

Ms Vanessa Findlay  
General Manager  
Plant Biosecurity – Horticulture  
Biosecurity Australia

**Re: Comments on draft IRA report on Chinese table grape to be exported to  
Australia**

Dear Ms Vanessa Findlay,

We had a bilateral plant quarantine technical discussion in Beijing during 17-18 March 2010. It was a friendly discussion between us on our bilateral horticulture products market access. We hope that our both sides will carry out our work actively based on the common views achieved and advance the resolution of plant quarantine issues of both concerns.

In February 2010, Australia issued “Draft Import Risk Analysis Report on Chinese Table Grape to be exported to Australia”. I appreciate the work done to progress the exports of Chinese table grape to Australia. After review by Chinese experts, we hereby provide our comments (see attachments) for your consideration.

Best regards,

Wang Yiyu  
Director  
Biosecurity Division  
Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine Supervision  
AQSIQ

21 April 2010

## AQSIQ comments on draft IRA report on Chinese table grape to be exported to Australia

### 1. Cold treatment indicator for oriental fruit fly *Bactrocera dorsalis*

Chinese side agree on the requirements proposed by Australia that cold treatment shall be exercised on the table grape from oriental fruit fly areas, however, we have different opinion on the treatment indicator. Australian side requires that the table grape from oriental fruit fly areas shall be cold treated at 0.99 °C for 17 days or 1.38 °C for 20 days, but the current practice in China is 0.99 °C for 15 days or 1.38 °C for 18 days. Thus we seek your consideration of this arrangement.

### 2. Suggestion on removal of 5 pests and diseases from quarantine pest list

#### 1) *Tetranychus kanzawai*

This pest only occurs in some parts of China and its main host is not grape. There is no report on its damage on grape nor its transmission with grape. Therefore we suggest that this pest be removed from the quarantine pest list.

#### 2) *Harmonia axyridis*

This is a beneficial insect and it is natural enemy of aphides and mites. Its body size is big and easy to be identified and removed in export quarantine process. Therefore we suggest this insect be removed from the quarantine pest list.

#### 3) *Popillia japonica*

This pest mainly damages the leaves of grape. Its body size is big and easy to be identified and removed in export quarantine process. Therefore we suggest this pest be removed from the quarantine pest list.

#### 4) *Physalospora baccae*

This is not a major disease on grape and its damage is relatively small. It occurs on the old varieties such as kyoho and muscat but not on new varieties such as red globe or crisson. Therefore we suggest this disease be removed from the quarantine pest list.

#### 5) *Greeneria uvicola*

There is no report on its occurrence in China; therefore we suggest this disease be removed from the quarantine pest list.

3. Suggestion on alternative measures of system control for following 2 diseases besides establishing disease free areas.

- 1) *Guignardia bidwelli*

This disease mainly occurs in the year with high temperature and humidity. The damage on grape is relatively small. The symptom is obvious and easy to be identified and removed. Therefore we suggest system management be used for control of this disease to ensure grape to be exported to Australia free of the disease.

- 2) *Alternaria viticola*

This disease mainly occurs in the fruiting period. The spike-stalk of the infected grape is withered and no fruits. The symptom is obvious and easy to be identified and removed. Therefore we suggest system management be used for control of this disease to ensure grape to be exported to Australia free of the disease.

4. Management measures on *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* and *Black widow spider*

- 1) *Black widow spider*

There is no report on its occurrence in China grape production area. The report on its occurrence is only in the wild area such as Hami and Qitai in Xinjiang but not in grape orchards. Therefore we suggest the fumigation treatment with SO<sub>2</sub> /CO<sub>2</sub> proposed by Australia be removed, while implement an alternative of system management to ensure the grapes for exports free of this pest.

- 2) *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*

This pest occurs in New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria in Australia. It occurs only in Liaoning, Shandong, Shaanxi and Taiwan in China and it's under official control as it is a quarantine pest for China. It is mainly transmitted by grape nursery stock, cuttings and rootstock, the possibility of transmission by fruits is very low. Therefore, we suggest sulphur padding measures be taken for the grapes from disease area, but not SO<sub>2</sub> / CO<sub>2</sub> fumigation treatment.

中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF QUALITY SUPERVISION, INSPECTION  
AND QUARANTINE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

致：澳大利亚生物安全局园艺处处长 Vanessa Findlay 女士

关于对澳大利亚进口中国葡萄风险分析报告草案的意见

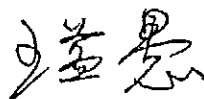
尊敬的 Vanessa Findlay 女士：

2010年3月17-18日我们在北京举行了中澳双边植物检疫技术会谈，就双方关注的水果相互检疫准入技术问题进行了友好协商。希望双方按照达成的共识积极开展工作，推动双方关注的植物检疫问题的解决。

2010年2月，贵方发布了“澳大利亚进口中国葡萄风险分析报告（草案）”，我对贵方为推动中国葡萄输澳所做的工作表示感谢。经中方专家研究，现提供对澳大利亚进口中国葡萄风险分析报告草案的意见（见附件），请予考虑。

顺致问候。

中国国家质量监督检验检疫总局  
动植物检疫监管司生物安全处处长



二〇一〇年四月二十一日

抄送：澳大利亚驻华大使馆农业参赞 Amy Guihot 女士

附件:

## 中方对澳大利亚进口中国葡萄风险分析报告(草案)的意见

### 一、关于桔小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis* 的冷处理指标

中方同意澳方提出的对来自桔小实蝇疫区的葡萄实施冷处理措施要求,但对冷处理指标有异议。澳方在风险分析报告中要求对来自桔小实蝇疫区的葡萄采取在 0.99° C 处理 17 天或 1.38° C 处理 20 天的冷处理指标,目前中方桔小实蝇疫区水果出口均采用 0.99° C 处理 15 天或 1.38° C 处理 18 天的冷处理指标,请澳方予以考虑。

### 二、建议从检疫性名单中取消下列 5 种有害生物

#### 1、神泽氏叶螨 *Tetranychus kanzawai*

神泽氏叶螨仅在中国局部地区发生,其主要寄主不是葡萄,也从未有危害葡萄和随葡萄传播的报道,建议澳方将神泽氏叶螨从葡萄检疫性有害生物名单中去除。

#### 2、异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis*

异色瓢虫是一种益虫(天敌),主要扑食蚜虫和螨类,且个体较大,很容易在葡萄出口检验检疫中被发现并剔除,建议澳方将异色瓢虫从葡萄检疫性有害生物名单中去除。

#### 3、日本丽金龟 *Popillia japonica*

日本丽金龟主要危害葡萄的叶片,且个体很大,很容易在葡萄出口检验检疫过程中被发现并剔除,建议澳方将日本丽金龟从葡萄检疫性有害生物名单中去除。

#### 4、葡萄房枯病 *Physalospora baccae*

葡萄房枯病不是危害葡萄的主要病害，对葡萄危害很小，在中国以前种植的葡萄老品种如巨峰、玫瑰香等品种上有危害，但在新品种如红地球、可瑞森等品种上基本没有危害，建议澳方将葡萄房枯病从葡萄检疫性有害生物名单中去除。

#### 5、葡萄苦腐病 *Greeneria uvicola*

葡萄苦腐病没有在中国发生危害的报道，建议澳方将葡萄苦腐病从葡萄检疫性有害生物名单中去除。

三、建议对下列 2 种有害生物除澳方提出的建立非疫区外，也可采用系统控制措施

#### 1、葡萄黑腐病 *Guignardia bidwellii*

葡萄黑腐病主要发生在具有高温、高湿天气的年份，对葡萄危害较小，且发病症状明显，很容易被发现剔除，建议澳方接受中方采用系统管理措施保证输澳葡萄上不带有葡萄黑腐病。

#### 2、葡萄轴枯病 *Alternaria viticola*

葡萄轴枯病的发病期主要在葡萄结果期，发病葡萄的穗轴干枯，不结果实，发病症状明显，很容易被发现剔除。建议澳方接受中方采用系统管理措施保证输澳葡萄上不带有葡萄轴枯病。

四、对葡萄根瘤蚜 *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* 和黑寡妇蜘蛛 *Black widow spider* 的管理措施

#### 1、黑寡妇蜘蛛 *Black widow spider*

中国葡萄产区没有发现黑寡妇蜘蛛的报道，只是在新疆哈密、奇台等地野外个别报道，但从未有在葡萄园内发现的报道，建议澳方取

消除对输澳葡萄针对黑寡妇蜘蛛进行的装运前 SO<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 熏蒸措施，采用系统管理措施保证出口葡萄不带此有害生物。

## 2、葡萄根瘤蚜 *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*

葡萄根瘤蚜在澳大利亚的新南威尔士、南澳大利亚、维多利亚都有发生（CPC2006）。中国仅在辽宁、山东、陕西、台湾等局部地区有分布，并进行官方控制措施，是中国的检疫性有害生物，主要随葡萄苗木、插条、砧木等传播，随葡萄果实传播的可能性极小。因此，中方对发生区的葡萄出口将采取硫磺垫料处理，不采用 SO<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 熏蒸措施。