exited the fruit to pupate, do not show any obvious signs of infestation and is likely to escape detection during the packinghouse procedures.
- Overwintering larvae may pupate at any time between mid-May and late July in China (Xu & Hua 2004), depending on soil temperature and soil humidity. The full grown larvae overwinter in a thick cocoon in the soil (Shutova 1978; Toyoshima, Arai & Yaginuma 2010). Overwintering larvae may sometimes diapause in the soil for two years (CABI 2015).
- *Carposina sasakii* larvae are likely to survive storage and transportation. Mature larvae of *C. sasakii* overwinter in cocoons and can survive temperatures as low as –45 °C (Shutova 1978). This indicates that *C. sasakii* larvae would be able to survive the cold temperatures during the transportation of nectarines from China to Australia.
- Larvae can survive for long periods in cold stored fruits. *Carposina sasakii* was intercepted almost every year on commercial fresh fruit from Japan and Korea to the USA (CABI 2015).

Carposina sasakii is widely distributed in China including almost all major peach and nectarine production regions. Fruit infested with immature larvae is very likely to escape detection as the infested fruit may not show any external sign of infestation and these larvae are likely to survive cold temperatures during cold storage and transportation and has been repeatedly detected in commercial consignments of fresh fruit. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'high'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *C. sasakii* assessed here would be the same as that for *C. sasakii* for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a), that is **High**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *C. sasakii* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **High**.

4.13.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and of spread for *C. sasakii* is based on the assessment for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). This assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.13.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *C. sasakii* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **High**.

4.13.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *C. sasakii* in Australia have been estimated previously for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The overall consequences for *C. sasakii* have been estimated to be **Moderate**.

4.13.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Carposina sasakii</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	High
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Moderate

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *C. sasakii* has been assessed as 'moderate', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.14 Thrips

***Frankliniella intonsa* (EP) and *Frankliniella occidentalis* (EP, NT)**

Frankliniella intonsa is absent from Australia and is a pest of quarantine concern for all of Australia. *Frankliniella occidentalis* is not known to be present in the Northern Territory and is a pest of regional concern and can be a potential vector for Impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) for all of Australia.

Frankliniella intonsa and *F. occidentalis* belong to the Thripidae family. Members of Thripidae have four main life stages: egg (that is inserted into the green tissue of plants), two active larval instars that feed, followed by two relatively inactive pupal instars that normally do not feed, and finally adults of one or both sexes which may be winged or wingless. (Jensen, Flaherty & Luvisi 1992; Roques 2006).

The biology and taxonomy of these two species and their impacts on host plants are considered sufficiently similar to justify combining them into a single assessment. In this assessment, the term 'thrips' is used to refer to these two species of Thripidae unless otherwise specified.

Frankliniella intonsa and *F. occidentalis* are also known as vectors of several tospoviruses (Morse & Hoddle 2006), some of which are of quarantine concern to Australia. Of the viruses that *F. intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* are able to vector, Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) and Impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) are present in China (CABI 2015). Of these, INSV is not present in Australia and is a quarantine pest. Tospoviruses such as INSV are acquired by the first instar or early second-instar larvae when feeding on an infected plant, and are then transmitted only later when these larvae develop into adults; it is not possible for an adult to acquire and then transmit a tospovirus (Moritz, Kumm & Mound 2004). Tospoviruses are persistently transmitted by thrips such as *F. occidentalis*, meaning that once the immature stage has acquired the virus it remains infective for life (Jones 2005; Persley, Thomas & Sharman 2006). Tospoviruses are transmitted to host plants via virus-laden saliva, injected during probing or feeding (Whitfield, Ullman & German 2005). However, tospoviruses are not known to be transmitted between thrips, or passed on to the next generation through their eggs (Wijkamp, Goldbach & Peters 1996). Although *Prunus* has not been recorded as a host of tospoviruses, *F. occidentalis* can first acquire this virus from another host plant and may subsequently move onto nectarines prior to export, providing a pathway for the tospoviruses to enter Australia with the thrips.

The risk scenario of concern for *F. intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* is the presence of eggs, larvae and/or adult stages on nectarines from China.

Frankliniella intonsa and *F. occidentalis* have previously been assessed with the importation of stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b).

Differences in commodities, horticultural practices, climatic conditions and the prevalence of pests between previous export areas in China and the USA make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that *F. intonsa* will be imported into Australia and *F. occidentalis* will be imported into the Northern Territory with nectarines from export production areas in China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will

be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *F. intonsa* in Australia and *F. occidentalis* in the Northern Territory will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which *F. intonsa* is imported into Australia and *F. occidentalis* is imported into the Northern Territory, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of *F. intonsa* in Australia and *F. occidentalis* in the Northern Territory are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of *F. intonsa* in Australia and *F. occidentalis* in the Northern Territory, and the consequences it may cause will be comparable for any fruit commodity from which this species is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are largely independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *F. intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* in the existing policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.14.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Frankliniella intonsa* will arrive in Australia and *Frankliniella occidentalis* in the Northern Territory with the importation of fresh nectarines from China is: **High**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- *Frankliniella intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* are widely distributed in China including some of the major peach and nectarine production regions (CABI 2015; Ding & Gai 2000; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Mirab-balou et al. 2011).
- *Frankliniella intonsa* feeds and lays eggs in fruit and is reported as a pest of peach (CABI 2015). *Frankliniella occidentalis* is one of the most important thrips pests in the world with nectarine and peach being major hosts (CABI 2015).
- Thrips can insert their eggs into the green tissue of plants, such as buds, furred leaves or around fruit stems (Dreistadt & Phillips 2007a), and including fruit (Morse & Hoddle 2006; Palmer et al. 1989). *Frankliniella occidentalis* female can produce 20–40 eggs (Roques 2006). The eggs are very small (about 200 µm long) and may be laid on, or inserted under the skin of fruit or leaves (Mau & Martin Kessing 1993) which can make detection difficult. Feeding and egg-laying by thrips on plant material generally results in visible morphological changes

in affected tissues and affected fruit is typically scarred on the surface (Lewis 1973). However, the damage caused by thrips may be difficult to detect at low population levels.

- Adult and immature stages of *Frankliniella intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* are very small (usually less than 2 millimetres) (CABI 2015; Roques 2006) and tend to be inconspicuous, hiding in cryptic habitats such as the crevices found at the stem end of fruit, suggesting that they may not be removed from fruit during harvesting and packinghouse procedures.
- Thrips are opportunistic species, well adapted to survive harsh climatic conditions and are known to survive temperatures below freezing over extended periods (McDonald, Bale & Walter 1997). *Frankliniella occidentalis* overwinters in an active state, feeds and develops as temperatures and food availability allow (McDonald, Bale & Walter 1997). It appears to have some ability to survive periods of cold and food deprivation under winter field conditions in England (McDonald, Bale & Walters 1997). Therefore, thrips are likely to be capable of tolerating cold conditions and potentially survive cold storage and transportation.
- The lifecycle of *F. occidentalis* varies in length depends on temperatures (CABI & EPPO 1997e) with the optimum range from 26 °C to 29 °C. At lower temperatures, such as those that may be used in the transportation and storage of summerfruit being sent from China to Australia, thrips might have longer life cycles. Viable thrips could therefore still be present on shipments when they arrive in Australia.
- Thrips have been detected on stonefruit (apricots, nectarines, peaches) entering Australia from New Zealand, demonstrating that thrips are capable of surviving packinghouse procedures, cold storage and transport conditions.

Frankliniella intonsa and *F. occidentalis* are widely distributed in China's major peach and nectarine production regions and are likely to be associated with nectarine fruit. Thrips are very small and likely escape detection during packinghouse processes. Thrips are likely to survive cold storage and transportation. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'high'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *F. intonsa* in Australia and *F. occidentalis* in the Northern Territory assessed here would be the same as that for *F. intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *F. intonsa* will enter Australia and *F. occidentalis* will enter Northern Territory as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Moderate**.

4.14.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for *F. intonsa* in Australia and *F. occidentalis* in the Northern Territory is based on the assessment for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho,

Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). This assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.14.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihood of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *F. intonsa* will enter Australia or *F. occidentalis* will enter the Northern Territory, as a result of trade in fresh nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia has been assessed as: **Moderate**.

4.14.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *F. intonsa* in Australia or *F. occidentalis* in the Northern Territory have been estimated previously for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). The consequence ratings for *F. intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* were consistently rated as 'low' for both species. The overall consequences have been estimated to be **Low**.

4.14.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the estimate of consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> and <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Moderate
Consequences	Low
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *F. intonsa* and *F. occidentalis* has been assessed as 'low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for these pests.

In addition, *F. occidentalis* may be identified as a potential vector for Impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) for all of Australia. If detected during quarantine inspections, this potential vector would be managed under contaminating pest policy. If live *F. occidentalis* is detected during quarantine inspections, remedial actions must be taken for the relevant consignments.

4.15 Brown rot

Monilinia fructigena* (EP), *Monilinia yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumecola* and *Monilia polystroma

Brown rot is a fungal disease of stone and pome fruit caused by a number of closely related species of the genus *Monilinia*. The anamorph of the fungus is the genus *Monilia*. The genus belongs to family Sclerotiniaceae and it can cause severe losses and damage to stonefruit crops (Zhu, Chen & Guo 2011). The biology and taxonomy of the four species *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* are considered sufficiently similar to justify combining them into a single assessment. The assessment of the four pathogens has been largely based on the scientific information on *M. fructigena* as it is predicted to pose a similar risk and require similar mitigation measures. Unless explicitly stated, the information presented is considered as applicable to all species. In this assessment, the common name brown rot is used to refer to all four species unless otherwise specified.

The risk scenario of concern for *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* is that symptomless infected fruit might enter Australia and result in the establishment of these fungi in Australia.

Monilinia fructigena was assessed in the existing import policy for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2011). The assessment of *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* presented here builds on these existing policies.

Differences in commodity and horticultural practices for apples and table grapes and for nectarines from China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that brown rot will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples and table grapes from China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to apples and table grapes from China. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of brown rots in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which brown rots is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of brown rots are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *Monilinia fructigena* in the existing policy for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China. Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.15.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* will arrive in Australia on nectarines from China is: **High**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- Peaches and nectarines are major hosts of *Monilinia fructigena* (Byrde & Willets 1977; Farr & Rossman 2014).
- *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis* and *Monilia mumecola* have been reported on stonefruit including apricot, peach and nectarine from all major growing areas in China including Beijing, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Fujian and Yunnan provinces (Hu et al. 2011; Zhu, Chen & Guo 2011).
- *Monilia polystroma* was reported on plums in China and is an important pest (Zhu & Guo 2010). It has been recently reported causing fruit brown rot on peaches in Italy (Martini et al. 2014).
- Brown rot fungi overwinter mainly in or on infected mummified fruit, either attached to the tree or on the ground (Byrde & Willets 1977). Mycelia can survive long periods of adverse environmental conditions within mummified fruits, twigs, cankers and other infected tissues. In spring or early summer when temperature, day length, moisture conditions and relative humidity are suitable for sporulation, sporodochia are formed on the surface of mummified fruit and other infected tissues and bear chains of conidia (Byrde & Willets 1977; Jones 1990).
- The conidia of *M. fructigena* are dry airborne spores, transported by wind, water or insects to young fruit (Batra 1991; Jones 1990).
- Initial infection by brown rot can be via wounds on fruit or on sound fruit and subsequent spread by contact between adjacent fruit is possible (Byrde & Willets 1977). Infected tissue can produce several crops of conidia throughout the year which can initiate secondary infection (Batra 1991).
- Brown rot fungi have the ability to cause latent infection in fruit (Gell et al. 2009). The infected fruit do not produce symptoms of disease until the fruit begins to ripen during storage and transport, on the market shelf, or as the fruit senesces (Byrde & Willets 1977).
- At harvest, apparently healthy fruit can be contaminated with conidia (Ma 2006). Wounded fruit may also be contaminated with conidia during packinghouse processes via fruit to fruit contact (Xu & Robinson 2000). Fruit rots develop during the postharvest period.
- The mycelia of brown rot fungi survive long periods of adverse environmental conditions, particularly over winter. The fungi also survive within mummified fruit, infected twigs, cankers and other infected tissues (Byrde & Willets 1977). This suggests that in infected fruit fungi may survive cold storage and transportation processes.

Brown rot fungi are widely distributed in the major stonefruit growing regions in China and are important pests of stonefruit fruit. Brown rot fungi have the ability to cause latent infection in fruit, and symptomless infected fruit is likely to pass through packinghouse processes undetected. Brown rot mycelia in latently infected fruit are likely to survive cold storage and transportation. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'high'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *M. fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* assessed here would be similar assessed for *M. fructigena* for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China, that is **High**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *M. fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **High**.

4.15.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for brown rot is based on the assessment for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China. Those assessments used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessments are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment: **High**

Likelihood of spread: **High**

4.15.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihoods of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules for combining qualitative likelihoods shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia is: **High**.

4.15.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *Monilinia fructigena* in Australia have been estimated previously for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). *Monilinia yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* are considered to have similar impact. The overall consequences have been estimated to be: **Moderate**.

4.15.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the outcome of overall consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Monilinia fructigena</i>, <i>M. yunnanensis</i>, <i>Monilia polystroma</i> and <i>M. mumecola</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	High
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Moderate

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia polystroma* and *M. mumecola* has been assessed as 'moderate', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for these pests.

4.16 Apple scar skin or apple dapple

Apple scar skin viroid (EP)

Apple scar skin or apple dapple disease is caused by *Apple scar skin viroid* (ASSVd). ASSVd is the type species of the genus *Apscaviroid* of the family *Pospiviroidae* (Koganezawa et al. 2003).

The risk scenario of concern for *Apple scar skin viroid* is that symptomless infected fruit might enter Australia and result in the establishment of this viroid in Australia.

ASSVd was assessed in the existing import policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The assessment of ASSVd presented here builds on this existing policy.

Differences in commodity and horticultural practices for apples and for nectarines from China make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that ASSVd will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of apples from China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in the similar way to apples from China. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of ASSVd in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which ASSVd is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of ASSVd are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *Apple scar skin viroid* in the existing policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.16.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Apple scar skin viroid* will arrive in Australia with the importation of nectarine from China is: **Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- ASSVd is primarily a pathogen of apple and pear (Han et al. 2003). It was one of the most damaging apple and pear diseases in China in the 1950s and 1960s (Koganezawa et al. 2003). However, the current status of ASSVd in China is not precisely known as ASSVd rarely occurs in modern apple orchards in China, probably due to the use of tolerant cultivars.

- There are only limited reports of ASSVd on stonefruit trees from Xinjiang in China including apricot and peach, on which ASSVd was detected on leaves (Wang, Zhao & Niu 2012; Zhao & Niu 2008a; Zhao & Niu 2008b).
- The viroid is detected in most of the plant parts of apple including fruit skin, seed, flesh and pulp (Hadidi et al. 1991). Although no reports of ASSVd on nectarine fruit were found, it is possible that ASSVd may be present in fruits from infected nectarine trees because it can move systemically in infected host plants.
- Seed transmission of ASSVd has been reported on apples with 7.7 per cent of seedlings raised from infected apple seeds showed ASSVd infection (Kim et al. 2006). No ASSVd seed transmission on stonefruit has been reported.
- Nectarine fruit is cleaned using pressurised air gun prior to grading operations and packing for export. However, this would not remove the viroids from the fruits as ASSVd may be systemically distributed within the fruits.
- ASSVd can be symptomless and also may have a long incubation period. Many hosts may be infected for several years before symptoms become apparent (Desvignes, Grasseau & Cornaggia 1999; Koganezawa 1986).
- Infected symptomless nectarine fruits would not be removed in the grading process and could be exported to Australia.

ASSVd was previously widely distributed in China but the current status of ASSVd in China is not precisely known. It is likely that symptomless infected fruit can pass through packinghouse processes undetected. However, there were very limited reports of ASSVd on stonefruit trees in China and no report of ASSVd on nectarine fruit was found. This information supports a risk rating for importation of “Low”.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for ASSVd assessed here would be the same as that for ASSVd for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) from China, that is **High**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that ASSVd will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.16.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for *Apple scar skin viroid* is based on the assessment for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment	Moderate
Likelihood of spread	Low

4.16.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihoods of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The overall likelihood that *Apple scar skin viroid* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarine fruit from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia is: **Very low**.

4.16.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of *Apple scar skin viroid* in Australia have been estimated previously for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a). The overall consequences have been estimated to be: **Moderate**.

4.16.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the outcome of overall consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Apple scar skin viroid</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Very low
Consequences	Moderate
Unrestricted risk	Very low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Apple scar skin viroid* has been assessed as 'very low', which achieves Australia's ALOP. Therefore, no specific risk management measure is required for this pest.

4.17 Tobacco necrosis viruses

Tobacco necrosis virus A (TNV-A) and Tobacco necrosis virus D (TNV-D), tobacco necrosis virus Nebraska isolate or relate viruses (EP)

The taxonomy of ‘tobacco necrosis virus’ (TNV) has been revised. *Tobacco necrosis virus A* (TNV-A) and *Tobacco necrosis virus D* (TNV-D) have been recognised as distinct species in the Necrovirus genus (Coutts et al. 1991; Meulewaeter, Seurinck & Van Emmelo 1990), as have *Chenopodium necrosis virus* (ChNV) and *Olive mild mosaic virus* (OMMV), which were previously considered TNV isolates (Cardoso et al. 2005; Tomlinson et al. 1983). TNV isolates from Nebraska and Toyama (TNV-NE and TNV-Toyama) represent another species in the genus, as yet not officially recognised (Saeki et al. 2001; Zhang, French & Langenberg 1993) and molecular sequence data indicates some other necroviruses called ‘tobacco necrosis viruses are also distinct species (NCBI 2009).

The risk scenario of concern for tobacco necrosis viruses (TNVs) is that symptomless infected fruit might enter Australia and result in the establishment of these viruses in Australia.

TNVs were assessed in the existing import policy for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a), stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2011). The assessment of TNVs presented here builds on these existing policies.

Differences in commodity and horticultural practices for apples and table grapes and for nectarines from China, and climate conditions and the prevalence of pests between previous export areas (for example the USA) make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that TNVs will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA and apples and table grapes from China. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA and apples and table grapes from China. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of TNVs in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which TNVs is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of TNVs are also independent of the importation pathway. However, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reassessed the consequences of a TNV species outbreak in Australia in light of the taxonomic changes and additional information.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment and spread as set out for *Tobacco necrosis viruses* in the existing policy for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China and stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.17.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that Tobacco necrosis viruses will arrive in Australia with the importation of nectarines from China is: **Moderate**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- TNVs have been reported in Xinjiang on soybean, mulberry, potato and melon since the 1980s (Huang et al. 1984; Xi et al. 2008).
- TNVs have a broad host range and have been reported on 298 species in 167 genera of 54 families (Staniulis 2003).
- TNVs have been isolated from trees of apple, pear, apricot (Uyemoto & Gilmer 1972), peach (Mitrofanova & Teslenko 1982) and plums (Paulechova & Baumgartenerova 1980) in Europe.
- Stonefruit trees are not often reported to be infected by TVNs and the infected trees were symptomless associated with the virus (NCPN-FT 2014).
- TNVs have been isolated from apple leaves and fruit of experimentally inoculated apple trees (Uyemoto & Gilmer 1972).
- If TVNs infect nectarines, the virus particles may be present within the fruit.
- Fruits with obvious symptoms will be discarded during grading process. However, if infected symptomless nectarine fruits were on the pathway, they would not be removed in the grading process and could be exported to Australia.

TVNs have a wide range of hosts and some TVNs infect stonefruit trees. Symptomless infected fruit would not be detected during picking and would pass packinghouse processes. However, no report of TVNs associated with commercial nectarine fruit was found. This information supports a risk rating for importation of 'Moderate'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for TVNs assessed here would be the same as that for TVNs for apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), that is **Moderate**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that TVNs will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Low**.

4.17.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

The likelihood of establishment and spread for tobacco necrosis viruses is based on the assessment for apples and table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessment are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment **High**

Likelihood of spread **High**

4.17.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihoods of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The overall likelihood that Tobacco necrosis viruses will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines fruit from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia is: **Low**.

4.17.4 Consequences

The consequences of the establishment of Tobacco necrosis viruses in Australia have been estimated to be 'Very low' previously for apples, table grapes from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a, 2011) and stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b).

The consequences of the establishment of Tobacco necrosis viruses in Australia have been reviewed in light of the taxonomic changes and additional information. The overall consequences have been estimated to be: **Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

Criterion	Estimate
DIRECT	
Plant life or health	<p>D – significant at the district level</p> <p>Among the hosts in which TNVs cause disease, carrot, potato and strawberry are the most economically important in Australia. In 2009/10, the estimated value of the carrot, potato and strawberry crops is \$176m, \$614m and \$308m respectively (HAL 2012).</p> <p>TNVs cause sporadic diseases in vegetable and ornamental crops in some years (Kassanis 1970; Nemeth 1986; Smith et al. 1988; Uyemoto 1981; Zitikaite & Staniulis 2009). No reports of adverse effects on fruit trees have been found (Nemeth 1986). A disease in trembling aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>) may be caused by TNVs (Hibben, Bozarth & Reese 1979).</p> <p>TNVs cause rusty root disease of carrot, Augusta disease of tulip, stipple streak disease of common bean, and necrosis diseases of cabbage, cucumber, soybean and zucchini and ABC disease of potato (Smith et al. 1988; Uyemoto 1981; Xi et al. 2008; Zitikaite & Staniulis 2009).</p> <p>Losses between 20 per cent and 50 per cent have been reported in glasshouse grown cucumbers and in tulips (CABI 2015). Lower losses probably occur more frequently</p>

than such high losses. No estimates of losses in carrot, potato and strawberry have been found but it is possible that substantial losses occur sometimes. Symptomless viral infections of plants, in general, may cause no yield loss, but they may cause yield losses as high as 15 per cent (Bos 1999; Gibbs & Harrison 1976).

Naturally infected vegetable crops show a range of symptoms, including spots, flecks, streaks, necrosis and stunting. In strawberry in the Czech Republic, TNV has caused dwarfing and leaf and root necrosis (Martin & Tzanetakis 2006).

Stipple streak disease has been reported in Qld causing small yield losses (Teakle 1988), but no reports of TNVs causing other diseases in Australia have been found, suggesting that the combinations of virus strain, vector biotype and host plant cultivar that result in disease have not occurred in Australia.

Strains have been distinguished by various characteristics, including the symptoms they cause, their host ranges and genetic sequences (Kassanis 1970). The diseases recorded in common bean and cucumber are probably caused by distinct TNV strains (Brunt & Teakle 1996; Zitikaite & Staniulis 2009). The TNV strains detected in apple caused lesions in tests with cowpea (*Vigna sinensis*) and *Chenopodium quinoa* (Uyemoto & Gilmer 1972), but no report of further investigation of their disease causing potential was found.

A satellite virus replicates with some strains of TNV (Kassanis 1970; Uyemoto 1981) but no report has been found indicating greater disease when the satellite virus is present.

Because the wide host range of TNVs and their chytrid vectors it is possible that some native plants will be susceptible, although no supporting evidence was found.

Other aspects of the environment

A – Indiscernible at the local level

There are no known direct consequences of these species on other aspects of the environment.

INDIRECT

Eradication, control etc.

D – significant at the district level

Virus control measures in fields are limited and eradication may not be possible unless an outbreak is detected at an early stage. If detected at an early stage, an outbreak might be controlled or eradicated by removing host plants and deep burying or incinerating potentially infected plant material, then leaving the fields fallow and controlling weed hosts. Further action might be required including cropping with non-host species and altering and lengthening crop rotations. Resistant cultivars may be planted, if they are available (CABI 2015). Establishment and spread in a glasshouse may be controlled by reducing or eliminating *Olpidium* infestation of soil by chemical treatment or by heating by composting or soil pasteurisation (Asjes & Blom-Barnhoorn 2002; CABI 2015). This may add significantly to costs. TNVs tolerate temperatures as high as 95 degrees Celsius (Brunt & Teakle 1996), so the temperatures achieved by composting and pasteurisation may not eliminate the viruses. Propagation of virus free plants and careful sanitation may reduce the chance of outbreaks (CABI 2015; Smith et al. 1988).

Domestic trade

C – minor significance at the district level

Australian states are unlikely to set up restrictions on interstate trade if a foreign TNV becomes established unless it causes significant disease, which is unlikely.

International trade

C – minor significance at the district level

If a damaging foreign TNV became established in Australia, additional restrictions might be introduced on the international trade of some vegetables or ornamentals that might lead to the loss of markets and some industry adjustment.

Environment

A – Indiscernible at the local level

There are no known indirect consequences of these species on the environment.

4.17.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread with the outcome of overall consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5.

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Tobacco necrosis viruses</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Low
Consequences	Low
Unrestricted risk	Very low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Tobacco necrosis viruses* has been assessed as 'very low', which achieves Australia's ALOP. Therefore, no specific risk management measure is required for this pest.

4.18 Plum pox virus

Plum pox virus (PPV) (EP)

Plum pox virus (PPV) causes plum pox disease which is also commonly known as Sharka disease and causes obvious disease symptoms in infected stone fruit hosts (Australian Government Department of Agriculture 2014). PPV is the member of the genus *Potyvirus* in the Potyviridae family. There is wide genetic variability within PPV. Based on biology, serology, molecular properties and plant host ranges, eight major strains or subgroups of PPV are recognised (Sochor et al. 2012; Wijkamp & van der Gaag 2011). The Dideron strain (PPV-D) is the most common strain and typically infects apricot, peach and plum. This strain is transmitted both by aphids and grafting. PPV-D was also found in peach grafted on infected rootstocks of other species or cultivars (such as *Prunus marianna*).

The risk posed by PPV is that infected fruits may enter Australia and result in the establishment of PPV in hosts in Australia.

PPV was assessed in the existing import policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). The assessment of PPV presented here builds on this existing policy.

Differences in horticultural practices and climate conditions and the prevalence of pests between China and the USA make it necessary to reassess the likelihood that PPV will be imported into Australia with nectarines from China.

Fresh nectarine fruit is expected to be imported from China from May to October which is similar to the timing of the import of stonefruit from the USA. After importation, nectarines will be distributed throughout Australia for retail sale in a similar way to stonefruit from the USA. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to reassess the likelihood of distribution.

The likelihood of establishment and spread of PPV in Australia will be comparable regardless of the fresh fruit commodity in which PPV is imported into Australia, as these likelihoods relate specifically to events that occur in Australia and are independent of the importation pathway. The consequences of PPV are also independent of the importation pathway. Accordingly, there is no need to reassess these components of the risk.

In addition, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has reviewed the latest literature and no new information is available that would significantly change the risk ratings for distribution, establishment, spread and consequences as set out for *Plum pox virus* in the existing policy for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). Therefore, those risk ratings will be adopted for this assessment.

4.18.1 Likelihood of entry

The likelihood of entry is considered in two parts, the likelihood of importation and the likelihood of distribution, which consider pre-border and post-border issues, respectively.

Likelihood of importation

The likelihood that *Plum pox virus* will arrive in Australia with the importation of nectarine from China is: **Very Low**.

The following information provides supporting evidence for this assessment.

- The major hosts of PPV are fruit-producing species of *Prunus* which include nectarine (*P. persica* var. *nucipersica*) (Sochor et al. 2012).
- PPV-D was first reported on apricot by testing leaf samples in 2003-2004 in Hunan province in China (Navratil et al. 2005) in the south of the country away from major stonefruit growing provinces. However, PPV is listed as a quarantine pest for China (AQSIQ 2007a) and is regulated on international border and domestically.
- A survey, conducted during 2010 and 2011 in Hunan province, where PPV-D on apricot was reported, and in the major stonefruit growing provinces of Shaanxi, Shandong, Hubei and Liaoning provinces, tested leaf samples by ELISA from apricot, plum, peach and cherry orchards (Li 2012; Wei et al. 2013). PPV was not detected in the survey which was completed by testing leaf samples from 10 864 plants from 104 orchards from these 5 provinces. The survey result was presented at the *International Symposium on Plum Pox Virus* held in Canada in 2011. The abstract of the presentation was published in *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology* in 2013 (Wei et al. 2013).
- The survey conducted in Hunan province (Li 2012) reported that Hunan does not have commercial apricot production. The survey covered the 9 villages of four counties where a small number of native apricot trees are locally distributed. Leaf samples from apricot trees in each of these villages were taken. Leaf samples from peach and plum trees in the same areas were also taken. Hunan province has imported 30 apricot trees some years ago, all these imported trees were located and sampled. PPV was not detected.
- In Shaanxi province, during the survey in 2010, leaf samples from 7530 randomly selected plants from around 2000 ha plum, peach, apricot and cherry orchards were tested. No PPV infection was detected. In 2011, 800 plants were tested during a targeted sample program for 31 peach, apricot, plum and cherry orchards. No PPV was detected either (Li 2012).
- There was a recent report of PPV on peach in China without any technical details including the location of the detection (Li & Lu 2013). However, Dr Li Shifang, the primary author of the report, confirmed that the statement of PPV on peach in China was an editorial error. The same field survey reported in (Li & Lu 2013) has been published in an international journal, *Journal of Plant Pathology* (Yu et al. 2013) stating that no infection of PPV has been detected on peach leaves from 12 provinces that included major peach growing regions. This survey was completed by testing more than 500 randomly obtained leaf samples.
- If PPV is present in these major stonefruit growing regions, the incidence rate is below the detection limit of the surveys conducted.
- China stone fruit production includes IPM based on monitoring and management of pests and diseases so appropriate management measures can be implemented (refer to Section 3.3.3). No symptoms of PPV were seen in orchards visited or in commercial stone fruit at retail outlets during the field a verification visit in Shanxi Province in June 2015. All orchard

managers were shown a copy of PPV symptoms and all stated that they had never seen the obvious symptoms of PPV infection.

- Fruit has been experimentally demonstrated as a potential pathway for the movement of PPV (Gildow et al. 2004; Wallis et al. 2005), although it poses a lower risk than plant propagation materials.
- PPV symptoms may appear on the leaves, bark, fruits, flowers or seeds (Schneider et al. 2011; Wang et al. 2006). Infected fruits can show chlorotic spots or yellow rings or line patterns, and fruit can become deformed or irregular in shape and develop brown or necrotic areas (CABI & EPPO 2004). Diseased fruits have browned flesh (CABI & EPPO 2004). Symptomatic fruits can easily be detected and discarded during the production process or at packaging for export.
- Newly infected nectarine trees may be symptomless (Cornell University 2010) and infected trees may act as an unrecognised reservoir for the pathogen.
- The D strain of the virus has been detected in symptomless fruit (Gildow et al. 2004). It is likely that asymptomatic fruit will escape detection during routine harvesting and packinghouse processes.
- PPV can survive in fruit transported either by air or sea freight to Australia, transportation may take a few days to weeks. PPV can survive in fruits and be transmitted at all stages of fruit ripening, including overripe/rotting fruits (Labonne & Quiot 2001).
- Cold storage treatment during transport does not eliminate the virus. PPV can be recovered from fruit stored for up to a month at 4 °C (CABI & EPPO 2004; Gildow et al. 2004).

There was a single confirmed report of *plum pox virus* in China. However, two surveys that included the province in which plum pox virus was initially reported did not detect PPV. The surveys included China's major peach and nectarine production regions and indicates that the incidence rate of PPV in the major stonefruit growing regions is below the detection limit of these surveys. In addition, PPV symptoms are obvious and this virus has not been detected in more than 11 years since the first report of PPV on apricot in Hunan province. Based on the historical absence, targeted surveys and general surveillance that would likely detect the obvious symptoms of PPV, it is considered PPV is absent from the major nectarine production areas of China. *Plum pox virus* may be associated with asymptomatic nectarine fruit that is unlikely to be detected during packinghouses processes. PPV may survive cold storage and transportation. This information supports a likelihood estimate for importation of 'very low'.

Likelihood of distribution

The likelihood of distribution for *Plum pox virus* assessed here would be the same as that for *Plum pox virus* for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b), that is **Low**.

Overall likelihood of entry

The overall likelihood of entry is determined by combining the likelihood of importation and of distribution using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The likelihood that PPV will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarines from China and be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host is: **Very low**.

4.18.2 Likelihood of establishment and spread

As indicated, the likelihood of establishment and spread for *Plum pox virus* is based on the assessment for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). That assessment used the same methodology as described in Chapter 2 of this report. The ratings from the previous assessment of PPV are presented below:

Likelihood of establishment **High**

Likelihood of spread **High**

4.18.3 Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

The overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread is determined by combining the likelihoods of entry, of establishment and of spread using the matrix of rules shown in Table 2.2.

The overall likelihood that *Plum pox virus* will enter Australia as a result of trade in nectarine fruit from China, be distributed in a viable state to a susceptible host, establish in Australia and subsequently spread within Australia is: **Very low**.

4.18.4 Consequences

The potential consequences of the establishment *Plum pox virus* in Australia have been estimated previously for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b). The overall consequences have been estimated to be: **High**.

4.18.5 Unrestricted risk estimate

Unrestricted risk is the result of combining the likelihoods of entry, establishment and spread with the outcome of overall consequences. Likelihoods and consequences are combined using the risk estimation matrix shown in Table 2.5

Unrestricted risk estimate for <i>Plum pox virus</i>	
Overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread	Very low
Consequences	High
Unrestricted risk	Low

As indicated, the unrestricted risk estimate for *Plum pox virus* has been assessed as 'Low', which is above Australia's ALOP. Therefore, specific risk management measures are required for this pest.

4.19 Pest risk assessment conclusions

Key to Table 4.2 (starting next page)

Genus species (Acronym for state/territory): state/territory in which regional quarantine pests have been identified

Likelihoods for entry, establishment and spread

N negligible

EL extremely low

VL very low

L low

M moderate

H high

EES overall likelihood of entry, establishment and spread

URE unrestricted risk estimate. This is expressed on an ascending scale from negligible to extreme.

Table 4.2 Summary of unrestricted risk estimates for quarantine pests associated with fresh nectarine fruit from China

Pest name	Likelihood of					P[EES]	Consequences	URE
	Entry		Overall	Establishment	Spread			
	Importation	Distribution						
Spider mites [Prostigmata: Tetranychidae]								
<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i>	M	M	L	H	M	L	M	L
<i>Tetranychus turkestani</i>	L	M	L	H	H	L	L	VL
Weevils [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]								
<i>Rhynchites auratus</i>	VL	M	VL	M	M	VL	M	VL
<i>Rhynchites confragosicollis</i>								
<i>Rhynchites faldermanni</i>								
<i>Rhynchites heros</i>								
Fruit flies [Diptera: Tephritidae]								
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i>	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	M
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Fruit fly [Diptera: Drosophilidae]								
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Mealybugs [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]								
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	H	M	M	H	H	M	L	L
Scales [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]								
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>	L	L	VL	H	M	VL	L	VL
<i>Pseudaulacaspis prunicola</i>								
Moths [Lepidoptera: Tortricidae]								
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	L	M	L	H	H	L	M	L
<i>Argyrotaenia ljungiana</i>								
<i>Spilonota albicana</i>								
<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (WA)	EL	M	EL	H	H	EL	M	N

Pest name	Likelihood of			Establishment	Spread	P[EES]	Consequences	URE
	Entry							
	Importation	Distribution	Overall					
<i>Grapholita molesta</i> (WA)	M	M	L	H	H	L	M	L
<i>Grapholita funebrana</i>								
Twig borer [Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae]								
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	M	L	L	H	H	L	M	L
Fruit borer [Lepidoptera: Carposinidae]								
<i>Carposina sasakii</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M
Thrips [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]								
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i>	H	M	M	H	H	M	L	L
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (NT)								
Fungi								
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M
<i>Monilia mumeicola</i>								
<i>Monilia polystroma</i>								
<i>Monilinia yunnanensis</i>								
Viroids and Viruses								
<i>Apple scar skin viroid</i>	L	H	L	M	L	VL	M	VL
<i>Tobacco necrosis viruses</i>	M	M	L	H	H	L	L	VL
<i>Plum pox virus</i>	VL	L	VL	H	H	VL	H	L

5 Pest risk management

This chapter provides information on the management of quarantine pests identified with an unrestricted risk exceeding Australia's ALOP. The recommended phytosanitary measures are described in this chapter.

5.1 Pest risk management measures and phytosanitary procedures

Pest risk management evaluates and selects options for measures to reduce the risk of entry, establishment or spread of quarantine pests for Australia where they have been assessed to have an unrestricted risk above Australia's ALOP. In calculating the unrestricted risk, existing commercial production practices in China have been considered, as have post-harvest procedures and the packing of fruit.

In addition to China's existing commercial production practices for nectarine fruit and minimum border procedures in Australia, specific pest risk management measures, including operational systems, are recommended to achieve Australia's ALOP.

In this chapter, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has identified risk management measures that may be applied to consignments of nectarine fruit sourced from China.

5.1.1 Pest risk management for quarantine pests

The pest risk analysis identified the quarantine pests listed in Table 5.1 as having an unrestricted risk above Australia's ALOP.

Table 5.1 Phytosanitary measures recommended for quarantine pests for fresh nectarine fruit from China

Pest	Common name	Measures
<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> (EP) <i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i> (EP) <i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (EP) <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (EP, NT) <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (EP) <i>Argyrotaenia ljungiana</i> <i>Spilonota albicana</i> (EP)	hawthorn spider mite comstock mealybug Eurasian flower thrips western flower thrips summerfruit tortrix grape tortrix white fruit moth	Visual inspection and if detected, remedial action b (for example methyl bromide fumigation)
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i> (EP) <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (EP)	guava fruit fly Oriental fruit fly	Area freedom a OR Cold disinfestation treatment OR Irradiation
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i> (EP)	spotted wing drosophila (SWD)	Area freedom a OR Methyl bromide fumigation OR Irradiation OR A systems approach proposed by China and approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> (EP) <i>Carposina sasakii</i> (EP) <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> <i>Grapholita molesta</i> (EP, WA)	peach twig borer peach fruit borer plum fruit moth Oriental fruit moth	Area freedom a OR Areas of low pest prevalence OR Methyl bromide fumigation OR Irradiation OR Systems approach: Orchard surveillance and control Fruit cutting Quarantine inspection and if detected, remedial action b (for example methyl bromide fumigation)
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (EP) <i>Monilia mumecola</i> <i>Monilia polystroma</i> <i>Monilinia yunnanensis</i>	brown rot	Area freedom a OR Areas of low pest prevalence OR Alternative equivalent measures proposed by China and approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Pest	Common name	Measures
<i>Plum pox virus</i> (EP)	PPV	Area freedom a OR Systems approach proposed by China and approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

a Area freedom may include pest free areas, pest free places of production sites. **b** Remedial action (depending on the location of the inspection) may include treatment of the consignment to ensure that the pest is no longer viable or withdrawing the consignment from export to Australia. **EP** (existing policy) pests that have previously been assessed by Australia and policy already exist. **NT** pests of quarantine concern for Northern Territory. **WA** pests of quarantine concern for Western Australia.

This non-regulated analysis of existing policy builds on the existing policies including the import of fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) and from New Zealand to Western Australia (Biosecurity Australia 2006b); and for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China. These policies include all of the pest groups identified in Table 5.1.

Considerable trade in stonefruit including nectarines from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) and from New Zealand and in apples from China to Australia has taken place.

Equivalent management measures have been considered for the same or similar pests and recommended in this report. Thus, the management options recommended in this report are consistent with the existing policies. Where there are differences in the recommended risk management measures among the existing policies, those recommended for stonefruit from the USA and from New Zealand to Western Australia and for apples from China were recommended in this report for nectarines from China because the efficacy of those measures have been further supported by considerable trade.

The recommended risk management measures for nectarines from China include:

- visual inspection and remedial action for leaf rollers, mealybug, spider mite and thrips
- area freedom or fruit treatment (cold disinfestation or irradiation) for fruit flies
- area freedom or fruit treatment (methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation) or a systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for spotted wing drosophila
- area freedom or area of low pest prevalence or fruit treatments (methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation) or a systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for fruit borers
- area freedom or area of low pest prevalence or alternative equivalent measures approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for brown rots
- area freedom or systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for plum pox virus.

Management for *Frankliniella intonsa*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Pseudococcus comstocki*, *Amphitetranychus viennensis*, *Tetranychus turkestanii*, *Adoxophyes orana*, *Argyrotaenia ljungiana* and *Spilonota albicana*

Frankliniella intonsa (Eurasian flower thrips), *Frankliniella occidentalis* (western flower thrips), *Pseudococcus comstocki* (comstock mealybug), *Amphitetranychus viennensis* (hawthorn spider mite), *Tetranychus turkestanii* (strawberry spider mite), *Adoxophyes orana* (summerfruit tortrix), *Argyrotaenia ljungiana* (grape tortrix) and *Spilonota albicana* (white fruit moth) were assessed to have an unrestricted risk estimate that exceeds Australia's ALOP. Measures are therefore required to manage the risk.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends visual inspection and remedial action as a measure for these pests. The objective of the recommended visual inspection is to ensure that any consignments of nectarine fruit from China infested with these pests are identified and subjected to appropriate remedial action. This measure is to reduce the likelihood of entry of these pests to at least 'very low'. The restricted risk would then be reduced to at least 'very low', which would achieve Australia's ALOP.

The recommended measures are consistent with the existing policy for fresh stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) and from New Zealand to Western Australia (Biosecurity Australia 2006b). The efficacy of visual inspection and remedial action is supported by considerable trade of stonefruit including nectarines from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) to Australia since 2010.

Pre-export visual inspection and remedial action by AQSIQ/CIQ

All nectarine fruit consignments for export to Australia must be inspected by AQSIQ/CIQ and found free of these quarantine arthropod pests. Export lots or consignments found to contain any of these pests must be subject to remedial action. Remedial action may include withdrawing the consignment from export to Australia or, if available, approved treatment of the export consignment to ensure that the pest is no longer viable.

Management for *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera correcta*

Bactrocera dorsalis (Oriental fruit fly) and *Bactrocera correcta* (guava fruit fly) were assessed to have an unrestricted risk estimate that exceeds Australia's ALOP. Measures are therefore required to manage the risks.

The recommended measures are consistent with the existing policies including those for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends the options of area freedom or fruit treatment (cold disinfestations or irradiation) as management measures. The objective of each of these measures is to reduce the survival of *B. dorsalis* and *B. correcta* thus reducing the likelihood of entry to at least 'extremely low'. The restricted risk would then be reduced to at least 'very low', which would achieve Australia's ALOP.

Area freedom

Area freedom is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *B. dorsalis* and *B. correcta*. The requirements for establishing pest free areas or pest free places of production are set out in ISPM 4: *Establishment of pest free areas* (FAO 1995) and ISPM 10: *Requirements for the*

establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites (FAO 1999) and more specifically in ISPM 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (Tephritidae) (FAO 2015b).

Current requirements for the import of pears, apples and table grapes include monitoring and trapping of fruit flies in export orchards and packinghouses. Monitoring and trapping of fruit flies in the specific nectarine export orchards and packinghouses of northern China (as for current apple, pear and table grapes export) are required.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is currently considering China's request for recognition of northern China for area freedom for *B. dorsalis*, *B. correcta* and other economically significant fruit flies based on China's National Fruit Flies Trapping Network. If area freedom for these fruit flies and other economically significant fruit flies is accepted by Australia for northern China, China's existing National Fruit Flies Trapping Network would be required to be maintained in all areas including production areas where nectarines are to be sourced for export to Australia.

Under either of the two area freedom situations (that is monitoring and trapping of export orchards or based on the National Fruit Flies Trapping Network), AQSIQ must notify the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources of the detection of any fruit fly species (Tephritidae) of economic importance in the regions within 48 hours. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will then assess the species and number of individual flies detected and the circumstances of the detection, before advising AQSIQ of the action to be taken. If fruit flies are detected at offshore pre-shipment inspection or on-arrival inspection, trade would be suspended immediately, pending the outcome of an investigation.

Cold disinfestation treatments

For nectarine fruit sourced from outside the recognised fruit fly pest free areas, cold disinfestation treatments can be undertaken.

Treatment regimens consistent with the *USDA Treatment Manual* (T107-f) (USDA 2010) for Ya pear are recommended for the disinfestation of *B. dorsalis* and *B. correcta* on nectarine fruit. Cold treatments which are effective for *B. dorsalis* are considered to be effective for *B. correcta* as *B. correcta* is more sensitive to cold than *B. dorsalis* (Liu & Ye 2009). In considering additional cold treatments developed for *B. dorsalis* across a range of commodities (Chen et al. 2002; Liang, Liang & Wu 2002; Liang et al. 1999), the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers T107f effectively manages *B. dorsalis* and *B. correcta* and is a suitable treatment option fresh nectarine fruit from China.

It is recommended that where cold disinfestation treatment is utilised, it must be carried out according to the specifications below:

- 0.56°C or below for 10 days, or
- 1.11°C or below for 12 days, or
- 1.67 °C or below for 14 days

Cold treatments can be conducted pre-export in China or in-transit.

Irradiation

Irradiation treatment is considered a suitable measure option for *B. correcta* and *B. dorsalis*. The treatment schedule of 150 gray minimum absorbed dose is specified in ISPM 28 Annex 7:

Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic) (FAO 2009).

Alternative equivalent measures

Measures for *B. dorsalis* and *B. correcta* could also include other equivalent measures, subject to the provision and acceptance of suitable efficacy data.

Management for *Drosophila suzukii*

Drosophila suzukii (spotted wing drosophila) was assessed to have an unrestricted risk estimate that exceeds Australia's ALOP. Therefore, measures are required to manage the risks.

Options recommended for this pest in the *Final pest risk analysis report for Drosophila suzukii* (Department of Agriculture 2013) are area freedom, systems approach, or fruit treatment known to be effective against all life stages of *D. suzukii*. The objective of each of these measures is to reduce the survival of *D. suzukii* thus reducing the likelihood of importation to at least 'extremely low'. The restricted risk would then be reduced to at least 'very low', which would achieve Australia's ALOP.

Area freedom

Area freedom is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *D. suzukii*. The requirements for establishing pest free areas or pest free places of production are set out in ISPM 4: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (FAO 1995) and ISPM 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites* (FAO 1999).

Drosophila suzukii is considered to be widespread in China (Dai & Shi 2013; Kai, Zhang & Carson 1993); therefore, area freedom may not be a viable option for the majority of China. However, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources does recognise the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is free from *D. suzukii* based on historical absence and monitoring.

Methyl bromide fumigation

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends the following methyl bromide fumigation against *D. suzukii* on nectarines. This measure is also used to manage *D. suzukii* in nectarines from the USA:

- 48 grams per metre cubed for two hours at a pulp temperature of 13.9 °C or greater at not more than 38 per cent chamber load.

Additional post-treatment security measures may be required to limit post-treatment contamination by flies that are attracted to ripe fruit.

Irradiation

Irradiation treatment is considered a suitable measure option for *D. suzukii* (Follett, Swedman & Price 2014). The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends a treatment schedule of 150 gray minimum absorbed dose, consistent with ISPM 28 Annex 7: *Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)* (FAO 2009). Although lower doses (78 gray) have been shown to induce sterility of all immature life stages associated with fruit, adults can successfully emerge from irradiated pupae. The detection of a sterilised *D. suzukii* adult post border would result in regulatory actions. A dose of 150 gray would make adult emergence from irradiated fruit an unlikely event.

Alternative equivalent measures

Other treatments, demonstrated to be effective against all life stages of *D. suzukii* for nectarine fruit, will be considered by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources if proposed by AQSIQ.

Should China wish to use a systems approach as a measure to manage the risk posed by *D. suzukii*, AQSIQ would need to submit to Australia a proposal outlining components of the system and how these components will address the risks posed by this pest. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will consider the effectiveness of any system proposed by AQSIQ.

Management for Anarsia lineatella, Carposina sasakii, Grapholita molesta and Grapholita funebrana

Anarsia lineatella (peach twig borer), *Carposina sasakii* (peach fruit borer), *Grapholita funebrana* (Plum fruit moth) and *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth) were assessed to have an unrestricted risk estimate that exceeds Australia's ALOP. Therefore, measures are required to manage the risks. *Grapholita molesta* (Oriental fruit moth) is a quarantine pest only for Western Australia.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends the options of area freedom or low pest prevalence areas or fruit treatment (methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation) or systems approach approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as management measures. The objective of each of these measures is to reduce the likelihood of importation of these pests to at least 'very low'. The restricted risk would then be reduced to at least 'very low', which would achieve Australia's ALOP.

The recommended measures are consistent with the existing policies including those for stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) (Biosecurity Australia 2010b) and New Zealand (Biosecurity Australia 2006b) and for apples (Biosecurity Australia 2010a) and table grapes (Biosecurity Australia 2011) from China.

Area freedom

Area freedom is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *Anarsia lineatella*, *Carposina sasakii*, *Grapholita molesta* and *Grapholita funebrana*. The requirements for establishing pest free areas or pest free places of production are set out in ISPM 4: *Requirements*

for the establishment of pest free areas (FAO 1995) and ISPM 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites* (FAO 1999).

Should China wish to use area freedom option, AQSIQ would need to demonstrate the establishment of areas freedom of these pests in according to ISPM 4 (FAO 1995) and ISPM 10 (FAO 1999).

Areas of low pest prevalence

Low pest prevalence area is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *Anarsia lineatella*, *Carposina sasakii*, *Grapholita funebrana* and *Grapholita molesta*. The requirements for establishing areas of low pest prevalence are set out in ISPM 22: *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence* (FAO 2005) and ISPM 29: *Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence* (FAO 2007a).

Should China wish to use Areas of low pest prevalence option, AQSIQ would need to demonstrate the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for these pests in according to ISPM 22 (FAO 2005) and ISPM 29 (FAO 2007a).

Methyl bromide fumigation

The fumigation treatment schedules set out below are those currently applied to reduce the risk of importation of oriental fruit moth on stonefruit from the USA (California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) and New Zealand. This measure is also used to manage leaf rollers, *Grapholita* moths and *Anarsia lineatella* in stonefruit from the USA.

It is recommended that where fumigation with methyl bromide is utilised, it must be carried out for duration of two hours according to the specifications below:

- 32 grams per metre cubed at a fruit pulp temperature of 21 °C or greater, or
- 40 grams per metre cubed at a fruit pulp temperature of 16 °C or greater, or
- 48 grams per metre cubed at a fruit pulp temperature of 11 °C or greater

Irradiation

Irradiation treatment is considered a suitable measure option for *Anarsia lineatella*, *Carposina sasakii*, *Grapholita molesta* and *Grapholita funebrana*. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends that 400 gray as minimum generic dose rate for the Class Insecta (except pupae and adults of the Order Lepidoptera) (USDA 2015).

Systems approach

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends the following systems approach based on orchard control and surveillance, fruit cutting, and inspection to reduce the risk associated with these arthropods pests to meet Australia's ALOP.

- Orchard control and surveillance

Registered growers must implement an orchard control program (for example integrated pest management (IPM) programs for export nectarines). Programs would be approved by

AQSIQ/CIQ, and incorporate field sanitation and appropriate pesticide applications for the management of quarantine arthropod pests.

AQSIQ/CIQ is responsible for ensuring that export nectarine growers are aware of pests of quarantine concern to Australia and that the export orchards are subject to field sanitation and control measures. Registered growers must keep records of control measures for auditing. Details of the control program must be provided to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources by AQSIQ before trade commences if requested.

Monitoring/detection surveys for pests that require orchard management measures must be conducted regularly by AQSIQ/CIQ in orchards registered for export to verify the effectiveness of the measures. AQSIQ/CIQ will maintain annual survey results using a standard reporting format. These results will be made available to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources if requested.

As important elements of orchard control and surveillance, a dormant or delayed dormant spray targeted at these fruit borers must be applied before first bloom. A bloom spray must also be applied prior to the one-inch leaf growth stage.

Specific traps must be used to monitor these pests in orchards. If detected, control measures must be undertaken.

- Fruit cutting and inspection

For each consignment, total of 300 fruit per variety lot per day must be cut and examined to verify fruits are free from *A. lineatella*, *C. sasakii*, *G. funebrana* and *G. molesta* larvae. The fruit may be taken from the 'cull' fruit.

If any *Anarsia lineatella*, *Carposina sasakii*, *Grapholita funebrana* and *Grapholita molesta* larvae are detected during the fruit cut, the consignment must not be released from quarantine until the remedial action has been undertaken.

Other potential measures

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will also consider any other treatment that AQSIQ may propose, providing that it provides an equivalent level of protection.

However, development of additional import conditions will be depend on AQSIQ providing information supporting the efficacy of treatments against these pests that reduce the level of risk to achieve Australia's ALOP.

Management of *Monilinia fructigena*, *Monilinia yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumeicola* and *Monilia polystorma*

Monilinia fructigena, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumeicola* and *M. polystorma* were assessed to have an unrestricted risk estimate that exceeds Australia's ALOP. Measures are therefore required to manage these risks.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends the options of area freedom or areas of low pest prevalence or alternative equivalent measures proposed by China and approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and

Water Resources as management measures. The objective of each of these measures is to reduce the likelihood of entry of these pests to at least 'very low'. The restricted risk would then be reduced to at least 'very low', which would achieve Australia's ALOP.

The recommended measures are consistent with the existing policies including those for apples from China (Biosecurity Australia 2010a).

Area freedom

Area freedom (may include pest free areas and pest free places of production) is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumecola* and *M. polystorma*. The requirements for establishing pest free areas or pest free places of production are set out in ISPM 4: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (FAO 1995) and ISPM 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites* (FAO 1999).

Nectarine fruit for export to Australia must be sourced from export orchards free of these diseases. This measure would require systems to be put in place for the establishment, maintenance and verification of orchard freedom from *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumecola* and *M. polystorma* under the supervision of CIQ and the responsibility of AQSIQ. The inspection and monitoring of trees in the export orchard at appropriate times to detect evidence of these pathogens must be undertaken and supported by appropriate documentation. The inspection method appropriate for these diseases, including details of the timing and size of the sampling to be undertaken for each orchard, would be developed by AQSIQ and subject to approval by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Results of the inspections would subsequently be made available to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for auditing purposes if requested.

Areas of low pest prevalence

Low pest prevalence area is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumecola* and *M. polystorma*. The requirements for establishing areas of low pest prevalence are set out in ISPM 22: *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence* (FAO 2005) and ISPM 29: *Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence* (FAO 2007a).

Should China wish to use areas of low pest prevalence option, AQSIQ would need to demonstrate the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumecola* and *M. polystorma* in according to ISPM 22 (FAO 2005) and ISPM 29 (FAO 2007a).

Other potential measures

Nectarine fruit for export to Australia would need to be sourced from orchards which have undertaken standard commercial practices including orchard monitoring and control, and fruit latency testing, which achieve an equivalent level of quarantine protection. If latency testing in the initial year indicates that fruit from the registered orchard is free of these pathogens, the requirement for latency testing may not be necessary for that orchard in subsequent years.

If *Monilinia fructigena*, *M. yunnanensis*, *Monilia mumeicola* and *M. polystorma* is detected in any export orchard, fruit from that export orchard will not be eligible for the export program to Australia.

To manage any potential contamination from the processing of fruit destined to domestic or other export markets, processing equipment in packinghouses must be suitably cleaned prior to the commencement of processing fruit for export to Australia.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will consider any alternative equivalent measure (for example, infield control and post-harvest fungicide dipping) proposed by AQSIQ, providing that it achieves an equivalent level of quarantine protection. Evaluation of such measures or treatments will require a technical submission from AQSIQ that details the proposed treatment and includes suitable information supporting the efficacy of the treatment.

Management of Plum pox virus

Plum pox virus was assessed to have an unrestricted risk estimate that exceeds Australia's ALOP. Measures are therefore required to manage this virus.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends the options of area freedom or systems approach proposed by China and approved by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as management measures. The objective of each of these measures is to reduce the likelihood of importation of this pest to at least 'extremely low'. The restricted risk would then be reduced to at least 'very low', which would achieve Australia's ALOP.

Area freedom

Area freedom is a measure that might be applied to manage the risk posed by *Plum pox virus*. The requirements for establishing pest free areas are set out in ISPM 4: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (FAO 1995).

Since the first detection of PPV on apricot in Hunan province in 2003-04 (reported in 2005), there have been no further confirmed reports of this pathogen in China. This is despite two targeted surveys covering major stone fruit production areas, including Hunan province, without any detection of PPV. China's stone fruit production systems implement IPM including general surveillance to ensure adequate management of in-field pests and diseases. PPV symptoms are obvious and there has been no confirmed reports of this pathogen since 2003/04. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers this information supports the historical absence of PPV from major stone fruit production areas. Therefore no specific measures are required for this pathogen for nectarines from China sourced from these areas.

Under the SPS Agreement, China has an obligation to notify Australia when there is a change in the pest status. Australia expects AQSIQ to notify the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources if the status of PPV in China changes.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is willing to consider PPV country freedom for China if further information on PPV in Hunan province is provided, consistent with IPSP 4.

Systems approach

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers a systems approach to address the risks posed by *Plum pox virus* may be feasible. The approach could be based on a combination of within orchard control of vectors, and orchard monitoring and plant sample testing to ensure that the orchards registered for export to Australia have been tested and found free of *Plum pox virus*.

The inspection, monitoring of trees and testing of plant tissues in the registered export orchards at appropriate times to detect evidence of the virus must be undertaken and supported by appropriate documentation. The inspection and testing method appropriate for this virus, including details of the timing and size of the sampling to be undertaken for each orchard, would be developed by AQSIQ and subject to approval by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. Results of the inspections would subsequently be made available to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for auditing purposes.

Should China wish to use a systems approach as a measure to manage the risk posed by *Plum pox virus*, AQSIQ would need to submit to Australia a proposal outlining components of the system and how these components will address the risks posed by this pest. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will consider the effectiveness of any system proposed by AQSIQ.

5.1.2 Consideration of alternative equivalent measures

Consistent with the principle of equivalence detailed in ISPM 11: *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests* (FAO 2013), the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will consider any alternative equivalent measure proposed by AQSIQ, providing that it achieves Australia's ALOP. Evaluation of such measures or treatments will require a technical submission from AQSIQ that details the proposed treatment and including data from suitable treatment trials to demonstrate efficacy.

5.2 Operational system for the maintenance and verification of phytosanitary status

A system of operational procedures is necessary to maintain and verify the phytosanitary status of nectarine fruit from China. This is to ensure that the recommended risk management measures have been met and are maintained.

5.2.1 A system of traceability to source orchards

The objectives of this recommended procedure are to ensure that:

- nectarine fruit are sourced only from orchards producing commercial quality fruit
- orchards from which nectarine fruit are sourced can be identified so investigation and corrective action can be targeted rather than applying it to all contributing export orchards in the event that live pests are intercepted.

It is recommended that AQSIQ/CIQ establishes a system to enable traceability back to orchards where nectarines for export to Australia are sourced. AQSIQ/CIQ would be responsible for ensuring that export nectarine growers are aware of pests of quarantine concern to Australia, orchard monitoring and control measures.

5.2.2 Registration of packinghouse and treatment providers and auditing of procedures

The objectives of this recommended procedure are to ensure that:

- nectarines are sourced only from packinghouses and treatment providers processing commercial quality fruit approved by AQSIQ/CIQ
- references to the packinghouse and the orchard source (by name or a number code) are clearly stated on cartons of nectarines destined for export to Australia for trace back and auditing purposes.
- Treatment providers are capable of applying a treatment that suitably manages the target pests.

It is recommended that export packinghouses and relevant treatment providers (where applicable) are registered with AQSIQ/CIQ before the commencement of harvest each season. The list of registered packinghouses and treatment providers must be kept by AQSIQ/CIQ. AQSIQ/CIQ would be required to ensure that packinghouses and the registered providers are suitably equipped to carry out the specified phytosanitary activities and treatments. Records of AQSIQ/CIQ audits would be made available to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources upon request.

Where nectarines undergo fruit treatment prior to export, this process could only be undertaken by the treatment providers that have been registered with and audited by AQSIQ/CIQ for the purpose.

Approval for treatment providers is subject to availability of suitable equipment and facilities to carry out the treatment.

All irradiation facilities must be audited by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

5.2.3 Packaging and labelling

The objectives of this recommended procedure are to ensure that:

- nectarines proposed for export to Australia and all associated packaging is not contaminated by quarantine pests or regulated articles
 - regulated articles are any items other than nectarine fruit. Regulated articles may include plant, plant product, soil and any other organisms, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved
 - in this report, nectarines are defined as nectarine fruit with or without stalk, but not other plant parts (section 1.2.2)
- unprocessed packing material—which may vector pests identified as not being on the pathway and pests not known to be associated with nectarine fruit—is not imported with the nectarine fruit
- all wood material used in packaging of nectarines complies with the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources conditions
- secure packaging is used during storage and transport to Australia and must meet Australia’s general import conditions for fresh fruits and vegetables, available on the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website
- the packaged nectarines are labelled with the identification information of orchard, packinghouse and treatment provider for the purposes of trace-back
- the phytosanitary status of nectarines must be clearly identified.

It is recommended that export packinghouses and the relevant treatment providers (where applicable) ensure packaging and labelling are suitable to maintain phytosanitary status of the export consignments.

AQSIQ/CIQ would be required to ensure all packinghouses and the registered treatment providers at the beginning of each export season are suitably equipped to carry out the specified packing and labelling requirements. Records of AQSIQ/CIQ audits would be made available to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources upon request.

5.2.4 Specific conditions for storage and movement

The objectives of this recommended procedure are to ensure that:

- nectarines for export to Australia that have been treated and/or inspected are kept secure and segregated at all times from any fruit for domestic or other markets, untreated/non pre-inspected product, to prevent mixing or cross-contamination
- the quarantine integrity of the commodity during storage and movement is maintained.

5.2.5 Freedom from trash

All nectarines for export must be free from trash (for example, stem and leaf material, seeds, soil, animal matter/parts or other extraneous material) and foreign matter. Freedom from trash will be confirmed by the inspection procedures. Export lots or consignments found to contain trash or foreign matter should be withdrawn from export unless approved remedial action such as reconditioning is made available and applied to the export consignment and then re-inspected.

5.2.6 Pre-export phytosanitary inspection and certification by AQSIQ/CIQ

The objectives of this recommended procedure are to ensure that:

- Australia's import conditions have been met
- all consignments have been inspected in accordance with official procedures for all visually detectable quarantine pests and other regulated articles (including soil, animal and plant debris) at a standard 600 unit sampling rate per phytosanitary certificate or equivalent
- an international phytosanitary certificate (IPC) is issued for each consignment upon completion of pre-export inspection and treatment to verify that the relevant measures have been undertaken offshore
- each IPC includes:
 - a description of the consignment (including identification information of orchard and packinghouse details)
 - details of disinfestation treatments (for example, methyl bromide fumigation) which includes date, concentration, temperature, duration, and/or attach fumigation certificate (as appropriate)

and

- an additional declaration that *'The fruit in this consignment has been produced in China in accordance with the conditions governing entry of fresh nectarine fruit to Australia and inspected and found free of quarantine pests'*.

5.2.7 Verification inspection by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

The objectives of the recommended requirement for verification are to ensure that:

- all consignments comply with Australian import requirements
- consignments are as described on the phytosanitary certificate and quarantine integrity has been maintained.

On arrival in Australia, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will undertake a documentation compliance examination to verify that the consignment is as described on the phytosanitary certificate, that required phytosanitary actions have been undertaken, and that product security has been maintained.

To verify that phytosanitary status of consignments of nectarines from China meet Australia's import conditions, it is recommended that the Australian Government Department of

Agriculture and Water Resources complete a verification inspection of all nectarine consignments. It is recommended that the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources randomly sample 600 fruits from each consignment.

The detection of any live quarantine pest or regulated article for Australia would require suitable remedial action.

5.2.8 Remedial action(s) for non-compliance

The objectives of remedial action(s) for non-compliance are to ensure that:

- any quarantine risk is addressed by remedial action, as appropriate
- non-compliance with import requirements is addressed, as appropriate.

Any consignment that fails to meet Australia's import conditions must be subject to a suitable remedial treatment, if one is available, re-exported from Australia, or destroyed.

Separate to the corrective measures mentioned, there may be other breach actions necessary depending on the specific pest intercepted and the risk management strategy put in place against that pest in the protocol.

If product repeatedly fails inspection, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources reserves the right to suspend the export program and conduct an audit of the risk management systems. The program will recommence only when the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is satisfied that appropriate corrective action has been taken.

5.3 Uncategorized pests

If an organism, including contaminant pests, is detected on nectarine fruit either in China or on-arrival in Australia that has not been categorised, it will require assessment by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to determine its quarantine status and whether phytosanitary action is required.

Assessment is also required if the detected species was categorised as not likely to be on the import pathway. If the detected species was categorised as on the pathway but assessed as having an unrestricted risk that achieves Australia's ALOP, then it may require reassessment. The detection of any pests of quarantine concern not already identified in the analysis may result in remedial action and/or temporary suspension of trade while a review is conducted to ensure that existing measures continue to provide the appropriate level of protection for Australia.

5.4 Review of processes

5.4.1 Verification of protocol

Prior to or during the first season of trade, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will verify the implementation of agreed import conditions and phytosanitary measures including registration, operational procedures and treatment providers, where applicable. This may involve representatives from the Australian Government

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources visiting areas in China that produce nectarine fruit for export to Australia.

5.4.2 Review of policy

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources reserves the right to review the import policy after the first year of trade or when there is reason to believe that the pest or phytosanitary status in China has changed.

AQSIQ must inform the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources immediately on detection in country of any new pests of nectarine fruit that are of potential quarantine concern to Australia.

5.5 Meeting Australia's food standards

Imported food for human consumption must satisfy Australia's food standards. Australian law requires that all food, including imported fresh fruits, meets the standards set out in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (hereafter referred to as 'the Code') and the requirements of the *Imported Food Control Act 1992*. Each Australian state and territory also has its own food laws that need to be met. Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) is responsible for developing and maintaining the Code, including Standard 1.4.2, maximum residue limits (MRLs), available on the [ComLaw](#) website. The standards apply to all food in Australia, irrespective of whether it is grown domestically or imported.

If a specific chemical is used on imported foods to control pests and diseases, then any resulting residues must not exceed the specific MRLs in Standard 1.4.2 of the Code for that food.

If there is no MRL listed in the Code for a specific food (or a composite, processed food), then there must be no detectable residues in that specific food.

Where an exporting country uses a chemical for which there is no current listed Australian MRL, there are mechanisms to consider establishing an Australian MRL by harmonising with an MRL established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) or by a regulatory authority in a recognised jurisdiction. The mechanisms include applications, submissions or consideration as part of a FSANZ proposal to vary the Code. The application process, including the explanation of establishment of MRLs in Australia, is described at the [Food Standards Australia New Zealand](#) website.

6 Conclusion

The findings of this *Final report for a non-regulated analysis of existing policy for fresh nectarine fruit from China* are based on a comprehensive scientific analysis of relevant literature.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers that the risk management measures recommended in this report will provide an appropriate level of protection against the pests identified as associated with the trade of nectarine fruit from China.

Appendix A Initiation and categorisation for pests of fresh nectarine fruit from China

The steps in the initiation and categorisation processes are considered sequentially, with the assessment terminating at 'Yes' for column 3 (except for pests that are present, but under official control and/or pests of regional concern) or the first 'No' for columns 4, 5 or 6.

In the final column of the table (column 7) the acronyms 'EP', 'NT' and 'WA' are used. The acronym 'EP' (existing policy) is used for pests that have previously been assessed by Australia and a policy already exists. The acronym for the state for which regional pest status is considered, such as 'NT' (Northern Territory) or 'WA' (Western Australia), is used to identify organisms that have been recorded in some regions of Australia, and due to interstate quarantine regulations are considered pests of regional concern.

This pest categorisation table only lists pests that are likely to be directly associated with the export pathway of fresh nectarine fruit and reference to pests that are not directly related to the export pathway, such as soilborne nematodes, soilborne pathogens, wood borer pests, root pests or pathogens and secondary pests have not been listed or have been deleted from the table, as they are not directly related to the export pathway of fresh nectarine fruit and would be addressed by Australia's current approach to contaminating pests.

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
ARTHROPODS						
Acari (Prostigmata)						
<i>Aculus fockeui</i> (Nalepa and Trouessart, 1891) [Eriophyidae] Plum rust mite, peach silver mite	Yes (CABI 2015; Huang et al. 1994)	Yes. NSW, Tas., Vic., WA (CSIRO 2005; Halliday 2013; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> (Zacher, 1920) Synonym: <i>Tetranychus viennensis</i> Zacher, 1920 [Tetranychidae] Hawthorn spider mite	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). Primarily feeds on the underside of leaves (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975). Has been intercepted in South Africa on imported <i>Prunus</i> fruit from Spain (DAFF RSA 2014).	Yes. This species is polyphagous. Hosts include peanut, quince, fig, strawberry, cotton, apple, cherry, plum, peach, pear and raspberry (CABI 2015; Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). These hosts are widely available throughout Australia. This species is found in many parts of temperate Asia and Europe (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). Many parts of temperate Australia have similar climatic conditions to regions where the pest is currently established.	Yes. This species is an important pest of apple, peach, pear, apricot, plum, hawthorn, cherry, sweet cherry and raspberry in Asia and Europe (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975).	Yes (EP)
<i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i> (Schenten, 1857) [Tetranychidae] Brown spider mite	Yes (Wang 1981; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Halliday 2013; Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Eotetranychus boreus</i> Ehara, 1969 [Tetranychidae] Apricot spider mite	Yes (Ehara 1969; Wang, Cui & Zhang 1981)	No records found	No. <i>Eotetranychus boreus</i> is mostly found on plum, apricot and pear and associated with leaves (Migeon & Dorkeld 2015; Wang, Cui & Zhang 1981). Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Ehara 1969; Wang, Cui & Zhang 1981). <i>Eotetranychus</i> species feed on the under surfaces of leaves, usually along the veins forming small colonies where they generally produce webbing (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975). No report of an association with commercial nectarine fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Eotetranychus pruni</i> (Oudemans, 1931) [Tetranychidae] Chestnut spider mite	Yes (Wang 1981; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). Adults and nymphs generally congregate on the under surface of leaves close to the midrib and veins, their feeding often resulting in premature leaf drop (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975). Females lay eggs covered with webbing along the veins on the under surface of leaves (David'yan 2009). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Eotetranychus sexmaculatus</i> (Riley, 1890) [Tetranychidae] Six-spotted spider mite	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Wang 1981)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, WA (CSIRO 2005; Fisher & Learmonth 2006; Halliday 2013). Tentative record of six spotted spider mite in Tasmania noted (Andrew Bishop [DPIPWE, Tasmania] 2015, pers. Comm., 16 June).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Eotetranychus smithi</i> (Pritchard and Baker, 1955) [Tetranychidae] Smith spider mite	Yes (Wang 1981)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). It feeds in colonies near the midrib on leaves (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Eotetranychus orientalis</i> (Klein, 1936) [Tetranychidae] Oriental red spider mite	Yes (Shun et al. 1996; Zhou et al. 2006a)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, WA (Halliday 2000, 2013; Plant Health Australia 2001). May not present in Tas. as it suited to warmer climates than Tas. (CABI & EPPO 1997d).	No. Citrus is the major host. Mites commence feeding on the upper side of the leaf along the midrib and then spread to the lateral veins, causing the leaves to become chlorotic. Pale-yellow streaks develop along the midrib and veins. Little webbing is produced. In heavier infestations, the mites feed and oviposit over the whole upper surface of the leaf. Very heavy infestations on citrus cause leaf fall and die-back of branches which may result in defoliated trees. Lower populations in dry areas can produce the same effect (CABI & EPPO 1997d). No report of an association with commercial nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Panonychus citri</i> (McGregor, 1916) [Tetranychidae] Citrus red mite	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Manson 1987; Wang 1981)	Yes. NSW, SA (CSIRO 2005; Halliday 2013). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Citrus is the main host. No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> (Koch, 1836) [Tetranychidae] European red mite	Yes (AQSIQ 2006c)	Yes. NSW, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Botha & Learmonth 2005; Halliday 2013; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tetranychus cinnabarinus</i> (Boisduval, 1867) [Tetranychidae] Carmine spider mite	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Wang 1981)	Yes. All states and territories (CSIRO 2005; Halliday 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> Kishida, 1927 [Tetranychidae] Kanzawa spider mite	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Wang, Cui & Zhang 1981)	Yes. NSW, Qld (CSIRO 2005; Halliday 2013; Navajas et al. 2001). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> is often found on the under surface of the leaves; damaged leaves have yellowish spots; heavily infested leaves may become yellow and dry (CABI 2015). No records on nectarine was found. This species is not regulated in WA's policy for fresh summerfruit from the eastern states (Poole et al. 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tetranychus ludeni</i> Zacher, 1913 [Tetranychidae] Bean spider mite, dark-red spider mite	Yes (Wang 1981)	Yes. All states and territories (CSIRO 2005; Halliday 2013)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tetranychus mexicanus</i> (McGregor, 1950) [Tetranychidae]	Yes (Cheng 1994)	No records found	No. Reported to cause damage to <i>P. persica</i> (Paschoal 1968). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Tetranychus neocaledonicus</i> André, 1933 [Tetranychidae] Vegetable mite	Yes (Wang 1981)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, WA (Halliday 2013; Plant Health Australia 2001). May not present in Tas. as it probably restricted to warmer areas where the temperature rarely goes below 10 °C (Seeman & Beard 2011).	No. Mites prefer the young leaves. However in heavy infestations, mites may lead to plant death (Zhang 2008). No report of <i>T. neocaledonicus</i> on nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tetranychus piercei</i> McGregor, 1950 [Tetranychidae] Banana leaf mite	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Wang 1981)	No records found	No. This mite is mainly a pest of banana, pawpaw and sweet potato (CABI 2015). It mainly attacks the leaves and stems (Zhang & Fu 2004). There is only a single record of peach as a host in Taiwan (Lo 1968). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i> Ugarov & Nikol'skii, 1937 Synonym: <i>Eotetranychus turkestanii</i> Ugarov & Nikol'skii, 1937 [Tetranychidae] Strawberry spider mite</p>	Yes (CABI 2015; Chen et al. 2007)	No records found	Yes. <i>P. persica</i> is a host (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). This mite feeds in colonies mainly on the lower surface of the leaf but the injury shows on the upper surface (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975). While fruit infestation appears to be uncommon, if population densities are high then mites may be associated with fruit. <i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i> has been intercepted in South Africa on imported <i>Prunus</i> fruit from Spain (DAFF RSA 2014).	Yes. This species has a wide host range including willow, cucumber, melons, pumpkin, lucerne, cherry, peach, quince, grape and maize (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). These host plants are widely distributed throughout Australia. This species is distributed throughout Europe, Africa, Asia, North America and New Zealand (Migeon & Dorkeld 2013). Many regions of Australia have similar climatic conditions to these areas suitable for its establishment.	Yes. A serious pest of many crops, with high populations able to cause leaf drop and plant death (Jeppson, Keifer & Baker 1975).	Yes (EP)
<p><i>Tetranychus urticae</i> Koch, 1836 Synonym: <i>Tetranychus bimaculatus</i> Harvey, 1892 [Tetranychidae] Two-spotted spider mite</p>	Yes (CIQSA 2001c)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (CSIRO 2005; Halliday 2013; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Coleoptera						
<i>Adoretus sinicus</i> Burmeister, 1855 Synonym: <i>Adoretus tenuimaculatus</i> Waterhouse, 1875 [Scarabaeidae] Chinese rose beetle	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Adults feed on leaves of <i>P. persica</i> trees and larvae feed on roots (Hill 2008). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Anomala corpulenta</i> Motschulsky, 1853 [Scarabaeidae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Adults feed on the leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> trees (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Anomala cuprea</i> (Hope, 1839) [Scarabaeidae] Cupreous chafer	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Adults feed on the leaves of <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Tayutivutikul & Kusigemati 1992). Larvae feed on roots and live in the soil (Hiromori & Nishigaki 1998). No reports of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Anthonomus pomorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Curculionidae] Apple blossom weevil	Yes (Arakawa 1931)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Arakawa 1931). Females deposit eggs in the tips of buds and larvae feed on the anthers, style and stigma (Schreiner 1914). Newly emerged adults feed on leaves (Arakawa 1931). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Anthonomus</i> sp. [Curculionidae] Peach blossom weevil	Yes (Wu et al. 1995)	No records found of this genus	No. Females deposit eggs singly on flower buds. The larvae feed on the flowers which fall to the ground, while adults feed on leaves (Wu et al. 1995). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Gametis jucunda</i> (Faldermann, 1835) [Scarabaeidae] Citrus flower chafer	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Feeds on leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Holotrichia diomphalia</i> (Bates, 1888) [Scarabaeidae] Northeast larger black chafer	Yes (CAAS 1992; Tian & Hu 1992)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CAAS 1992). Adults feed on the leaves, and larvae feed on roots (Chuno, Chyi & Wai 1960). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lamprodila limbata</i> (Gebler, 1832) [Buprestidae] Golden jewel beetle	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves, stems and flowers of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b; CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Maladera orientalis</i> (Motschulsky, 1857) [Scarabaeidae] Smaller velvety chafer	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Generally, scarab beetle larvae feed on roots and adults feed on flowers and leaves (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Popillia japonica</i> (Newman, 1841) [Scarabaeidae] Japanese beetle	Yes. <i>Popillia japonica</i> is reported as present in China (CAAS 1992; GAAS 2010). However, MOA (2007) lists <i>P. japonica</i> as a quarantine pest for China. Some records may be a misidentification of <i>P. quadriguttata</i> (An 1990). Based on the available evidence, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers <i>P. japonica</i> to be present in China.	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Fleming 1972). Larvae feed on plant roots, and eggs are preferentially laid in pasture and field crops (Fleming 1972). Adults can attack the fruit of early ripening varieties of peaches, but otherwise feed on leaves, flowers and externally on fruit (Fleming 1972). Adults are 8–10 millimetres long and brightly coloured (Fleming 1972). Likely to be disturbed during picking and would easily be detected during the packing processes.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Proagopertha lucidula</i> (Faldermann, 1835) [Scarabaeidae] Lucidula chafer	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Feeds on leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Generally, larvae feed on roots and adults feed on flowers and leaves (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Proagopertha pubicollis</i> (Waterhouse, 1875) [Scarabaeidae] Apple hairy chafer	Yes (CIQSA 2001c)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CIQSA 2001c). Generally, larval scarabs feed on roots and adults feed on flowers and leaves (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Protaetia brevitarsis</i> Lewis, 1879 [Scarabaeidae] White-spotted flower chafer	Yes (CIQSA 2001c)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CIQSA 2001c). Generally, larval scarabs feed on roots and adults feed on flowers and leaves (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Rhynchites auratus</i> (Scopoli, 1763) [Rhynchitidae] Cherry weevil	Yes (CAAS 1992; Wang et al. 1998)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Dezianian 2005). Females oviposit deep into the fruit pulp where the larvae develop (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990).	Yes. Hosts of this species include apple and stonefruit (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990; Dezianian 2005). These hosts are distributed throughout Australia in domestic, commercial and wild environments where the weevils could establish. <i>Rhynchites auratus</i> is currently distributed from Europe to Siberia (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990). These regions span a range of climate types, many of which are similar to temperate areas throughout much of Australia.	Yes. Serious pest in Europe and Asia (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990; Wang et al. 1998). A major pest of cherry and minor pest of apricot, peach, plum and almond in Iran (Dezianian 2005).	Yes (EP)
<i>Rhynchites confragosicollis</i> Voss, 1933 [Rhynchitidae] Peach curculio	Yes (CIQSA 2001a, c; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Other weevils in this genus oviposit in the fruit where the larvae develop (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990; Hanson 1963; Katsumata 1934).	Yes. Pest of <i>P. persica</i> trees in China (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). These hosts are distributed throughout Australia. The climate in areas where <i>R. confragosicollis</i> occurs is similar to temperate areas in Australia.	Yes. Limited information is available on this species. However, other species within this genus have the potential for economic consequences.	Yes

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Rhynchites faldermanni</i> Schoenherr, 1839 [Rhynchitidae] Peach weevil	Yes (CAAS 1992; China Plant Pests 2007)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (China Plant Pests 2007). Other weevils in this genus oviposit in the fruit where the larvae develop (Booth, Cox & Madge 1990; Hanson 1963; Katsumata 1934).	Yes. Pest of <i>P. persica</i> in China (China Plant Pests 2007). These hosts are distributed throughout Australia. Climatic conditions in the Russian Far East, China and Korea where <i>R. faldermanni</i> currently occurs are similar to some temperate areas of Australia.	Yes. This species causes significant fruit drop (China Plant Pests 2007).	Yes
<i>Rhynchites heros</i> Roelofs, 1874 [Rhynchitidae] Pear leaf weevil	Yes (CAAS 1992; CIQSA 2001b; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Females deposit eggs in young fruit (Hanson 1963; Katsumata 1934).	Yes. Hosts of <i>R. heros</i> are fruit trees such as apple, pear, stonefruit, fig, quince and loquat (USDA 1958). Suitable hosts are distributed throughout Australia. <i>Rhynchites heros</i> is distributed in China, Japan and Korea (USDA 1958). These regions have similar climates to temperate regions of Australia.	Yes. Considered one of the most serious pests of fruit in China (Hanson 1963).	Yes (EP)
<i>Urophorus humeralis</i> (Fabricius, 1798) Synonym: <i>Carpophilus humeralis</i> (Fabricius, 1798) [Nitidulidae] Pineapple sap beetle	Yes (CABI 2015)	Yes. All states and territories (James, Faulder & Bartelt 1995; James et al. 2000; Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Diptera						
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i> (Bezzi, 1916) [Tephritidae] Guava fruit fly	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997).	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015; Steck 2002). Lays eggs on the skin of the fruit and the larvae bore into the fruit (CABI 2015). <i>Bactrocera correcta</i> is a quarantine pest of China. Limited distribution in south and southwest China (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997).	Yes. Hosts of this pest include pawpaw, mango, cherry and peach and it is found across Asia (CABI 2015). Its hosts, and geographic, range suggest that it could establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. This pest has caused up to 80 per cent damage in guava crops (CABI 2015).	Yes (EP)
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> Coquillett, 1899 Synonym: <i>Dacus cucurbitae</i> Coquillett, 1899 [Tephritidae] Melon fly	Yes (CABI 2015; Dhillon et al. 2005; Huang 2006; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Although <i>B. cucurbitae</i> was recorded on the dropped peach fruit on ground (Huang 2006), no records of <i>B. cucurbitae</i> on harvested commercial peach or nectarine fruit was found. Limited distribution in south and southwest China (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel, 1912) Synonym: <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> Hendel, 1912 [Tephritidae] Oriental fruit fly	Yes (CABI 2015; Huang 2006; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> . Oviposits into the fruit of hosts. Eggs hatch inside the fruit and the larvae consume the fruit pulp (CABI 2015).	Yes. Found throughout Asia, with restricted distribution elsewhere. It has a wide host range, including capsicum, citrus, melon, apple, cherry and peach (CABI 2015). Its hosts and geographic range suggest that it could establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. The species is a very serious pest of a wide variety of fruit and vegetables, and damage levels can be anything up to 100 per cent of unprotected fruit (CABI 2015).	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i> (Matsumura, 1931) [Drosophilidae] Spotted wing drosophila	Yes (Damus 2009; Kai, Zhang & Carson 1993; Kaneshiro 1983; Toda 1991)	No records found	Yes. This species infests a range of fresh fruit including <i>P. persica</i> (Brewer et al. 2012; Kanzawa 1939). Larvae and pupae develop internally in fruit (Dreves, Walton & Fisher 2009; Lee et al. 2011).	Yes. Attacks a broad range of ornamentals (Dreves, Walton & Fisher 2009; NAPPO 2010) and commercially grown fruit, including apple, pear, grape, blueberry, raspberry, blackberry, cherry and stonefruit (CABI 2015). These hosts are widely available throughout Australia (AVH 2014). This species is considered native to Asia and has established and spread outside its native range to Europe, Canada, USA and South America (Hauser, Gaimari & Damus 2009). These regions have environments and climates similar to those found in various parts of Australia.	Yes. This species can cause significant economic damage to a range of commercial fruit crops (Bolda, Goodhue & Zalom 2010; CABI 2015). It causes significant damage to commercial peaches, plums and apricots (Escudero Colomar et al. 2011; Weydert 2011).	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Hemiptera						
<i>Amrasca flavescens</i> (Fabricius, 1794) [Cicadellidae] Green tea leafhopper	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Little information is available on the biology of this pest. Members of this family (Cicadellidae) usually feed on leaves and stems, and secrete honeydew (Harvard Entomology 2006). Leafhoppers are highly mobile and would not remain on the fruit when disturbed during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell, 1879) Synonym: <i>Aspidiotus aurantii</i> Maskell, 1879 [Diaspididae] Red scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aonidiella citrina</i> (Coquillett, 1891) [Diaspididae] Yellow scale	Yes. (CAAS 1992; CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, Vic., SA, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Aphis craccivora</i> Koch, 1854 [Aphididae] Cowpea aphid	Yes (CABI 2015; Cao et al. 2004)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001). Because <i>A. craccivora</i> is a known vector of plum pox virus (which is absent from Australia) (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow 2004; Kaya et al. 2014), the potential to be on the pathway needs to be assessed.	No. Young colonies concentrate on growing points of plants in spring. Feeds on young leaves, shoots and flowers (CABI 2015). No report of association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aphis gossypii</i> Glover, 1877 [Aphididae] Cotton aphid, Melon aphid	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010). Because <i>A. gossypii</i> is a known vector of plum pox virus (which is absent from Australia) (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow 2004; Kaya et al. 2014), the potential to be on the pathway needs to be assessed.	No. Prefers to feed on the undersides of young leaves causing infested leaves to curl downwards and appear wrinkled or reddened (CABI 2015). No report of association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Aphis spiraecola</i> Patch, 1914 [Aphididae] Apple aphid	Yes (AQSIQ 2005)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010). Because <i>A. spiraecola</i> is a known vector of plum pox virus (which is absent from Australia) (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow 2004; Kaya et al. 2014), the potential to be on the pathway needs to be assessed.	No. Eggs are laid on smooth twigs and watersprouts. Adults prefer to feed on undersides of leaves, on growing shoot tips or the shoot stem although high populations can result in direct feeding on developing fruits (Beers, Hoyt & Willett 1993). No report of association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Apolygus lucorum</i> (Meyer-Dür, 1843) Synonym: <i>Lygocoris lucorum</i> (Meyer-Dür, 1843) [Miridae] Green plant bug	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Feeds on fruit of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Eggs laid in dead parts of tree branches (Pan et al. 2014). Adults and nymphs will be disturbed during harvest and are not likely to remain with the fruit.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret, 1869 [Diaspididae] Coconut scale	Yes (CABI 2015; Watson 2005)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Aspidiotus nerii</i> Bouché, 1833 [Diaspididae] Oleander scale	Yes (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Bothrogonia ferruginea</i> (Fabricius, 1787) [Cicadellidae] Black-tipped leafhopper	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Little information is available on the biology of this pest. Members of this family (Cicadellidae) feed on various vascular plants, usually on the leaves and stems, and secrete honeydew (Harvard Entomology 2006). Leafhoppers are highly mobile and would not remain on the fruit when disturbed during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Brachycaudus helichrysi</i> (Kaltenbach, 1843) Synonym: <i>Anuraphis helichrysi</i> (Kaltenbach, 1843) [Aphididae] Leafcurl plum aphid	Yes (CAAS 1992; Feng & Wang 2004; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Because <i>B. helichrysi</i> is a known vector of plum pox virus (which is absent from Australia) (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow 2004; Kaya et al. 2014), the potential to be on the pathway needs to be assessed.	No. Sucks sap from leaves, flower buds and newly formed fruit. Consequently the fruit either does not set or falls prematurely (CABI 2015).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Ceroplastes ceriferus</i> Fabricius, 1798 [Coccidae] Indian wax scale	Yes (CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i> Comstock, 1881 [Coccidae] Florida wax scale	Yes (CAAS 1992)	Yes. NSW, Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Primarily occurs on stems, leaves and branches (Miller et al. 2007b).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Ceroplastes japonicus</i> Green, 1921 [Coccidae] Japanese wax scale	Yes (CAAS 1992)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CAAS 1992; Sullivan & Molet 2011). Infestations occur on the foliage, stems and branches (Sullivan & Molet 2011). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell, 1893 [Coccidae] Pink wax scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Diaspididae] Circular scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, Tas., WA (CABI 2015; Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan, 1889) [Diaspididae] Dictyospermum scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA (Plant Health Australia 2001). It is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014). It has been incorrectly synonymised with <i>C. pinnulifer</i> (Ben-Dov et al. 2015).	No. <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> has not been recorded on peach, nectarine or apricot (Ben-Dov et al. 2015; MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Synonym: <i>Tettigella viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Cicadellidae] Green leafhopper	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Coccidae] Brown soft scale	Yes (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Cryptotympana atrata</i> (Fabricius, 1775) Synonym: <i>Cryptotympana pustulata</i> (Fabricius, 1787) [Cicadidae] Oriental cicada	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Adults feed on young branches and nymphs live in the soil and feed on roots (Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis</i> (Curtis, 1843) Synonym: <i>Quadraspidiotus ostreaeformis</i> (Curtis, 1843) [Diaspididae] Oystershell scale</p>	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, SA, Tas., Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). This species is listed as a quarantine pest for WA (Poole et al. 2011) and is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> . Mostly infests the bark on stems and branches of trees, but sometimes can be found on the fruit where it causes red spots (Beardsley & Gonzalez 1975; CABI 2015).	Yes. This species has a wide host range, being reported from 41 genera in 18 families, mainly deciduous trees. Many of these host plants are widespread in Western Australia. It is widely distributed in Palaearctic and Nearctic regions and has been introduced into Australia, Argentina, Canada and New Zealand (CABI 2015). This species is already established in parts of Australia (Plant Health Australia 2001) suggesting that there are regions within Western Australia suitable for the establishment and spread of this pest.	Assess not required. The potential economic consequences would only apply to WA should this species enter, establish and spread. WA has assessed these consequences as 'very low' using similar methodology to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (Poole et al. 2011) which meets their ALOP.	No
<p><i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i> (Comstock, 1881) Synonym: <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> (Comstock, 1881) [Diaspididae] California scale, San Jose Scale</p>	Yes (CABI 2015; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Didesmococcus koreanus</i> Borchsenius, 1955 [Coccidae] Korean scale	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Drosicha corpulenta</i> (Kuwana, 1902) [Monophlebidae] Giant mealybug	Yes (CIQSA 2001c; Feng & Wang 2004; Xu et al. 1999)	No records found	No. Eggs overwinter in the soil, nymphs feed on young buds and pupate in cracks in the bark of the host (Xu et al. 1999). Adult females and nymphs feed on stems and branches (Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Empoasca flavescens</i> (Fabricius, 1794) Synonym: <i>Empoasca mali</i> (LeBaron, 1853) [Cicadellidae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001c)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b; CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> (Hausmann, 1802) [Aphididae] Woolly aphid	Yes (CABI 2015; CIQSA 2001b)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (CABI 2015; Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Erthesina fullo</i> (Thunberg, 1783) [Pentatomidae] Yellow spot stink bug	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Feng & Wang 2004). Eggs deposited in small masses on leaves (Hoffmann 1930). Adults and nymphs damage branches and fruit (Feng & Wang 2004). Adults and nymphs are highly mobile and would be likely to fall from the fruit during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Erythroneura sudra</i> (Distant, 1908) [Cicadellidae] Peach one spotted leafhopper	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b; CAAS 1992). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Eulecanium excrescens</i> (Ferris, 1920) Synonym: <i>Lecanium excrescens</i> Ferris, 1920 [Coccidae] Excrescent scale	Yes (Malumphy 2005)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> , but only occurs on the bark or underside of leaves (Malumphy 2005). Females that overwinter on stems deposit their eggs underneath their protective scales (Malumphy 2005). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Eulecanium giganteum</i> (Shinji, 1935) [Coccidae]	Yes (Ben-Dov 2014a; Yang et al. 2008)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> , but only feeds on twigs, branches and leaves (Yang et al. 2008). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Eulecanium kunoense</i> (Kuwana, 1907) [Coccidae] Globular peach scale	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001c; Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Nymphs and adult females feed on branches and leaves (Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Geisha distinctissima</i> (Walker, 1858) [Flatidae] Green broad-winged planthopper	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). On citrus, this planthopper feeds on young leaves (Clausen 1927) and it would be expected to behave similarly on nectarine trees. No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Halyomorpha halys</i> Stål, 1855 [Pentatomidae] Yellow-brown stink bug	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Eggs are attached, side-by-side, to the underside of leaves in masses of 20 to 30 (Jacobs 2014). Adults and nymphs feed on fruit, damaging the surface (Feng & Wang 2004) and the nymphs feed on leaves and stems (Hoebeke 2002). Adults and nymphs are highly mobile and would be likely to fall from the fruit during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret, 1869) [Diaspididae] Latania scale	Yes (CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010; Watson 2005)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Homalogonia obtusa</i> (Walker, 1868) [Pentatomidae] Four spotted stink bug	Yes (CAAS 1992; GAAS 2008b)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CAAS 1992; GAAS 2008b; Tayutivutikul & Kusigemati 1992). Eggs laid in batches on leaves; nymphs feed on shoots, leaves and fruit (Funayama 2002). Adults and nymphs are highly mobile and would be likely to fall from the fruit during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Hyalopterus amygdali</i> Blanchard, 1840 [Aphididae] Mealy peach aphid	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Adults and nymphs feed on the underside of leaves (Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Hyalopterus pruni</i> (Geoffroy, 1762) Synonym: <i>Hyalopterus arundinis</i> (Takahashi, 1924) [Aphididae] Mealy plum aphid	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; CAAS 1992; CIQSA 2001c)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic. (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001). Because <i>H. pruni</i> is a known vector of plum pox virus (which is absent from Australia) (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow 2004; Kaya et al. 2014) the potential to be on the pathway needs to be assessed.	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). Eggs are laid on the axils of lateral buds or into cracks in the bark. Adults and nymphs feed on flower buds, flowers and leaves (Smith 1936). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Icerya purchasi</i> Maskell, 1878 [Monophlebidae] Cottony cushion scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. All states and territories (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood, 1855) [Monophlebidae] Seychelles mealybug	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Gmelin, 1790) [Diaspididae] Pear oystershell scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Ben-Dov et al. 2014). Feeds on leaves and branches (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; Kumral, Gencer & Coskuncu 2004; Watson 2005). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i> (Packard, 1869) Synonym: <i>Aspidiotus gloverii</i> Packard, 1869 [Diaspididae] Glover scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld and Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). This species is listed as a permitted organism (section 11) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis</i> (Bouché, 1851) [Diaspididae] Purple scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014)	Yes. NSW, Qld, Tas., Vic., (Hudson 1967; Plant Health Australia 2001). This species is an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis</i> affects leaves and sometime stems (Watson 2005).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Lepidosaphes tubulorum</i> (Ferris, 1921) [Diaspididae] Dark oystershell scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Ben-Dov et al. 2014). Feeds on stems (USDA-APHIS 2002). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Diaspididae] Oystershell scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Megacopta cribraria</i> (Fabricius, 1798) [Plataspididae] Globular stink bug	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). On other hosts, females lay eggs on the underside of leaves (Ren 1984) and adults and nymphs feed on stems, leaves or legume pods (Wu, Wu & Hua 2006). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Myzus momonis</i> (Matsumura, 1917) [Aphididae] Peach aphid	Yes (CIQSA 2001c)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Attacks the lower surfaces of leaves; infested leaves become rolled (Takahashi 1923). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Myzus mumeicola</i> (Matsumura, 1917) [Aphididae] Plum aphid	Yes (CAAS 1992; GAAS 2012; Zhang 2009)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CAAS 1992; MAFF 1989). Attacks the lower surfaces of leaves; infested leaves become rolled (Takahashi 1923). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Myzus persicae</i> (Sulzer, 1776) Synonym: <i>Aphis persicae</i> Sulzer, 1776 [Aphididae] Green peach aphid	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b).	Yes. All states and territories (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001). Because <i>M. persicae</i> is a known vector of plum pox virus (which is absent from Australia) (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow 2004; Kaya et al. 2014) the potential to be on the pathway needs to be assessed.	No. On summerfruit hosts, <i>M. persicae</i> feeds along the leaf veins of older leaves (CABI 2015; Feng & Wang 2004). Reproductive females usually lay their eggs, in crevices around and in axillary buds. Newly hatched nymphs feed on opened buds, flowers and soft shoots of peach trees (CABI 2015). No report of association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Naratettix zonatus</i> (Matsumura, 1915) [Cicadellidae] Banded leafhopper	Yes (Yang 1965)	No records found	No. Leafhoppers usually feed on leaves (Yang 1965). Nymphs and adults are highly mobile and would be disturbed during harvest and are not likely to remain with the fruit.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Nezara antennata</i> Scott, 1874 [Pentatomidae] Green stink bug	Yes (JNGPC 2008; Li et al. 2001)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li et al. 2001). Feeds on leaves and fruit. Nymphs and adults are highly mobile and would be disturbed during harvest and are not likely to remain with the fruit.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Pentatomidae] Green vegetable bug	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Nipaecoccus viridis</i> (Newstead, 1894) [Pseudococcidae] Spherical mealybug	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NT, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Oncotympana maculaticollis</i> (Motschulsky, 1866) [Cicadidae] Mingming cicada	Yes (CHNZX-Farming 2008b; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> . Adults suck sap from and lay eggs in branches, and nymphs feed on sap of roots (CHNZX-Farming 2008b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner, 1861) Synonym: <i>Lecanium nigrum</i> Nietner, 1861 [Coccidae] Pomegranate scale	Yes (Ben-Dov 2014a; CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Parabemisia myricae</i> (Kuwana, 1927) [Aleyrodidae] Bayberry whitefly	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. Qld (CSIRO 2005). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Prunus</i> are minor hosts of <i>Parabemisia myricae</i> . Eggs are laid on edges or upper surfaces of young leaves where they become sessile (CABI 2015).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Parlatoresopsis chinensis</i> (Marlatt, 1908) Synonym: <i>Parlatoria chinensis</i> Sassi, 1919 [Diaspididae] Chinese obscure scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; Miller & Davidson 2005)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Baker et al. 1943; Denning 1942). It attacks stems, twigs and leaves (Baker et al. 1943). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Clovée, 1880) [Diaspididae] Olive parlatoria scale, Olive scale	Yes (Chen 2003; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Yang et al. 2008)	Yes. NSW, Qld, WA (CSIRO 2005; Taylor & Burt 2007).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i> Comstock, 1881 Synonym: <i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> Comstock, 1883 [Diaspididae] Black parlatoria scale, Chaff scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, Qld (CSIRO 2005). Listed as prohibited organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Prunus</i> are minor hosts. It has only been recorded on <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Ben-Dov 2014b). This species was not regulated in WA's policy for fresh stonefruit from the eastern states (Poole et al. 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Parlatoria proteus</i> (Curtis, 1843) [Diaspididae] Common parlatoria scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Parthenolecanium corni</i> (Beuché, 1844) [Coccidae] Plum scale, European fruit lecanium	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004; Yang et al. 2008)	Yes. NSW, Vic., Tas. (CSIRO 2005). Listed as prohibited organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Immature <i>P. corni</i> female scales overwinter on the twigs. The young scales tend to settle on the leaves before moving to the stems (Landcare Research 2015). Eggs are laid under the body of the female on arboreal parts of plant (Miller et al. 2007a). No records of <i>P. corni</i> on commercial nectarine fruit was found. This species was not regulated by WA's policy for fresh stonefruit from the eastern states (Poole et al. 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Parthenolecanium orientalis</i> Borchsenius, 1957 [Coccidae] Oriental scale	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i> (Fabricius, 1776) [Coccidae] European peach scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley, 1898) [Diaspididae] Hibiscus snow scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; CABI 2015)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso, 1813) [Pseudococcidae] Citrus mealybug	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Plautia stali</i> Scott, 1874 [Pentatomidae] Brown winged green stinkbug	Yes (CABI 2015; Liu & Zheng 1994; Schaefer & Panazzi 2000)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Schaefer & Panazzi 2000). Nymphs and adults are highly mobile and would be disturbed during harvest and are not likely to remain with the fruit.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> (Cockerell, 1899) [Diaspididae] Camphor scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Watson 2005)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Hodges 2005). Mainly feeds on the bark of stems and branches (Shiao 1977), but it also attacks leaves and fruit (Watson 2005).	Yes. This species has hosts in 57 genera in 10 plant families (Davidson & Miller 1990) including <i>Prunus</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> and <i>Citrus</i> species (Watson 2005), which are widely cultivated in Australia. Climatic conditions in many parts of Australia will be suitable for its establishment and spread.	Yes. A serious pest of tea in Taiwan. Male [nymphs] attack leaves while the females attack branches, eventually leading to plant death (Shiao 1977).	Yes

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1886) [Diaspididae] White peach scale	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b);	Yes. NSW, Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). This species is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Yes. This pest is mainly associated with leaves, branches and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b; Feng & Wang 2004; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005), but can infest fruit (Watson 2005).	Yes. Has been recorded on hosts from 108 genera in 55 plant families (Ben-Dov et al. 2014). Many of these hosts are present in Australia. This species is found across Asia and Europe as well as eastern Australia (CABI 2015). Its geographic distribution indicates that this species has the potential to establish and spread in Western Australia.	Assessment not required. <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> is a regional pest for Western Australia. The potential economic consequences would only be applicable to WA should this species enter, establish and spread. WA has assessed these consequences as 'very low' using similar methodology to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources which meets their ALOP (Poole et al. 2011).	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Pseudaulacaspis prunicola</i> (Maskell, 1895) [Diaspididae] Armoured scale	Yes (Ben-Dov et al. 2014; Davidson & Miller 1990)	No records found	Yes. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Miller & Davidson 1990). It feeds on the bark, fruit and occasionally on leaves (Davidson & Miller 1990).	Yes. Crawlers are the primary dispersal stage and are dispersed by wind or animal contact (Davidson & Miller 1990). This species is recorded on host plants belonging to 21 genera in 16 families (Davidson & Miller 1990). Climatic conditions in many parts of Australia will be suitable for its establishment and spread.	Yes. In the USA and Japan this scale is a serious pest of <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Davidson & Miller 1990; MAFF 2008). Despite control measures this pest sometimes kills its host plants (Davidson & Miller 1990).	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> (Maskell, 1879) Synonym: <i>Pseudococcus gahani</i> Green, 1915 [Pseudococcidae] Citrophilus mealybug</p>	<p>Yes (Ben-Dov 2014c; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)</p>	<p>Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic. (CABI 2015; Plant Health Australia 2001; Smith, Beattie & Broadley 1997). This species is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).</p>	<p>Yes. This pest occurs on a wide variety of plants including <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Ben-Dov 2014c). Nymphs and adults seek shelter under the fruit calyx, between touching fruit and on leaves. Adult females may reproduce in these protected sites (Smith, Beattie & Broadley 1997).</p>	<p>Yes. A highly polyphagous species that has been recorded on plants in 40 families, including many commercial and nursery plants such as apple, pear, grape, stonefruit, potato, hibiscus and rose (Ben-Dov 2014c; Smith, Beattie & Broadley 1997). These hosts are widespread in Western Australia. This species is considered to be native to eastern Australia and now also occurs in the USA, South America, New Zealand, South Africa and Europe as well as China. Conditions in Western Australia will be suitable for its establishment and spread.</p>	<p>Assessment not required. <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i> is a regional pest for Western Australia. Reported as the main pest of stonefruit, citrus and grape (CABI 2015; Smith, Beattie & Broadley 1997). The potential economic consequences would only be applicable to WA should this species enter, establish and spread. WA has assessed these consequences as 'very low' using similar methodology to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources which meets their ALOP (Poole et al. 2011).</p>	<p>No</p>

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i> (Kuwana, 1902) Synonym: <i>Dactylopius comstocki</i> Kuwana, 1902 [Pseudococcidae] Comstock mealybug	Yes (Ben-Dov 2014c; CABI 2015)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Ben-Dov 2014c). Females and third instar nymphs infest fruits localising in the stem end of nectarines and peaches (Pellizzari et al. 2012).	Yes. This species feeds on many host plants and is known to damage several horticultural crops such as banana, peach, pear, lemon, apricot, cherry and mulberry (Ben-Dov 2014c). These hosts are widespread throughout Australia. This species is believed to be of Asian origin, possibly indigenous to Japan, (Kuwana 1902) and has been recorded from numerous countries throughout the world (CABI 2015). This indicates that this species has the ability to adapt to new environments and would be able to establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. Occasionally a serious pest in apple, pear and peach orchards in eastern USA (Bartlett et al. 1978). A common pest on mulberry, apple and pear in Japan (Murakami, Morimoto & Kajita 1967). It damages several agricultural crops including banana, pear, lemon, apricot, cherry peach, and mulberry as well as several ornamental and shade trees (CABI 2015). Weires (1984) recorded extensive losses from this mealybug in apple orchards.	Yes (EP)
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni Tozzetti, 1867) [Pseudococcidae] Longtail mealybug	Yes (CABI 2015)	Yes. All states and territories (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Pulvinaria vitis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Synonym: <i>Coccus betulae</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Coccidae] Cottony grape scale	Yes (Ben-Dov 2014a; Yang et al. 2008; Zhang & Wu 2007)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Phillips 1963). Found on the stems and underside of leaves; immature females overwinter on twigs of host (Landcare Research 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Rhodococcus turanicus</i> (Archangelskaya, 1937) Synonym: <i>Lecanium coryli turanicum</i> Archangelskaya, 1937 [Coccidae]	Yes (Yang et al. 2008)	No records found	No. Yang (2008) reported that this pest only attacks the twigs, branches and leaves of <i>P. persica</i> . No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i> (Linnaeus 1758) [Aphididae] Oat aphid	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker, 1852) [Coccidae] Hemispherical scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Saissetia oleae</i> (Bernard, 1782) [Coccidae] Olive scale	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Sphaerolecanium prunastri</i> (Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1834) [Coccidae] Plum scale	Yes (CABI 2015; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> . It completes its whole lifecycle on the trunk, branches or twigs of its host plant (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Stephanitis nashi</i> Esaki & Takeya, 1931 [Tingidae] Pear lace bug	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b).	No records found	No. Causes damage to many fruit trees including <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Shanghai Insects Online 2014). Eggs are laid on the underside of leaves. Nymphs feed in groups on the underside of leaves on both sides of main veins. Adults overwinter on the ground in fallen leaves and branches, crevices, grasses and gaps in soil (Shanghai Insects Online 2014). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Takahashia japonica</i> (Cockerell, 1896) [Coccidae] String cottony scale	Yes (Ben-Dov 2014a; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. This species only attacks the leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (MAFF 1989, 1990). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Toxoptera citricidus</i> (Kirkaldy, 1907) [Aphididae] Brown citrus aphid	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Vic. and WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tuberocephalus momonis</i> (Matsumura, 1917) Synonym: <i>Myzus spinulosa</i> Matsumura, 1917 [Aphididae] Peach aphid	Yes (CAAS 1992; CIQSA 2001c; Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Adults and nymphs feed on buds and leaves (CAAS 1992; Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Urochela luteovariva</i> Distant, 1881 [Urostylidae] Pear stink bug	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Adults and nymphs feed on branches and fruit of <i>P. persica</i> (Feng & Wang 2004). However, adults and nymphs are highly mobile and will not stay on the fruit during harvesting when they are disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Hymenoptera						
<i>Pristiphora sinensis</i> Wong, 1977 [Tenthredinidae]	Yes (Wu et al. 2006)	No records found	No. Causes damage to the leaves of <i>P. persica</i> (Wu et al. 2006). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
Lepidoptera						
<i>Acleris fimbriana</i> (Thunberg, 1791) [Tortricidae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; Han & Ma 1996; Liu & Meng 2003)	No records found	No. Feeds on leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Acrobasis pirivorella</i> (Matsumura, 1900) [Pyralidae] Pear pyralid	Yes (Gao, Zhou & Xie 2004; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> in China (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Acronicta intermedia</i> Warren, 1909 Synonym: <i>Acronycta incretata</i> Hampson, 1909 [Noctuidae] Apple dagger moth	Yes (Sun & Wang 1999)	No records found	No. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Sun & Wang 1999). Eggs laid on leaves and larvae feed on leaves (Bailey & Caon 1986; CABI 2015). Larvae also chew on fruit skin causing scarring (Feng & Wang 2004); such fruit would be removed during packing shed operations. It overwinters as pupae in the soil (Feng & Wang 2004).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Noctuidae] Knotgrass moth	Yes (CABI 2015; Fu, Fu & Yan 2009)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Feng & Wang 2004). Eggs laid on bark and the underside of leaves (Feng & Wang 2004). Larvae feed on young leaves in colonies and overwinter in the soil as pupae (Feng & Wang 2004).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Acronicta strigosa</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) [Noctuidae] Cherry dagger moth	Yes (Cao & Wang 1986)	No records found	No. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> and other fruit trees (Cao & Wang 1986). Larvae feed on leaves (Bailey & Caon 1986; Cao & Wang 1986). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Actias selene ningpoana</i> Felder & Felder, 1862 [Saturniidae] Chinese moon moth	Yes (He 1991)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Feng & Wang 2004). Larvae feed on leaves (Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (Fischer von Roeslerstamm, 1834) Synonym: <i>Adoxophyes fasciata</i> Walsingham, 1900 [Tortricidae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001c)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Milonas & Savopoulou-Soultani 2000). The larvae feed on leaves, shoots and fruit. Eggs are also sometimes deposited on fruit (Davis, French & Venette 2005).	Yes. Feeds on a wide range of plant families (Davis, French & Venette 2005; Zhou & Deng 2005). Fruit trees and other hosts occur commonly throughout Australia. This species has established and spread outside its native range in areas where it has been introduced, for example, Greece (Savopoulou-Soultani et al. 1985). Its host range and demonstrated ability to establish and spread in new environments suggests that it could establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. A major pest of fruit tree crops in China and elsewhere in the world and has been reported to cause up to 50 per cent crop loss (Davis, French & Venette 2005). The polyphagous nature of <i>A. orana</i> indicates the potential for consequences across a wide range of fruit growing industries, as well as for wild plants.	Yes (EP)
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufnagel, 1766) [Noctuidae] Black cutworm	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Noctuidae] Copper underwing	Yes (CHNZX-Farming 2008a; Zhang 2005)	No records found	No. Larvae have been found on <i>P. persica</i> trees (Chapman & Lienk 1974). Larvae feed on leaves and occasionally chew on the skin of fruit (CHNZX-Farming 2008a). Larvae feed externally on fruit and would be dislodged during harvesting and packinghouse operations.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> Zeller, 1839 Synonym: <i>Anarsia pruniella</i> (Clerck, 1759) [Gelechiidae] Peach twig borer	Yes (Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	No records found	Yes. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Larvae feed on shoots and bore into fruit. Females lay eggs on shoots, the underside of the leaves and on developing fruit (Reding & Alston 2003).	Yes. Feeds on <i>Prunus</i> spp. (CABI 2015). <i>Prunus</i> species are common as residential and amenity plantings and are also commercially grown in many areas of Australia. It is widespread in North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa (CABI 2015), which have regions with similar climates to parts of Australia. The pest's host range and current distribution suggest that it could establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. Feeds on fruit reducing marketability; a major pest of stonefruit across North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa (CABI 2015). In California, it has previously been reported to cause damage to 71 per cent of almond kernels in susceptible cultivars and may still cause extensive losses in the absence of adequate control measures (Rice, Garnett & Steenwyk 1996).	Yes (EP)

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<i>Anomis mesogona</i> (Walker, 1858) [Noctuidae] Anomis fruit moth	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). <i>Anomis mesogona</i> is a nocturnal fruit piercing moth whose adults pierce and suck the juice from fleshy fruit. This large, wary moth shelters in foliage away from fruit during daylight hours (USDA 2002) therefore it would not be present on fruit during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aporia crataegi adherbal</i> Fruhstorfer, 1910 [Pieridae] Blackveined white butterfly	Yes (Grichanov & Ovsyannikova 2009)	No records found	No. Larvae damage leaves and buds of <i>P. persica</i> (Grichanov & Ovsyannikova 2009). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Archips breviplicanus</i> Walsingham, 1900 [Tortricidae] Asiatic leafroller	Yes (Byun, Yan & Li 2003)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Larvae feed on leaves (Jung et al. 2001) and buds (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Eggs are laid in batches on the underside of fully expanded leaves (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). The older larvae attack young fruit and make shallow feeding scars on fruit that are in contact with leaves (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Surface feeding of the fruit will result in blemishes. These fruit will be removed during harvesting and packinghouse procedures.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Archips xylosteana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Tortricidae] Apple leafroller, Variegated golden tortrix	Yes (Byun, Yan & Li 2003; CABI 2015; Hwang 1974)	No records found	No. Present on <i>P. persica</i> (Byun, Yan & Li 2003; CABI 2015). Eggs are laid in batches on trunks or branches (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Larvae feed on buds, fully expanded leaves and sometimes on fruitlets resulting in corky blemishes on the fruits (Alford 2007; Hoebeke, Wheeler & Brown 2008). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Argyrotaenia ljugiana</i> (Thunberg, 1797) Synonym: <i>Argyrotaenia pulchellana</i> (Haworth, 1811) [Tortricidae] Grape tortrix, Grey-barred twist	Yes (Afonin et al. 2008; Byun, Yan & Li 2003)	No records found	Yes. Larvae attack fruit of <i>P. persica</i> (Briolini & Giunchi 1966; Castellari 1988; Kharizanov 1976). Larvae feed on both foliage and fruit (Carter 1984; Kharizanov 1976).	Yes. Attacks a large number of ornamental and cultivated host plants as well as forest trees (Afonin et al. 2008; Baggiolini 1961; Briolini & Giunchi 1966; Carter 1984; INRA 1997; Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b; Pollini 2008; Tremblay 1966). The species has a broad host range and its current distribution in China suggests that it could establish and spread in many parts of Australia.	Yes. This species is one of the most important insect pests of apricot, peach and plum in Europe (Afonin et al. 2008; Baggiolini 1961; Briolini & Giunchi 1966; Castellari 1988; Kharizanov 1976). It is a significant pest of fruit production, industrial, ornamental, and field cultures in the southern regions of Russia (Afonin et al. 2008).	Yes
<i>Artena dotata</i> (Fabricius, 1794) [Noctuidae]	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Fruit-piercer of <i>P. persica</i> (Bänziger 1982). Both larvae and adult moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst foliage or leaf litter. During the night, adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990) and will fly away when disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Bhima undulosa</i> Walker, 1855 [Lasiocampidae]	Yes (Wu & Huang 1986)	No records found	No. Found on <i>P. persica</i> (Wu & Huang 1986). Larvae feed on leaves and overwinter on bark close to the ground. Eggs are laid in the fork of branches (Wu & Huang 1986). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Biston panterinaria</i> (Bremer & Grey, 1853) Synonym: <i>Culcula panterinaria</i> (Bremer & Grey, 1853) [Geometridae] Chinese pistacia looper	Yes (Ding et al. 2006; FSLY 2010; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Zhu, Guo & Zhang 1985)	No records found	No. <i>P. persica</i> is a host tree (Yu 2001). Larvae feed on leaves (Ding et al. 2006; FSLY 2010). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Calyptra gruesa</i> (Draudt, 1950) Synonym: <i>Calpe gruesa</i> (Draudt, 1950) [Noctuidae]	Yes (Savelle 2009; ZDCBIC 2005)	No records found	No. Attacks <i>P. persica</i> (Hattori 1969). Both larvae and adult moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst the foliage or leaf litter. At night adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990) and will fly away when disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Calyptra lata</i> (Butler, 1881) Synonyms: <i>Calpe lata</i> (Butler, 1881) [Noctuidae]	Yes (Savelle 2009)	No record found	No. Attacks <i>P. persica</i> (Hattori 1969). Both larvae and adult noctuid moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst the foliage or leaf litter. At night adults suck sap of fruit (GAAS 2008a) and will fly away when disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Calyptra thalictri</i> (Borkhausen, 1790) [Noctuidae] Fruit-piercing moth	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Savelle 2009)	No records found	No. This pest attacks <i>P. persica</i> (Hattori 1969). Both larvae and adults of fruit-piercing moths are inactive during the day and hide in foliage or leaf litter (Common 1990). Larvae feed on leaves at night and usually fall to the ground when disturbed (Hattori 1969). Adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990) and will fly away when disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

<i>Carposina sasakii</i> Matsumura, 1900 Synonym: <i>Carposina niponensis</i> Walsingham, 1900 [Carposinidae] Peach fruit borer	Yes (AQSIQ 2006c)	No records found	Yes. Feeds on fruit of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b; Zhang et al. 1995). Females lay eggs on the fruit near the calyx. Larvae may tunnel into fruit and feed on the flesh and seed (CABI 2015).	Yes. This species feeds on a wide range of cultivated fruit trees, such as apple, pear and stonefruit, especially the Rosaceae but also other families. This pest is capable of spreading independently as the adult moths can fly long distances (CABI 2015). <i>Carposina sasakii</i> is known to have established and spread outside its native range in areas where it has been introduced. In Russia, internal quarantine measures are employed in an attempt to control the spread of <i>C. sasakii</i> (CABI 2015). <i>C. sasakii</i> is found throughout many areas of China as well as Japan, Korea and Russia (CABI 2015). The pest's host range, current distribution and demonstrated ability to spread into new areas suggest that it could establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. <i>Carposina sasakii</i> is a very serious pest of fruit crops, causing up to 100 per cent crop loss in apple and pear orchards (CABI 2015; Gibanov & Sanin 1971; Sytenko 1960). It causes significant economic consequences in its current range and would potentially do so in Australia. Consequences would include crop losses as well as quarantine restrictions on trade, both within Australia and internationally to areas where <i>C. sasakii</i> is not present.	Yes (EP)
<i>Choreutis pariana</i> (Clerck, 1759) [Choreutidae]	Yes (Yin et al. 1987)	No records found	No. Larvae feed on leaves of <i>P. persica</i>	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Apple-and-thorn skeletonizer			(Yin et al. 1987). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.			
<i>Choristoneura longicellana</i> (Walsingham, 1900) [Tortricidae] Common apple leafroller	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Robinson et al. 2010). Larvae mainly damage leaves and branches and the females lay eggs on the surface of the leaves (Byun, Yan & Li 2003; Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Clania variegata</i> (Snellen, 1879) [Psychidae] Cotton bag worm	Yes (AQSIQ 2006c)	Yes. NT, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> (Guenée 1854) [Pyralidae] Yellow peach moth	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Cydia pomonella</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Synonym: <i>Laspeyresia pomonella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Tortricidae] Codling moth</p>	<p>Yes (Men et al. 2013; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)</p>	<p>Yes. ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Eradicated from WA (CABI 2015; Poole 2010). This species is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).</p>	<p>Yes. Pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Alford 2007; Men et al. 2013; Yang, Tulake & Li 2005). There is a marked tendency for young fruit of peach and nectarine to exude gum at the site of attempted entry resulting in larval mortality (Smith 1929). Codling moth infestations associated with secondary hosts are usually in close proximity to apple orchards (Barnes 1991).</p>	<p>Yes. Main hosts are apple and pear. Larvae are known to be polyphagous feeding on apple, pear, peach, nectarine, Japanese plum, prune, quince, walnut and maize (Alford 2007; CABI 2015). These hosts are widespread in Western Australia. <i>Cydia pomonella</i> has been reported from all Australian states and territories except Western Australia. However, several outbreaks have occurred in Western Australia and have been successfully eradicated, indicating that climatic conditions are suitable for its establishment in Western Australia.</p>	<p>Yes. Codling moth is a serious pest of apples and pears (Alford 2007; CABI 2015). In the Czech Republic, codling moth has been reported to cause 80 per cent damage to apples in untreated plots and up to 30 per cent damage in chemically treated plots (Stará & Kocourek 2007). The potential economic consequences would only apply to WA should this species enter, establish and spread.</p>	<p>Yes (EP, WA)</p>

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Cystidia couaggaria</i> (Guenee, 1858) [Geometridae] Canker worm	Yes (Zhang et al. 1995)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Robinson et al. 2010). Larvae feed on flower buds, young leaves and shoots (AQSIQ 2006c). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Endoclyta excrescens</i> (Butler, 1877) Synonym: <i>Phassus excrescens</i> (Butler, 1877) [Hepialidae] Japanese swift moth	Yes (Zhang 2005)	No records found	No. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> (MAFF 1989). Larvae of this species feed internally on the woody parts (trunk, branches, stems, roots) of their host plants (Grehan 1989; Zhang 2005).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Eudocima fullonia</i> (Clerck, 1764) Synonym: <i>Othreis fullonia</i> (Clerck, 1764) [Noctuidae]	Yes (ZDCBIC 2005)	NSW, NT, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Eudocima tyrannus</i> (Guenée, 1852) [Noctuidae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006a)	No records found	No. <i>P. persica</i> is a host of this species (Robinson et al. 2010) which is a primary fruit-piercer of peach (Bänziger 1982). Both larvae and adult noctuid moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst foliage or leaf litter. During the night, adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990) and will fly away when disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i> (Linneaus, 1758) [Lasiocampidae] Lappet moth	Yes (Sun & Wang 1999)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Panait & Ciortan 1972). Larvae feed on flower buds and leaves (Panait & Ciortan 1972). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Grapholita funebrana</i> [Treitschke, 1835] Synonym: <i>Cydia funebrana</i> (Treitschke, 1835) [Tortricidae] Plum fruit moth</p>	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; Kang et al. 1989)	No records found	<p>Yes. Damages <i>P. persica</i> fruit (AQSIQ 2006b; CABI 2015). Females lay eggs on fruitlets. Newly hatched larvae bore into the fruitlets. Larval feeding continues for several weeks until they reach the fifth instar (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Second generation females lay eggs near the base of developing fruit (Gilligan & Epstein 2012).</p>	<p>Yes. Main hosts are species of the genus <i>Prunus</i> (including plum, apricot, cherry, peach) and also apple (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Other hosts include chestnut and almond (CABI 2015). Present in north east China and across central Asia to Turkey, also present in Algeria and throughout Europe (CABI 2015). Host plants of this pest are grown across Australia. Australia also has similar climatic conditions to areas where the pest currently occurs. It is likely that this pest could establish and spread in Australia.</p>	<p>Yes. This species is one of the most important lepidopteran pests of fruit in Europe. Larvae can cause significant damage to apricot, cherry, peach, plum and other <i>Prunus</i> species (CABI 2015; Gilligan & Epstein 2012). In plum orchards, first generation larvae are reported to cause 8–12 per cent damage, but second and third generation larvae caused up to 33 per cent damage (Andreev & Kutinkova 2010).</p>	Yes

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Busck, 1916) Synonym: <i>Cydia molesta</i> (Busck, 1916) [Tortricidae] Oriental fruit moth</p>	<p>Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001b, c)</p>	<p>Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic. (CABI 2015; Plant Health Australia 2001). This species is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).</p>	<p>Yes. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001c; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Early instar larvae may penetrate fruit through the side of the stem. Such fruit has no obvious signs of the presence of the larva inside the fruit. The larvae remain inside the fruit, feeding until ready to pupate (Howitt 1993).</p>	<p>Yes. The principal economic hosts are peach, apricot, nectarine, almond, apple, quince, pear, plum and cherry (Howitt 1993). Many woody ornamental plants are also hosts (Howitt 1993). Late ripening peach cultivars are particularly vulnerable to this pest. Some of these host species are widespread in Western Australia. <i>Grapholita molesta</i> is already reported from all other Australian states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001) except the Northern Territory (Poole et al. 2011). The previously eradicated incursion of <i>G. molesta</i> in Western Australia indicates that areas with a suitable environment for the establishment of <i>G. molesta</i> occur in Western Australia.</p>	<p>Yes. A major pest of stonefruit throughout the world and a principal economic pest of apple, pear and quince (CABI 2015; Gilligan & Epstein 2012; Rothschild & Vickers 1991). In severe attacks, young trees can suffer distortion of growing shoots and stems leading to economic losses (CABI 2015). The potential economic consequences would only be applicable to WA should this species enter, establish and spread.</p>	<p>Yes (EP, WA)</p>

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner, 1805) [Noctuidae] Cotton bollworm	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Homona magnanima</i> Diakonoff, 1948 [Tortricidae] Oriental tea tortrix	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Feeds on <i>P. persica</i> (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Eggs are laid on the upper surface of leaves. Larvae web mature leaves together to form a nest from which to feed on leaves and young shoots (Meijerman & Ulenberg 2000b). Fruits are not affected (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Hyphantria cunea</i> (Drury, 1773) [Arctiidae] Fall webworm	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Larvae feed on leaves of <i>P. persica</i> (Feng & Wang 2004; Robinson et al. 2010). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Latoia consocia</i> (Walker, 1863) [Limacodidae] Green urticating caterpillar	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (Costa, 1836) Synonym: <i>Leucoptera scitella</i> (Zeller, 1839) [Lyonetiidae] Pear leaf-miner	Yes (CABI 2015; CIQSA 2001c)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Robinson et al. 2010). It is generally a leaf eating pest, but overwinters on twigs, branches, trunks and on the soil surface (Maciesiak 1999). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Linnaeus, 1759) [Lymantriidae] Asian gypsy moth	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Lyonetiidae] Peach leaf-miner	Yes (AQSIQ 2006c)	No records found	No. Common leaf and stem feeder on <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Malacosoma neustria testacea</i> Motschulsky, 1861 [Lasiocampidae] Tent caterpillar	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> in China (Feng & Wang 2004). Eggs are laid on twigs and are the overwintering stage. Larvae feed on leaves in spring (Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Malacosoma parallela</i> (Staudinger, 1887) [Lasiocampidae] Mountain ring silk moth	Yes (Yang, Tulake & Li 2005)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Larvae feed on leaves (Yang, Tulake & Li 2005). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Noctuidae] Cabbage army worm	Yes (CABI 2015; CABI & EPPO 1984)	No records found	No. Larvae are primarily associated with <i>Brassica</i> crops (CABI 2015), but also feed on <i>P. persica</i> (Molinari et al. 1995). Eggs are laid on the underside of leaves; larvae feed on leaves (CABI 2015). This pest only has an incidental association with peach and nectarine in orchards where understorey grass is high and other preferred host plants are present. Damage is only to the outside of ripening fruit (Molinari et al. 1995) Larvae feed externally on fruit and would be dislodged during harvesting and packinghouse operations.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Marumba goschkewitshi</i> (Bremer & Grey, 1852) [Sphingidae] Peach horn worm	Yes (CIQSA 2001c; Feng & Wang 2004; Sun & Wang 1999)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b; Feng & Wang 2004). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Monema flavescens</i> (Walker, 1855) [Limacodidae] Oriental moth	Yes (CIQSA 2001c; Lammers & Stigter 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Oraesia emarginata</i> (Fabricius, 1794) [Noctuidae]	Yes (Liu & Kuang 2001)	Yes. Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). This species is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Liu & Kuang 2001). Both larvae and adult noctuid moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst foliage or leaf litter. During the night, adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990). Adults fly off from the fruit, once disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Oraesia excavata</i> (Butler, 1878) [Noctuidae]	Yes (Liu 2002)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Robinson et al. 2010). Both larval and adult noctuid moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst foliage or leaf litter. During the night, adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990). Adults fly off fruit, once disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i> (Hübner, 1786) Synonym: <i>Pandemis ribeana</i> Hübner, 1797 [Tortricidae] Common twist moth	Yes (CABI 2015; Hwang 1974)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Egg masses are laid on leaves. Larvae feed on leaves and can also nibble at the skin of fruit near foliage (INRA 1997). Larvae overwinter as young larvae protected in a silken shelter under a dry leaf fixed by a silken thread to the branches (CABI 2015). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Pandemis heparana</i> Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775 [Tortricidae] Apple brown tortrix	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b, c)	No records found	No. Feeds on <i>P. persica</i> (Gilligan & Epstein 2012; Ma 2006). Eggs laid in masses on upper surface of leaves. Larvae feed on leaves and construct a hibernaculum under bark in the second or third instar in which to overwinter (Gilligan & Epstein 2012; INRA 1997). Larvae only feed superficially on fruit (Ma 2006) and it is rarely reported from summerfruit (CABI 2015). If present, this pest would be removed during harvest and post-harvest packing procedures (Feng & Wang 2004).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Peridroma saucia</i> (Hübner, 1808) [Noctuidae] Pearly underwing moth	Yes (CABI 2015; Kuang 1985)	No records found	No. Present on <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Adult females oviposit on the ground or on the leaves of weeds. Upon hatching, larvae feed on the leaves of hosts and fully grown larvae overwinter in the soil (Kuang 1985). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phalera flavescens</i> (Bremer & Grey, 1852) [Noctuidae] Cherry caterpillar	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001c). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phyllonorycter ringoniella</i> (Matsumura, 1931) [Gracillariidae] Apple leafminer	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> in China (AQSIQ 2006b; CIQSA 2001c). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Recurvaria syriactis</i> Meyrick, 1925 [Gelechiidae]	Yes (Cao & Guo 1987)	No records found	No. A pest of <i>P. persica</i> . Larvae feed on mesophyll tissue in leaves (Cao & Guo 1987). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Serrodus campana</i> Guenée, 1852 [Noctuidae]	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). This species is listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Adults pierce <i>P. persica</i> fruit and the larvae feed on leaves (Hattori 1969). Both larvae and adult noctuid moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst foliage or leaf litter. During the night, adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990). Adults fly off from the fruit, once disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Setora postornata</i> (Hampson, 1900) [Limaecodidae] Brown cochild	Yes (Fang et al. 2001)	No records found	No. <i>P. persica</i> listed as a host; larvae feed on the leaves (Ruiting et al. 2014). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Spilonota albicana</i> (Motschulsky, 1866) Synonym: <i>Spilonota prognathana</i> (Sneller, 1883) [Tortricidae] White fruit moth</p>	Yes (AQSIQ 2006c)	No records found	Yes. Feeds on <i>P. persica</i> (Kondo & Miyahara 1930; Zhang & Qi 2013). Eggs are usually laid on underside of leaves but can be laid directly into plum fruit (Zhang & Qi 2013). The larvae bore directly into the fruit (Kondo & Miyahara 1930), most often at the calyx (Afonin et al. 2008).	Yes. This species has a wide range of hosts including apple, pear, apricot, peach, and plum (Kondo & Miyahara 1930; Zhang & Li 2005). It is widespread across China, and is also present in Japan, Korea and Russia (Afonin et al. 2008; Ma 2006). Its host range and current distribution suggest that it could establish and spread in Australia.	Yes. A pest of apple, pear, hawthorn, peach, plum, apricot and cherry (Afonin et al. 2008). Up to 85 per cent of an apple crop can be damaged by this pest (Afonin et al. 2008).	Yes (EP)

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<i>Spilosoma subcarnea</i> (Walker, 1855) [Arctiidae]	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Feng & Wang 2004). Larvae feed on leaves, in some cases only leaving the stem and veins of the leaf. Later instar larvae feed on the surface of fruit in addition to feeding on leaves (Feng & Wang 2004). Later instar larvae are easily detectable because they are large (approximately 46–55 millimetres), colourful and hairy, and would be removed during harvest or post-harvest packing procedures (Feng & Wang 2004).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Stathmopoda auriferella</i> (Walker, 1864) Synonym: <i>Stathmopoda crocophanes</i> Meyrick, 1897 [Oecophoridae] Apple heliodinid	Yes (Shanghai Insects Online 2014)	Yes. SA, Tas., Vic., WA (CSIRO 2005; Plant Health Australia 2001) (as <i>Stathmopoda crocophanes</i>).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Synanthedon Hector</i> (Butler, 1878) Synonym: <i>Conopia Hector</i> Butler, 1878 [Sesiidae] Cherry tree borer, Apple borer	Yes (AQSIQ 2006c)	No records found	No. Serious pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Matsumoto, Nakamura & Nakashima 2007). Larval sesiids are stem borers of fruit trees and shrubs and do not feed on the fruit (CABI 2015). The larvae of this species bore into the lower trunk of trees and feed on the cambium layer (Naka et al. 2008). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Telphusa chloroderces</i> Meyrick, 1929 [Gelechiidae] Black star-spotted gelechid moth	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (CIQSA 2001c). No report of association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Thosea sinensis</i> (Walker, 1855) [Limacodidae] Coconut cup moth	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (CIQSA 2001c). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Thyas juno</i> (Dalman, 1823) [Noctuidae]	Yes (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Both larvae and adult noctuid moths are inactive during the day and hide amongst foliage or leaf litter. During the night, adults usually feed on overripe or fermenting fruit (Common 1990). Adults fly off fruit, once disturbed.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Trifurcula sinica</i> (Yang, 1989) [Nepticulidae]	Yes (Wang et al. 2007; Yang 1989)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Wang et al. 2007; Yang 1989). Larvae form galls on young branch tips of apricot (Wang et al. 2007). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Noctuidae] Spotted cutworm	Yes (CABI 2015)	No records found	No. This insect is a pest of <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). The larvae prefer to feed on foliage. Any damage by larval feeding on fruit results in deep external erosions (Molinari et al. 1995). Larvae feed at night, and then descend to the ground to hide during the day (CABI 2015) and would not be present at harvest.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
Orthoptera						
<i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i> DeGeer, 1773 [Gryllidae] Field cricket	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Usually feeds on seeds, seedlings, leaves and also sometimes on grasshoppers and caterpillars (Saeed, Saeed & Yousuf 2000). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Holochlora japonica</i> Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878 [Tettigoniidae] Japanese broad winged katydid	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). May feed on the surface of fruit but would jump away when disturbed during harvesting.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tarbinskiellus portentosus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1796) [Gryllidae] Rice field cricket	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Adults and nymphs live in the soil and emerge at night. Feeds on seedlings and tender shoots of agricultural crops and nursery stock (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Thysanoptera						
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (Trybom, 1895) [Thripidae] Eurasian flower thrips	Yes (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	No records found	Yes. Principally a pest of flowers and strawberries, but is reported to cause damage to developing <i>P. persica</i> fruit (CABI 2015). It feeds and lays eggs in fruit (CABI 2015).	Yes. Wide host range including cotton, peanuts, leafy vegetables, rice, sugarcane, sweet potato, capsicum, asparagus, strawberry, bean, pea, rose and tomato (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997). Distributed over a range of environments across Asia including China, the Middle East, North America, Europe and New Zealand. Its host range and geographic range suggests potential for establishment and spread.	Yes. Feeds on fruit and lays eggs in fruit reducing marketability. Can be a vector of economically important tospoviruses such as Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (TSWV) (CABI 2015; Jones 2005; Wijkamp et al. 1995).	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Pergande, 1895) [Thripidae] Western flower thrips	Yes (Lu et al. 2007)	Yes. All states and ACT (Plant Health Australia 2001) but is absent from NT. Regulated for the NT (Northern Territory Government 2011).	Yes. Pest of <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). Affects the fruiting stages of its hosts feeding on, and laying eggs in the fruit (CABI 2015). It has been collected on nectarine fruit during harvest (Tommasini & Ceredi 2007).	Yes. Wide host range and distributed worldwide. It has a limited distribution in Australia, indicating that suitable environments exist in Australia for this thrips to establish (CABI 2015; Davidson, Butler & Teulon 2006; Jones 2005). The high fecundity, short generation time, and capacity to reproduce by parthenogenesis suggests that minimal numbers are required for establishment of founding populations (Morse & Hoddle 2006). Under optimal conditions, thrips populations could potentially establish from a single female (Morse & Hoddle 2006).	Yes. Direct damage through feeding and oviposition may scar leaf, flower, or fruit surfaces and/or deform plant growth (Dreistadt & Phillips 2007b). Leaves may become mottled, dwarfed and distorted with browned or wilted margins and may drop prematurely (Dreistadt & Phillips 2007b; Smith & Van Driesche 2003). This species is one of the most important greenhouse pests in the world and is also a major pest of some outdoor crops in warmer climates (CABI 2015). It is also an important vector of plant diseases (CABI 2015).	Yes (EP, NT)
<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouché, 1833) [Thripidae] Greenhouse thrips	Yes (Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> Hood, 1919 [Thripidae] Yellow tea thrips, Chilli thrips, Strawberry thrips	Yes (CABI & EPPO 2010)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001) and WA (Poole 2010).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Thrips flavus</i> Schrank, 1776 [Thripidae] Eurasian yellow flower thrips, Honeysuckle thrips	Yes (CABI 2015; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997; Liang et al. 2007)	Yes. NSW (Plant Health Australia 2001)	No. Pest of <i>P. persica</i> (Veer 1985). This thrips feeds on the lower surface of leaves and on floral parts and lays eggs in petals, the walls of the ovary in young fruit or on the lower surface of the leaves (Veer 1985). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lindeman, 1888 [Thripidae] Onion thrips	Yes (AQSIQ 2006a; Li, Wang & Waterhouse 1997)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001; Poole 2010).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
BACTERIA						
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> van Hall 1902 Synonym: <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> f.sp. <i>prunicola</i> (Wormald) Dowson 1949 [Pseudomonadales: Pseudomonadaceae] Bacterial canker	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Bradbury 1986; Plant Health Australia 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
CHROMALVEOLATA						
<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> (Lebert & Cohn) Schröt. [Peronosporales: Peronosporaceae]	Yes (CIQSA 2001b)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phytophthora cambivora</i> (Petri) Buisman [Peronosporales: Peronosporaceae]	Yes (Bounous & Liu 1996)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
FUNGI						
<i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.) Keissl. [Pleosporales: Pleosporaceae] Alternaria leaf blight	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> (Kunze) Wiltshire [Pleosporales:Pleosporaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states (DAWA 2006; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Armillaria tabescens</i> (Scop.) Emel [Agaricales: Physalacriaceae] Armillaria root rot	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Infects roots (Drake 1990). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Ascochyta pruni</i> Kabát & Bubák [Pleosporales: Incertae sedis]	Yes (Bai 2003)	No records found	No. Affects leaves (Bai 2003). No report of association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Ascochyta prunicola</i> P.K. Chi [Pleosporales: Incertae sedis]	Yes (Bai 2003)	No records found	No. Affects leaves (Bai 2003). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aspergillus awamori</i> Nakaz. [Eurotiales: Trichocomaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	No records found	Yes. Most <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. are saprotrophs, but can also affect stored fruit, acting as opportunistic pathogens that grow on living tissues (CABI 2015; Huber 1930).	Yes. <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. are rapidly growing filamentous fungi or moulds that are ubiquitous in the environment and are found worldwide. <i>Aspergillus</i> disperse easily and grow almost anywhere when food and water are available (Bennett 2010). They commonly grow in soil and moist locations and are among the most common moulds encountered on spoiled food and decaying vegetation, in compost piles and in stored hay and grain. Many other species of this genus are present in Australia (Plant Health Australia 2001).	No. <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. are secondary invaders of fruits that have been damaged by insects, pathogens, environmental factors such as rain and wind (Somma, Perrone & Logrieco 2012). Many other species of this genus are present in Australia (Plant Health Australia 2001). Introduction of this species is unlikely to have significant economic effects.	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Aspergillus japonicus</i> Saito [Eurotiales: Trichocomaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW (Burrows 1976), Qld (Upsher & Upsher 1995). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Aspergillus japonicus</i> is generally a postharvest pathogen and not known to occur in fruits of nectarine (Al-Hindi, Al-Najada & Mohamed 2011; Kozakiewicz 2003; Varga et al. 2004).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. [Eurotiales: Trichocomaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i> (Vuill.) Tirab. [Eurotiales: Trichocomaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. All states and territories (Global Biodiversity Information Facility 2013)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> (Moug.) Ces. & De Not. Synonym: <i>Fusicoccum aesculi</i> Corda Grossenb. & Duggar [Botryosphaeriales: Botryosphaeriaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. NSW, Qld, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Botryosphaeria ribis</i> Grossenb. & Duggar Synonym: <i>Neofusicoccum ribis</i> (Slippers, Crous & M. J. Wingf.) Crous, Slippers & A. J. L. Phillips [Botryosphaerales: Botryosphaeriaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, Vic, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i> (Schwein.) Shoemaker Synonym: <i>Physalospora obtusa</i> (Schwein.) Cooke [Botryosphaerales: Botryosphaeriaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. All states and territories (Cunnington et al. 2007; Plant Health Australia 2001; Sampson & Walker 1982).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers. Synonym: <i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (de Bary) Whetzel [Helotiales: Sclerotiniaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Camarosporium persicae</i> Maubl. [Botryosphaerales: Incertae sedis] Camarosporium canker	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	No records found	No. Attacks trunks, branches and young shoots of <i>P. persica</i> (Homma 1927). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Caryospora putaminum</i> (Schwein.) De Not. [Pleosporales: Zopfiaceae]	Yes (Jeffers 1940)	No records found	No. Grows on dead woody tissues and is found on <i>P. persica</i> stones that are left on the ground after the fruit has decomposed (Jeffers 1940). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> Ellis & Halst. [Microascales: Ceratocystidaceae] Mallet wound fungus	Yes (Huang et al. 2007)	No. There are several apparently host-specialised strains that are sometimes called 'types', 'races', or 'forms' (Baker et al. 2003; Harrington 2000; Vogelzang & Scott 1990). <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> records reported in Australia are all from <i>Syngonium</i> and is not pathogenic to <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Vogelzang & Scott 1990).	No. Unlikely to be on the pathway as <i>C. fimbriata</i> does not infect the fruit (CABI 2015).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Cercospora rubrotincta</i> Ellis & Everh. [Capnodiales: Mycosphaerellaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. Causes leaf spots on <i>P. persica</i> (Farr & Rossman 2014). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i> (Pers.) Pouzar [Russulales: Stereaceae] Silver leaf	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i> (Fresen.) G.A. De Vries [Capnodiales: Davidiellaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (DAWA 2006; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> J.H. Simmonds [Incertae sedis: Glomerellaceae] Anthracnose	Yes (Farr & Rossman 2014)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld., SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> (Penz.) Penz. & Sacc. Synonym: <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (Stoneman) Spauld. & H. Schrenk [Incertae sedis: Glomerellaceae] Anthracnose, bitter rot	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Coniothyrium nakatae</i> Hara [Pleosporales: Leptosphaeriaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. <i>Coniothyrium</i> spp. are common wood and soil inhabiting fungi (Damm et al. 2008). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Coryneum foliicola</i> Fuckel [Diaporthales: Pseudovalsaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. On branches, twigs and leaves (Farr et al. 1995). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Davidiella tassiana</i> (De Not.) Crous & U. Braun Synonym: <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i> (Pers.) Link. [Capnodiales: Mycosphaerellaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Dermea cerasi</i> (Pers.) Fr. Synonym: <i>Foveostroma drupacearum</i> (Lév.) DiCosmo [Helotiales: Dermateaceae]	Yes (Teng 1996).	Yes. NSW, Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001) Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). An unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No <i>Dermea cerasi</i> recorded on stem or bark (Plant Health Australia 2001). No record on harvested commercial nectarine fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Diaporthe amygdali</i> (Delacr.) Udayanga, Crous & K.D. Hyde Synonyms: <i>Phomopsis amygdali</i> (Del.) Tuset & Portilla [Botryosphaerales: Botryosphaeriaceae] Fusicoccum canker, Constriction canker	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. Affects <i>P. persica</i> shoots and fruit causing withering of infected fruit (MAFF 2008). Leaves and twigs are the most affected tissues and fruit infections are rare (Zehr 1995a). Young peach fruit can become infected via the shoots that eventually wilt and drop off (Lalancette & Robison 2002; MAFF 2008).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Diaporthe eres</i> Nitschke Synonym: <i>Phomopsis oblonga</i> (Desm.) Traverso [Diaporthales: Diaporthaceae] Constriction canker	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Fomes fasciatus</i> (Sw.) Cooke [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (Reinking 1919)	No records found	No. Parasitic on woody parts of trees (Reinking 1919; Zhao & Zhang 1992). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i> (L.) J.J. Kickx [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). An unwanted quarantine pest for Tas. (revoked list A pest) (DPIPWE 2013). Listed as a regulated pest in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Saprophytic or parasitic on dead, rotten or living wood of trees (Zhuang 2005). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Fomes fulvus</i> (Scop.) Gillet [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). A quarantine pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Associated with branches of <i>P. persica</i> (Farr & Rossman 2014). No report on harvested commercial nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i> (Sw.) P. Karst. [Polyporales: Fomitopsidaceae] Brown cubical rot	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and listed as a regulated pest in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Wood decay pathogen that affects <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Fusarium avenaceum</i> (Fr.) Sacc. Synonym: <i>Gibberella avenacea</i> R.J. Cook [Hypocreales: Nectriaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Fusarium lateritium</i> Nees Synonym: <i>Gibberella baccata</i> (Wallr.) Sacc. [Hypocreales: Nectriaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Schltldl. [Hypocreales: Nectriaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001). An unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014). There are known formae speciales of this species and more than 200 records of <i>F. oxysporum</i> formae speciales in WA were found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i> Link [Saccharomycetales: Dipodascaceae] Citrus sour rot	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> (Schwein.) Colby [Phyllachorales: Phyllachoraceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. NSW, Qld, Tas., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Sampson & Walker 1982; Shivas 1989; Simmonds 1966)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Inonotus hispidus</i> (Bull.) P. Karst. [Hymenochaetales: Hymenochaetaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. Parasitic on wood (CABI 2015; Grand & Vernia 2005). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Irpex lacteus</i> (Fr.) Fr. [Polyporales: Meruliaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Wood rot-diseases (Uyemoto, Ogawa & Jaffee 2001). <i>Irpex lacteus</i> is common on dead branches of hardwood trees (Ostry, Anderson & O'Brien 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> (Bull.) Murrill [Polyporales: Fomitopsidaceae] Sulphur fungus	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW, Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. It is associated with a brown rot of wood, occurring in the roots, butt, or heartwood of living trees, but also decaying logs or trunks of trees that have died (Burdshall & Banik 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i> (Pat.) Griffon & Maubl. Synonym: <i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Arx (1970) [Botryosphaeriales: Botryosphaeriaceae] Blister canker, Peach gummosis	Yes (Farr & Rossman 2014)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Leptosphaeria yulan</i> Sacc. [Pleosporales: Leptosphaeriaceae]	Yes (Yu 1940)	No records found	No. Leaf spot disease affecting <i>P. persica</i> (NIAS 2009) and not associated with fruit (MAFF 2010).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Leptoxyphium fumago</i> (Woron.) R.C. Srivast. Synonym: <i>Caldariomyces fumago</i> Woron.; <i>Fumago vagans</i> Pers. [Capnodiales: Capnodiaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, (Phillips 1994; Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Leptoxyphium fumago</i> is a foliar pathogen and not associated with fruit (Tomoshevich & Banaev 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Leucotelium pruni-persicae</i> (Hori) Tranzschel. [Pucciniales: Uropyxidaceae] White rust of peach	Yes (Teng 1996)	No records found	No. Disease only occurs on leaves and is heteroecious with <i>Semiaquilegia adoxoides</i> plants being the alternate host (Kitajima & Sawamura 1995). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Monilia mumeicola</i> Y. Harada, Y. Sasaki & Sano [Helotiales; Sclerotiniaceae] Brown rot	Yes (Hu et al. 2011)	No records found	Yes. This fungus causes brown rot of <i>P. persica</i> in China (Hu et al. 2011; Yin et al. 2013).	Yes. <i>Monilia mumeicola</i> causes brown rot of apricot, peach and nectarine (Hu et al. 2011; Yin et al. 2013). These hosts are widespread in Australia. It has been reported from Hubei in southern China and Japan. The climatic conditions in many parts of Australia are similar to these countries.	Yes. <i>Monilia mumeicola</i> causes brown rot of apricot, peach and nectarine which is an economically important disease (Hu et al. 2011; Yin et al. 2013).	Yes

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Monilia polystroma</i> G. Leeuwen [Heliales: Sclerotiniaceae] Brown rot	Yes (Zhu, Chen & Guo 2011)	No records found	Yes. This fungus causes brown rot of fruit (Farr & Rossman 2014).	Yes. Affects, amongst other hosts, <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Farr & Rossman 2014). <i>Monilia polystroma</i> produces specialised structures during infection which protect the infected fruit against degradation and decomposition. This inhibition in degradation of infected fruit may enhance survival and subsequently increase the amount of primary inoculum (van Leeuwen et al. 2002). This fungus disperses easily over long distances by wind or attached to vectors. Suitable climatic conditions for spore germination occur in many parts of Australia, specifically in southern temperate Australia (Farr & Rossman 2014).	Yes. Causes significant yield losses and loss of vigour of apple, pear and <i>Prunus</i> species (van Leeuwen et al. 2002).	Yes
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (G. Winter) Honey [Helotiales: Sclerotiniaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> Honey [Helotiales; Sclerotiniaceae] Brown rot	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b, 2007b)	No records found	Yes. Causes brown rot of pome and stonefruits (Farr & Rossman 2014; Ogawa, Zehr & Biggs 1995).	Yes. <i>Monilinia fructigena</i> can infect many fruit crops including apple, pear, plum, quince, peach, apricot, nectarine and hazel (Byrde & Willets 1977). These host plants are widely available in Australia. The spores of this fungus can be spread from one orchard to another through air (Byrde & Willets 1977; Jones 1990).	Yes. <i>Monilinia fructigena</i> causes significant yield losses both before and after harvest. In Europe, losses of 7–36 per cent were reported in individual orchards (Jones 1990).	Yes (EP)
<i>Monilinia laxa</i> (Aderh. & Ruhland) Honey [Helotiales: Sclerotiniaceae] Blossom and twig rot, Gummosis, Brown rot, Fruit rot	Yes (Feng & Wang 2004)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Monilinia yunnanensis</i> M. J. Hu & C. X. Luo [Helotiales; Sclerotiniaceae] Brown rot	Yes (Hu et al. 2011)	No records found	Yes. Causes brown rot of peach fruit and survives in mummified fruit (Hu et al. 2011).	Yes. <i>Monilinia yunnanensis</i> has recently been reported from Yunnan and Liaoning in China (Hu et al. 2011). Suitable climatic conditions for spore germination would occur in many parts of Australia.	Yes. <i>Monilinia yunnanensis</i> which causes brown rot of <i>Prunus persica</i> in China, is most closely related to <i>M. fructigena</i> , a species widely prevalent in Europe (Hu et al. 2011). <i>Monilinia fructigena</i> causes significant yield losses both before and after harvest with losses of 7–36 per cent being reported (Jones 1990). It is considered that <i>M. yunnanensis</i> will produce similar economic consequences.	Yes
<i>Mucor circinelloides</i> Tiegh. [Mucorales: Mucoraceae] Mucor fruit rot	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. Qld, Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and listed as a permitted organism (section 11) in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Mucor racemosus</i> Fresen. [Mucorales: Mucoraceae] Spongy storage rot	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and listed as a permitted organism (section 11) in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Mycosphaerella cerasella</i> Aderh. Synonyms: <i>Cercospora cerasella</i> Sacc.; <i>Cercospora circumscissa</i> Sacc. [Capnodiales: Mycosphaerellaceae] Shot hole	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). Listed as a regulated pest in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014)..	No. Causes necrotic spots on leaves of <i>P. persica</i> that coalesce and drop out leaving shot-hole symptoms (Sztejnberg 1995). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Mycosphaerella pruni-persicae</i> Deighton Synonym: <i>Mycosphaerella persicae</i> B.B. Higgins & F.A. Wolf [Capnodiales: Mycosphaerellaceae] Frosty mildew of peach	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. Affects leaves of <i>P. persica</i> (Zehr 1995b). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> (Tode) Fr. Synonym: <i>Tubercularia vulgaris</i> Tode [Hypocreales: Nectriaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW, Qld, Tas., Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Listed as a regulated pest (prohibited (section 12)) in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Occurs as a saprophyte on dead wood but can be a weak opportunistic wound parasite on various hosts including <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Hirooka, Kobayashi & Natsuaki 2005; MBG Integrated Pest Management 2011). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Neocosmospora solani</i> (Mart.) L. Lombard & Crous Synonym: <i>Fusarium solani</i> (Mart.) Sacc. [Hypocreales: Nectriaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006a)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Oxyporus populinus</i> (Schumach.) Donk [Incertae sedis: Incertae sedis]	Yes (Farr & Rossman 2014; Teng 1996)	Yes. Qld (May et al. 2003; Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Oxyporus Populinus</i> is a wood decaying pathogen (Uyemoto, Ogawa & Jaffee 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Penicillium corylophilum</i> Dierckx [Eurotiales: Trichocomaceae]	Yes (Farr & Rossman 2014; Tai 1979)	Yes. All states and territories (Cook & Dubé 1989; Plant Health Australia 2001; Sampson & Walker 1982)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Penicillium expansum</i> Link [Eurotiales: Trichocomaceae] Blue mould	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, Qld, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phellinus baumii</i> Pilát [Hymenochaetales: Hymenochaetaceae]	Yes (Dai & Xu 1998)	No records found	No. Found on wood of broadleaf trees (Zhuang 2005). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phellinus conchatus</i> (Pers.) Quél. [Hymenochaetales: Hymenochaetaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> (Pers.) Maire Synonym: <i>Phellinus tuberculatus</i> Niemelä [Hymenochaetales: Hymenochaetaceae]	Yes (Teng 1996)	Yes. Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> causes wood decay and rots (Uyemoto, Ogawa & Jaffee 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phoma persicae</i> Schulzer & Sacc. [Pleosporales, Incertae sedis]	Yes (Farr & Rossman 2014; Tai 1979)	Yes. Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Phoma persicae</i> causes shoot dieback in the peach (<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch). Disease was observed as chlorotic, wilted, or necrotic leaves on shoots girdled by the <i>Phomopsis</i> anamorph of <i>Diaporthe pemiciosa</i> Marchal (syn. <i>Phoma persicae</i> Schulzer & Sacc.) (Latham, Morgan-Jones & Campbell 1992).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Phoma pomorum</i> Thüm. Synonyms: <i>Phyllosticta persicae</i> Sacc.; <i>Phyllosticta prunicola</i> Opiz ex Sacc. [Pleosporales: Incertae sedis]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b; Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Phyllactinia guttata</i> (Wallr.) Lév. Synonym: <i>Ovulariopsis moricola</i> Delarc. [Erysiphales: Erysiphaceae] Powdery mildew	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	No records found	No. Affects leaves and stems of <i>P. persica</i> (Farr & Rossman 2014). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> (Ellis & Everh.) E.S. Salmon Synonym: <i>Oidium mespili</i> Cooke [Erysiphales: Erysiphaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Podosphaera pannosa</i> (Wallr.) de Bary Synonym: <i>Oidium leucoconium</i> Desm. [Erysiphales: Erysiphaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Podosphaera tridactyla</i> (Wallr.) de Bary [Erysiphales: Erysiphaceae] Plum powdery mildew	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Listed as a regulated pest (prohibited (section 12)) in the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Yes. Fruit and leaves of <i>P. persica</i> can both be infected (Grove 1995).	Yes. Hosts include almond, cherry, peach and plum (Farr et al. 1989). These plants are widely distributed in Western Australia. Powdery mildews generally grow and spread well in warmer climates. The fungus overwinters as cleistothecia on the surface of shoots, on dead leaves on the ground in orchards and on bark. Ascospores are produced from these structures during spring rains and infect the developing foliage (Grove 1995). Climatic conditions in Western Australia are favourable for the establishment of <i>P. tridactyla</i> , given that other closely related powdery mildews are already established in Western Australia.	Assessment not required. It was assessed as unlikely to have potential for economic consequences in the IRA for summerfruit from eastern Australia into WA (Poole et al. 2011) as the requirement for management measures to control the more severe powdery mildew pathogens (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> and <i>Podosphaera clandestine</i>) present in WA.	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Polystigma deformans</i> Syd. [Phyllachorales: Phyllachoraceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with leaves of <i>Prunus</i> (Cannon 1996), including apricot and peach (Tai 1979). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Polystigma rubrum</i> subsp. <i>rubrum</i> (Pers.) DC. [Phyllachorales: Phyllachoraceae] Apricot red spot	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	No records found	No. Associated with living leaves of <i>Prunus</i> species (Cannon 1996). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> (Ehrenb. Fr.) Vuill [Mucorales: Incertae sedis] Rhizopus rot, Plum black mould	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Cook & Dubé 1989; Plant Health Australia 2001; Sampson & Walker 1982)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Rosellinia necatrix</i> Berl. ex Prill. Synonym: <i>Dematophora necatrix</i> R. Hartig [Xylariales: Xylariaceae] Dematophora root rot	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. NSW, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Shivas 1989; Washington & Nancarrow 1983). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> Fr. [Agaricales: Schizophyllaceae]	Yes (Dai 2005)	Yes. NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> (Mont. & Fr.) Arx Synonym: <i>Leptothyrium pomi</i> (Mont. & Fr.) Sacc. [Capnodiales: Schizothyriaceae] Fly speck	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NSW, Qld, WA (Plant Health Australia 2001; Simmonds 1966). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> (Lib.) de Bary [Helotiales: Sclerotiniaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> Sacc. [Atheliales: Atheliaceae] Sclerotium stem rot	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Septobasidium bogoriense</i> Pat. [Septobasidiales: Septobasidiaceae] Velvet blight	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. NT, Qld (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Generally it is a felt fungus and associated with branch (Cao & Wang 1989). Commonly found in mango and tea (Pernezny & Simone 2000).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Septobasidium tanakae</i> Miyabe, Boedijn & B.A. Steinm. [Septobasidiales: Septobasidiaceae] Felt fungus	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. <i>Septobasidium</i> spp. are epiphytic on trees, usually on stems and branches, and associated with scale insects which they parasitise (Lepp 2006; McRitchie 1991). No report of association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Skeletocutis nivea</i> (Jung.) Jean Keller [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (Farr & Rossman 2014)	No records found	No. On dead hardwoods causing white rots (Farr & Rossman 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Stigmina carpophila</i> (Lév.) M.B. Ellis [Capnodiales: Mycosphaerellaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Taphrina deformans</i> (Berk.) Tul. [Taphrinales: Taphrinaceae] Peach leaf curl	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (A. B. Frank) Donk Synonym: <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> J. G. Kühn [Cantharellales: Ceratobasidiaceae] Thread blight	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Trametes gallica</i> var. <i>trogii</i> Berk Pilát [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	No records found	No. On deciduous trees, especially stumps of <i>Salix</i> and <i>Populus</i> (Zhao & Zhang 1992). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Trametes hirsuta</i> (Wulfen) Lloyd [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (Teng 1996)	Yes. NSW, Qld, Tas., Vic., WA (ALA 2014; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Trametes versicolor</i> (L.) Lloyd [Polyporales: Polyporaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (ALA 2014; Plant Health Australia 2001)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> Fuckel Tranzschel & Litv. [Pucciniales: Uropyxidaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. All states and territories (Plant Health Australia 2001). There are known formae speciales of this species. An unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014). It was not regulated in WA's policy for Summerfruit from eastern states (Poole et al. 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae</i> (Pers.) Dietel (1922) Synonym: <i>Puccinia pruni-spinosae</i> Pers.: Pers. [Pucciniales: Uropyxidaceae]	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. SA, Tas., Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001), (Sampson & Walker 1982). Listed as a permitted organism (section 11) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Trichothecium roseum</i> (Pers.) Link [Hyphocreales: Incertae sedis] Pink mould rot	Yes (Tai 1979)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Plant Health Australia 2001). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Valsa ambiens</i> (Pers.) Fr. Synonym: <i>Cytospora leucosperma</i> (Pers.) Fr. [Diaporthales: Valsaceae] Valsa canker	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. NSW, SA, Tas., Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). An unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. <i>Valsa ambiens</i> is a wood decomposing fungus (Kovacs 2001).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Valsa ceratosperma</i> (Tode) Maire Synonym: <i>Cytospora sacculus</i> (Schwein. : Fr.) Gvrit [Diaporthales: Valsaceae]	Yes (Zhuang 2005)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Tas. (Plant Health Australia 2001).	No. Causes cankers on trunk, branches and twigs (EPPO 2004; Zhuang 2005). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Valsa personii</i> Nitschke 1870 Synonyms: <i>Cytospora leucostoma</i> (Pers.) Sacc.; <i>Leucostoma personii</i> (Nitschke) Höhn. [Diaporthales: Valsaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. NSW, SA, Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Associated with branches of <i>P. persica</i> (AQSIQ 2006b). No report of an association with nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Venturia carpophila</i> E.E.Fisher Synonyms: <i>Fusicladium carpophilum</i> (Thüm.) Oudem.; <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> Thüm [Pleosporales: Venturiaceae]	Yes (AQSIQ 2006b)	Yes. ACT, NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic. (Plant Health Australia 2001). Listed as a permitted organism (section 11) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
VIRUSES						
<i>Apple chlorotic leafspot trichovirus</i> [Flexiviridae: Trichovirus] ACLSV	Yes (Brunt et al. 1996; Zhou et al. 1996).	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Constable, Joyce & Rodoni 2007; Letham 1995; Washington & Nancarrow 1983).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Apple mosaic ilarvirus</i> Synonyms: <i>Dutch plum line pattern virus</i> ; <i>European plum line pattern virus</i> , <i>Hop A virus</i> [Bromoviridae: Iilarvirus] Apple mosaic (ApMV)	Yes (Diekmann & Putter 1996; Zhou et al. 1996)	Yes. Qld, SA, Vic., WA (Constable, Joyce & Rodoni 2007). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Apple stem pitting virus</i> [Flexiviridae: Foveavirus] ASPV	Yes (Brunt et al. 1996).	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (Constable, Joyce & Rodoni 2007). Listed as a declared organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).. However, it was not regulated in WA's policy for Summerfruit from eastern states (Poole et al. 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Apricot pseudo-chlorotic leaf spot virus</i> [Betaflexiviridae: Trichovirus] APCLSV	Yes (Niu et al. 2012)	Yes. Vic. (Liberti et al. 2005). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. APCLSV has been isolated from leaf sample of several prunus species (Liberti et al. 2005; Safarova et al. 2012). The transmission and vector of the virus are not elucidated elsewhere (EPPO 2006).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Cherry green ring mottle virus</i> [Flexiviridae: Foveavirus] CGRMV	Yes (Zhou et al. 2011)	Yes (Diekmann and Putter 1996). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013) and an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	No. Transmitted by budding and grafting, or by the bud mite <i>Eriophyes inaequalis</i> , which does not feed on fruit (Adaskaveg & Caprile 2014)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Cherry leaf roll virus</i> [Comoviridae: Nepovirus] CLRV	Yes (Brunt et al. 1996).	No records found	No. The virus is transmitted through the seed of most natural hosts including <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Lister & Murant 1967; Schimanski, Schmelzer & Albrecht 1976) and has been associated with peach (Delbos et al. 1982). Strains of the virus are distinct and defined by host (Rebenstorf et al. 2006). However, no records on <i>P. persica</i> or other summerfruit in China was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Cherry mottle leaf virus</i> [Betaflexiviridae: Trichovirus]	Yes (Ma et al. 2014)	No records found	No. Transmitted by budding and grafting, or by the bud mite <i>Eriophyes inaequalis</i> , which does not feed on fruit (Adaskaveg & Caprile 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Cherry necrotic rusty mottle virus</i> [Betaflexiviridae: Not assigned] CNRM	Yes (Zhou et al. 2013)	No records found	No. Affects <i>P. persica</i> (Zhou et al. 2013). Spread by grafting and budding (Rott & Jelkmann 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Cherry rasp leaf virus</i> [Comoviridae: Nepovirus] CRLV	Yes (ICTVdB Management 2014)	No. It was listed as present in Australia (ICTVdB Management 2002). However these specimens are believed to be based on symptoms that may have been caused by other viruses (Büchen-Osmond et al. 1988). There is doubt that this virus is correctly reported from Australia and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources considers it absent.	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). While it can be isolated from the sap of trees, there is no report that it has been isolated from fruit. Transmitted only by its nematode vector or by mechanical inoculation (CABI & EPPO 1997c).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Cherry virus A</i> [Flexiviridae: Capillovirus] CVA	Yes (Rao, Zhang & Li 2009)	No records found	No. Affects <i>P. persica</i> (Barone & Alioto 2006; Svanella-Dumas et al. 2005) and is graft-transmissible (Brunt et al. 1996; Svanella-Dumas et al. 2005). No report of an association with mature nectarine or peach fruit was found.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Cucumber mosaic virus</i> [Bromoviridae: Fabavirus]	Yes (CABI & EPPO 2002; Tan, Li & Du 2010)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (CABI & EPPO 2002)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Little cherry virus</i> [Closteroviridae: Closterovirus] LChV1, LChV2	Yes (AQSIQ 2006d, c)	No. <i>Little cherry virus 2</i> is present in NSW, Tas., Vic. (IPPC 2015). However, <i>little cherry virus 1</i> has not been reported in Australia.	No. Associated with <i>P. persica</i> (CABI 2015). <i>Little cherry virus</i> is transmitted by budding and grafting (CABI 2015; Diekmann & Putter 1996) and is also spread from tree to tree by the apple mealy bug <i>Phenacoccus aceris</i> (MAL 2006; Raine, McMullen & Forbes 1986). There are no reports that <i>little cherry viruses</i> have been isolated from nectarine or peach fruit.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<i>Plum bark necrosis stem pitting-associated virus</i> [Closteroviridae: Ampelovirus] PBNSP	Yes (Cui et al. 2011)	No records found	No. PBNSP causes trunk gummosis and/or stem pitting in <i>P. persica</i> (Cui et al. 2011). It is not known to be transmitted by seeds. Infected propagated material is considered the primary source of infection (Boscia, Myrta & Uyemoto 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Plum pox virus</i> [Potyviridae: Virus] PPV	Yes (Navratil et al. 2005)	No records found	Yes. Infects <i>P. persica</i> (Adams 1995). PPV can be isolated from fruit and seed. There have been reports of aphids being able to transmit the virus from infected fruit (Gildow et al. 2004). Important method of spread is via diseased plant material (Adams 1995).	Yes. Considerable spread can occur from new disease foci before infections are recognised (Adams 1995). <i>Plum pox virus</i> is extremely difficult to eradicate once established. Affects all <i>Prunus</i> spp. in a variety of environments similar to Australia. The virus is transmitted by grafting. It is also transmitted non-persistently by two main aphid vectors <i>Aphis spiraecola</i> and <i>Myzus persicae</i> . Other aphids able to transmit the virus are: <i>Aphis craccivora</i> , <i>A. fabae</i> , <i>Brachycaudus cardui</i> , <i>B. helychrysi</i> , <i>B. persicae</i> , <i>Hyalopterus pruni</i> , <i>Myzus varians</i> , <i>Phorodon humuli</i> (CABI & EPPO 2007; Gildow et al. 2004), <i>A. gossypii</i> , <i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i> and <i>A. hederae</i> (Labonne et al. 1995).	Yes. Plum pox arrival in Australia would see the loss of overseas and potentially new markets. PPV reduces the value and marketability of many apricot and some other <i>Prunus</i> spp. cultivars that have been naturally infected. Some are latently infected and act as a reservoir for continued infection cycles. There is a high cost in living with PPV through testing, eradication, and breeding resistant cultivars such as in Europe and USA.	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<p><i>Prune dwarf virus</i> Synonyms: <i>Prune dwarf ilarvirus</i>, <i>cherry chlorotic ringspot virus</i>, <i>peach stunt virus</i>, <i>sour cherry yellows virus</i> [Bromoviridae: Iilarvirus] Prune dwarf</p>	Yes (Zhou et al. 1996)	Yes. NSW, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (ICTVdB Management 2002; Johnstone et al. 1995; McLean & Price 1984; Smith, Stubbs & Challen 1977)	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No
<p><i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus</i> Synonyms: <i>European plum line pattern virus</i>, <i>Hop B virus</i>, <i>Hop C virus</i>, <i>Peach ringspot virus</i>, <i>Plum line pattern virus</i>, <i>Prunus ringspot virus</i> [Bromoviridae: Iilarvirus] PNRSV</p>	Yes (Kulshrestha et al. 2005; Zhou et al. 1996)	Yes. NSW, Qld, SA, Tas., Vic., WA (CABI 2015; Cook & Dubé 1989; McLean & Price 1984; Munro 1987; Smith, Stubbs & Challen 1977). There are recognised strains of this virus (Brunt et al. 1996). An unlisted organism (section 14) under the Western Australian BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Tobacco necrosis viruses</i> (<i>Tobacco necrosis virus A</i> , <i>Tobacco necrosis virus D</i>) [Tombusviridae: Necrovirus] TNV	Yes (Huang et al. 1984; Xi et al. 2008)	Yes. Vic., Qld (Finlay & Teakle 1969; Teakle 1988). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). <i>Tobacco necrosis virus A</i> listed as a declared organism (Prohibited (section 12)) and <i>Tobacco necrosis virus D</i> is an unlisted organism under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014). However, <i>Tobacco necrosis viruses</i> were not regulated in WA's policy for summerfruit from eastern Australian states to WA (Poole et al. 2011).	Yes. Rarely associated with peach and symptomless in fruit trees (NCPN-FT 2014). Virus particles released from plant debris and acquired in soil by zoospores of chytrid fungi (<i>Olpidium</i> spp.) may be transmitted to suitable hosts (CABI 2015; Spence 2001; Uyemoto 1981). Necroviruses may also be transmitted in soil water without a vector (Lommel et al. 2005).	Yes. Tobacco necrosis virus strains are established in Australia (Teakle 1988). TNVs infect common vegetable crop plants, ornamental plants and tree species (Brunt et al. 1996; CABI 2015; Zitikaite & Staniulis 2009). TNVs are transmitted by <i>Olpidium</i> spp. (Rochon et al. 2004; Sasaya & Koganezawa 2006) and these vectors occur in Australia (Maccarone et al. 2008; McDougall 2006).	Yes. Tobacco necrosis viruses cause rusty root disease of carrot, Augusta disease of tulip, stipple streak disease of common bean, necrosis diseases of cabbage, cucumber, soybean and zucchini and ABC disease of potato (Smith et al. 1988; Uyemoto 1981; Xi et al. 2008; Zitikaite & Staniulis 2009).	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Tobacco ringspot virus</i> [Comoviridae: Nepovirus] TRSV	Yes (CABI 2015)	Yes. Qld, SA (Brunt et al. 1996; McLean & Price 1984; Randles & Francki 1965; Reynolds & Teakle 1976). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). Not considered to be present in WA (DAFWA 2013). An unlisted organisms (section 14) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014).	Yes. This virus is associated with embryonic tissue of the seed of its host plants. Some seed transmission probably occurs in most hosts (Stace-Smith 1985).	Assessment not required. This virus was not assessed, as it may be seedborne in capsicum seed (Stace-Smith 1985) for planting that is permitted entry into Western Australia.	Assessment not required	No
<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> Synonyms: <i>Peach yellow bud mosaic virus</i> , <i>Prune brown line</i> , <i>Prunus stem pitting</i> [Comoviridae: Nepovirus] ToRSV	Yes (Zhang & Huang 1990)	No. Eradicated (CABI 2015; IPPC 2013)	No. This virus is seed-borne in several weed hosts (Gonsalves 1995). However, no report of seed transmission in <i>Prunus</i> spp. or evidence of infection of <i>P. persica</i> or other summerfruit in China can be found. Therefore, it is not considered to be associated with the summerfruit pathway from China.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
VIROIDS						
<i>Apple scar skin viroid</i> [Pospiviroidae: Apscaviroid] ASSVd	Yes (Han et al. 2003; Kaponi et al. 2010; Zhao & Niu 2008a).	No records found	Yes. Recorded from <i>P. persica</i> trees in China (Kaponi et al. 2010; Zhao & Niu 2008a; Zhao & Niu 2008b). A recent study suggested <i>Apple scar skin viroid</i> can be transmitted from infected apple seeds to the seedlings germinated from these seeds, with a 7.7 percent transmission rate (Kim et al. 2006). No seed transmission of ASSVd on stonefruit was reported.	Yes. <i>Apple scar skin viroid</i> has spread in a number of Asian countries, Europe and North America. This viroid can be found in the fruit pulp of apples and pears including apple seeds (Hadidi et al. 1991; Han et al. 2003; Hurtt & Podleckis 1995; Koganezawa et al. 2003). Transmission of <i>Apple scar skin viroid</i> is by grafting and contaminated pruning equipment (Grove et al. 2003; Kim et al. 2006).	Yes. Apple scar skin disease has been a very destructive disease in Korea (Kim et al. 2006). In China, in the 1950's, some counties of Shanxi, Hebei and Shanxi provinces, more than 50 per cent of the apple trees were affected with this viroid (Han et al. 2003).	Yes (EP)

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Hop stunt viroid</i> Synonym: <i>Peach dapple viroid</i> [Pospiviroidae: Hostuviroid] HSVd	Yes (Guo et al. 2008; Yang et al. 2006; Zhou et al. 2006b; Zhou et al. 2006c).	Yes. SA, Vic. (Koltunow, Krake & Rezaian 1988). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014). It was not regulated in WA's policy for summerfruit from eastern Australian states to WA (Poole et al. 2011).	No. HSVd has been demonstrated to be seed transmitted in grapevines (Wan Chow Wah and Symons 1999), but not in any other species.	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Pest	Present in China	Present within Australia	Potential to be on pathway	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
<i>Peach latent mosaic viroid</i> [Avsunviroidae: Pelamoviroid] PLMVd	Yes (Hadidi et al. 1997; Turturo et al. 1998)	Yes. SA (di Serio et al. 1999). Not a regulated pest for Tas. (DPIPWE 2013). Listed as a declared organism (Prohibited) under the Western Australia BAM Act 2007 (Government of Western Australia 2014). However, it was not regulated in WA's policy for summerfruit from eastern Australian states to WA (Poole et al. 2011).	No. Viroid particles have been detected in fruit. However, there are no records of disease transmission from fruit including seed (Poole, Woods & Tuten 2009). It was assessed as unlikely to be on pathway in WA's policy for summerfruit from eastern Australian states to WA (Poole et al. 2011).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Appendix B Biosecurity framework

Australia's biosecurity policies

The objective of Australia's biosecurity policies and risk management measures is the prevention or control of the entry, establishment or spread of pests and diseases that could cause significant harm to people, animals, plants and other aspects of the environment.

Australia has diverse native flora and fauna and a large agricultural sector, and is relatively free from the more significant pests and diseases present in other countries. Therefore, successive Australian Governments have maintained a conservative, but not a zero-risk, approach to the management of biosecurity risks. This approach is consistent with the World Trade Organization's (WTO's) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement).

The SPS Agreement defines the concept of an 'appropriate level of protection' (ALOP) as the level of protection deemed appropriate by a WTO Member establishing a sanitary or phytosanitary measure to protect human, animal or plant life or health within its territory. Among a number of obligations, a WTO Member should take into account the objective of minimising negative trade effects in setting its ALOP.

Like many other countries, Australia expresses its ALOP in qualitative terms. Australia's ALOP, which reflects community expectations through Australian Government policy, is currently expressed as providing a high level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection, aimed at reducing risk to a very low level, but not to zero.

Consistent with the SPS Agreement, in conducting risk analyses Australia takes into account as relevant economic factors:

- the potential damage in terms of loss of production or sales in the event of the entry, establishment or spread of a pest or disease in the territory of Australia
- the costs of control or eradication of a pest or disease
- and the relative cost-effectiveness of alternative approaches to limiting risks.

Roles and responsibilities within Australia's quarantine system

Australia protects its human, animal and plant life or health through a comprehensive quarantine system that covers the quarantine continuum, from pre-border to border and post-border activities. The Australian Government Department of Health is responsible for human health aspects of quarantine. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is responsible for animal and plant life or health.

Pre-border, Australia participates in international standard-setting bodies, undertakes risk analyses, develops offshore quarantine arrangements where appropriate, and engages with our neighbours to counter the spread of exotic pests and diseases.

At the border, Australia screens vessels (including aircraft), people and goods entering the country to detect potential threats to Australian human, animal and plant health.

The Australian Government also undertakes targeted measures at the immediate post-border level within Australia. This includes national co-ordination of emergency responses to pest and disease incursions. The movement of goods of quarantine concern within Australia's border is the responsibility of relevant state and territory authorities, which undertake inter- and intra-state quarantine operations that reflect regional differences in pest and disease status, as a part of their wider plant and animal health responsibilities.

Roles and responsibilities within the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is responsible for the Australian Government's animal and plant biosecurity policy development and the establishment of risk management measures. The Secretary of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is appointed as the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine under the *Quarantine Act 1908* (the Act).

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources takes the lead in biosecurity and quarantine policy development and the establishment and implementation of risk management measures across the biosecurity continuum, and:

- **Pre-border** conducts risk analyses, including IRAs, and develops recommendations for biosecurity policy as well as providing quarantine policy advice to the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine
- **At the border** develops operational procedures, makes a range of quarantine decisions under the Act (including import permit decisions under delegation from the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine) and delivers quarantine services
- **Post-border** coordinates pest and disease preparedness, emergency responses and liaison on inter- and intra-state quarantine arrangements for the Australian Government, in conjunction with Australia's state and territory governments.

Roles and responsibilities of other government agencies

State and territory governments play a vital role in the quarantine continuum. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources works in partnership with state and territory governments to address regional differences in pest and disease status and risk within Australia, and develops appropriate sanitary and phytosanitary measures to account for those differences. Australia's partnership approach to quarantine is supported by a formal Memorandum of Understanding that provides for consultation between the Australian Government and the state and territory governments.

Depending on the nature of the good being imported or proposed for importation, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources may consult other Australian Government authorities or agencies in developing its recommendations and providing advice.

As well as a Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine, the Act provides for a Director of Human Quarantine. The Australian Government Department of Health is responsible for human health aspects of quarantine and Australia's Chief Medical Officer within that Department holds the position of Director of Human Quarantine. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources may, where appropriate, consult with that Australian

Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources on relevant matters that may have implications for human health.

The Act also requires the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine, before making certain decisions, to request advice from the Environment Minister and to take the advice into account when making those decisions. The Australian Government Department of the Environment is responsible under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* for assessing the environmental impact associated with proposals to import live species. Anyone proposing to import such material should contact the Department of the Environment directly for further information.

When undertaking risk analyses, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources consults with the Department of the Environment about environmental issues and may use or refer to the Department of the Environment's assessment.

Australian quarantine legislation

The Australian quarantine system is supported by Commonwealth, state and territory quarantine laws. Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government does not have exclusive power to make laws in relation to quarantine, and as a result, Commonwealth and state quarantine laws can co-exist.

Commonwealth quarantine laws are contained in the *Quarantine Act 1908* and subordinate legislation including the Quarantine Regulations 2000, the Quarantine Proclamation 1998, the Quarantine (Cocos Islands) Proclamation 2004 and the Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004.

The quarantine proclamations identify goods, which cannot be imported, into Australia, the Cocos Islands and or Christmas Island unless the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine or delegate grants an import permit or unless they comply with other conditions specified in the proclamations. Section 70 of the Quarantine Proclamation 1998, section 34 of the Quarantine (Cocos Islands) Proclamation 2004 and section 34 of the Quarantine (Christmas Island) Proclamation 2004 specify the things a Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine must take into account when deciding whether to grant a permit.

In particular, a Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine (or delegate):

- must consider the level of quarantine risk if the permit were granted, and
- must consider whether, if the permit were granted, the imposition of conditions would be necessary to limit the level of quarantine risk to one that is acceptably low, and
- for a permit to import a seed of a plant that was produced by genetic manipulation—must take into account any risk assessment prepared, and any decision made, in relation to the seed under the *Gene Technology Act*, and
- may take into account anything else that he or she knows is relevant.

The level of quarantine risk is defined in section 5D of the *Quarantine Act 1908*. The definition is as follows:

reference in this Act to a *level of quarantine risk* is a reference to:

- a) the likelihood of:
 - i) a disease or pest being introduced, established or spread in Australia, the Cocos Islands or Christmas Island; and
 - ii) the disease or pest causing harm to human beings, animals, plants, other aspects of the environment, or economic activities; and
- b) the probable extent of the harm.

The Quarantine Regulations 2000 were amended in 2007 to regulate key steps of the import risk analysis process. The Regulations:

- define both a standard and an expanded IRA;
- identify certain steps, which must be included in each type of IRA;
- specify time limits for certain steps and overall timeframes for the completion of IRAs (up to 24 months for a standard IRA and up to 30 months for an expanded IRA);
- specify publication requirements;
- make provision for termination of an IRA; and
- allow for a partially completed risk analysis to be completed as an IRA under the Regulations.

The Regulations are available on the [ComLaw](#) website.

International agreements and standards

The process set out in the *Import Risk Analysis Handbook 2011* is consistent with Australia's international obligations under the SPS Agreement. It also takes into account relevant international standards on risk assessment developed under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

Australia bases its national risk management measures on international standards where they exist and when they achieve Australia's ALOP. Otherwise, Australia exercises its right under the SPS Agreement to apply science-based sanitary and phytosanitary measures that are not more trade restrictive than required to achieve Australia's ALOP.

Notification obligations

Under the transparency provisions of the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are required, among other things, to notify other members of recommended sanitary or phytosanitary regulations, or changes to existing regulations, that are not substantially the same as the content of an international standard and that may have a significant effect on trade of other WTO Members.

Risk analysis

Within Australia's quarantine framework, the Australian Government uses risk analyses to assist it in considering the level of quarantine risk that may be associated with the importation or proposed importation of animals, plants or other goods.

In conducting a risk analysis, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources:

- identifies the pests and diseases of quarantine concern that may be carried by the good
- assesses the likelihood that an identified pest or disease would enter, establish or spread
- assesses the probable extent of the harm that would result.

If the assessed level of quarantine risk exceeds Australia's ALOP, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will consider whether there are any risk management measures that will reduce quarantine risk to achieve the ALOP. If there are no risk management measures that reduce the risk to that level, trade will not be allowed.

Risk analyses may be carried out by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' specialists, but may also involve relevant experts from state and territory agencies, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), universities and industry to access the technical expertise needed for a particular analysis.

Risk analyses are conducted across a spectrum of scientific complexity and available scientific information. An IRA is a type of risk analysis with key steps regulated under the Quarantine Regulations 2000. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources' assessment of risk may also take the form of a non-regulated analysis of existing policy or technical advice. Further information on the types of risk analysis is provided in the *Import Risk Analysis Handbook 2011*.

Glossary

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests (FAO 2015a).
Anamorph	An asexual stage in the life cycle of a fungus, also known as the imperfect state of a fungus.
Appropriate level of protection (ALOP)	The level of protection deemed appropriate by the Member establishing a sanitary or phytosanitary measure to protect human, animal or plant life or health within its territory (WTO 1995).
Area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries (FAO 2015a).
Area of low pest prevalence	An area, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures (FAO 2015a).
Arthropod	The largest phylum of animals, including the insects, arachnids and crustaceans.
Asexual reproduction	The development of new individual from a single cell or group of cells in the absence of meiosis.
Biosecurity Australia	The previous name for the unit, within the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, responsible for recommendations for the development of Australia's biosecurity policy. These functions are undertaken within the Plant Division of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.
Certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations (FAO 2015a).
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots) (FAO 2015a).
Control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population (FAO 2015a).
Diapause	Period of suspended development/growth occurring in some insects, in which metabolism is decreased.
Disease	A condition of part or all of an organism that may result from various causes such as infection, genetic defect or environmental stress.
Endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss (FAO 2015a).
Endemic	Belonging to, native to, or prevalent in a particular geography, area or environment.
Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO 2015a).
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry (FAO 2015a).
Fecundity	The fertility of an organism.
Fresh	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved (FAO 2015a).
Fumigation	A method of pest control that completely fills an area with gaseous pesticides to suffocate or poison the pests within.
Genus	A taxonomic category ranking below a family and above a species and generally consisting of a group of species exhibiting similar characteristics. In taxonomic

Term or abbreviation	Definition
	nomenclature the genus name is used, either alone or followed by a Latin adjective or epithet, to form the name of a species.
Host	An organism that harbours a parasite, mutual partner, or commensal partner, typically providing nourishment and shelter.
Host range	Species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest or other organism (FAO 2015a).
Import permit	Official document authorising importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary import requirements (FAO 2015a).
Import risk analysis	An administrative process through which quarantine policy is developed or reviewed, incorporating risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.
Infection	The internal 'endophytic' colonisation of a plant, or plant organ, and is generally associated with the development of disease symptoms as the integrity of cells and/or biological processes are disrupted.
Infestation (of a commodity)	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection (FAO 2015a).
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations (FAO 2015a).
Intended use	Declared purpose for which plants, plant products, or other regulated articles are imported, produced, or used (FAO 2015a).
Interception (of a pest)	The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment (FAO 2015a).
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)	An international standard adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Interim Commission on phytosanitary measures or the Commission on phytosanitary measures, established under the IPPC (FAO 2015a).
Introduction (of a pest)	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment (FAO 2015a).
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, forming part of a consignment (FAO 2015a). Within this report a 'lot' refers to a quantity of fruit of a single variety, harvested from a single production site during a single pick and packed at one time.
Mature fruit	Commercial maturity is the start of the ripening process. The ripening process will then continue for climacteric fruit and provide a product that is consumer-acceptable. Maturity assessments include colour, starch, index, soluble solids content, flesh firmness, acidity, and ethylene production rate.
Mortality	The total number of organisms killed by a particular disease.
National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO)	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC (FAO 2015a).
Official control	The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests (FAO 2015a).
Orchard	A contiguous area of nectarine trees operated as a single entity. Within this report a single orchard is covered under one registration and is issued a unique identifying number.
Parthenogenesis	Production of an embryo from unfertilised egg.
Pathogen	A biological agent that can cause disease to its host.
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest (FAO 2015a).
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products (FAO 2015a).

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Pest categorisation	The process for determining whether a pest has or has not the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest (FAO 2015a).
Pest free area (PFA)	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained (FAO 2015a).
Pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period (FAO 2015a).
Pest free production site	A defined portion of a place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production (FAO 2015a).
Pest risk analysis (PRA)	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it (FAO 2015a).
Pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation of the likelihood of the introduction and spread of a pest and of the associated potential economic consequences (FAO 2015a).
Pest risk management (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest (FAO 2015a).
Pest status (in an area)	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area, including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information (FAO 2015a).
Phytosanitary certificate	An official paper document or its official electronic equivalent, consistent with the model of certificates of the IPPC, attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements (FAO 2015a).
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate (FAO 2015a).
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests (FAO 2015a).
Phytosanitary procedure	An official method for implementing phytosanitary measures including the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests (FAO 2015a).
Phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests, including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification (FAO 2015a).
Polyphagous	Feeding on a relatively large number of hosts from different plant family and/or genera.
PRA area	Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted (FAO 2015a).
Practically free	Of a consignment, field or place of production, without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from, and be consistent with good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity (FAO 2015a).
Production site	In this report, a production site is a continuous planting of nectarine trees treated as a single unit for pest management purposes. If an orchard is subdivided into one or more units for pest management purposes, then each unit is a production site. If the orchard is not subdivided, then the orchard is also the production site.
Quarantine	Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing or treatment (FAO 2015a).

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO 2015a).
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packing, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved (FAO 2015a).
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest (FAO 2015a).
Restricted risk	Risk estimate with phytosanitary measure(s) applied.
Saprophyte	An organism deriving its nourishment from dead organic matter.
Spread (of a pest)	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area (FAO 2015a).
SPS Agreement	WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
Stakeholders	Government agencies, individuals, community or industry groups or organizations, whether in Australia or overseas, including the proponent/applicant for a specific proposal, who have an interest in the policy issues.
Stonefruit	Fleshy indehiscent fruit with a single seed: for example, apricot, peach, nectarine, plum.
Systems approach(es)	The integration of different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests.
Teleomorph	The sexual stage of the life cycle of a fungus. Also called the perfect stage.
Trash	Soil, splinters, twigs, leaves, and other plant material, other than fruit stalks.
Treatment	Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalisation (FAO 2015a).
Unrestricted risk	Unrestricted risk estimates apply in the absence of risk mitigation measures.
Vector	An organism that does not cause disease itself, but which causes infection by conveying pathogens from one host to another.
Viable	Alive, able to germinate or capable of growth.

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