Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Import Health Standard

Citrus Plants for Planting 2025

MPI.IHS.CITRUS.PFP

9 December 2025

Issued under the Biosecurity Act 1993

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Title

Import Health Standard: Citrus Plants for Planting 2025

Commencement

This standard comes into force on 9 December 2025

Revocation

This standard revokes and replaces *Import Health Standard: Citrus Plants for Planting*

The document history for this standard is set out in the introduction.

Issuing Authority

This standard is made under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 by the Ministry for Primary Industries to incorporate amendments made pursuant to sections 24B and 166A of that Act.

Made at Wellington on 9 December 2025

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS) but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

An IHS specifies the requirements for importing risk goods into New Zealand from all countries. This IHS specifies the requirements that must be met when importing *Citrus* plants for planting into New Zealand.

Background

An IHS issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing risk goods, including the risks from incidentally imported new organisms. Import health standards include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the risk goods are exported. Import health standards also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation, including while the risk goods are in transit to New Zealand and held in a transitional facility, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Post-clearance conditions may also be specified in an IHS.

Who should read this standard?

This IHS should be read by anyone involved in the process of importing *Citrus* plants for planting into New Zealand (or who has an interest in importing *Citrus* plants for planting).

Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that risk goods (i.e. *Citrus* plants for planting) comply with the requirements of the relevant IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of an IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment, re-export, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by a chief technical officer (CTO). The pathway may be suspended if certain types of viable regulated pests or weed seeds are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

A chief technical officer may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures.

Equivalence will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures ISPM 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*.

Document History

Version Date	Part Changed	Change(s) Description
8/12/2021	All	Import requirements for *Citrus* plants for planting
12/07/2023	Schedules 1 and 2	Removed the requirement for biological indexing during post-entry quarantine for detection of certain viruses and viroids.

Version Date	Part Changed	Change(s) Description
16/10/2023	Schedule 3 and 4	Urgently amended insects and mites treatments to align the treatments with MPI-Approved Biosecurity Treatment Standard.
28/11/2024	Part 1.7	Extension of transitional arrangements to 23 June 2025. Amendment to the guidance box in Section 1.7 to clarify that the transitional arrangements can be removed prior to the expiry date by consulted amendment.
22/05/2025	Schedule 1 and 2, Part 2: section 2.3.1.2	Addition of High Throughput Sequencing (HTS) with restricted analysis as an option for predetermined testing of viruses and viroids. Addition of HTS in relation to combining samples for mandatory testing.
17/06/2025	Part 1.7 and Schedule 2	Extension of the transitional arrangements from 23 June 2025 to 31 March 2026 and removal of *Citrus dwarfing viroid*
9/12/2025	Schedule 1 and 2 Part 1: section 1.2 Part 2: section 2.1	Added *Citrus concave gum-associated virus* to the regulated pest list and options for molecular testing (PCR or HTS). Removed some redundant wording from section 1.2 and section 2.1. Clarified sample set timing in Schedule 2.

Other information

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

(1) This import health standard (IHS) applies to species and hybrids of *Citrus, Fortunella* and *Poncirus* plants for planting that are listed in the MPI Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI) with an import specification for nursery stock of "see MPI.IHS.CITRUS.PFP".

(2) The following types of *Citrus* plants for planting are eligible for import from all countries under this standard:

a) Leafless budwood/cuttings.
b) Plants in vitro.

Guidance

- Hybrids are eligible for import, provided that every species in the parentage is listed as eligible in the PBI.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

(1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:

a) ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
b) ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
c) ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
d) ISPM 10. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
e) ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
f) ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection.* Rome, IPPC, FAO;
g) ISPM 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
h) ISPM 36. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
i) MPI Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR). Wellington, MPI;
j) MPI Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI). Wellington, MPI;
k) MPI Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds. Wellington, MPI.

(2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

(1) Definitions are in Schedule 5.

1.4 General requirements for *Citrus* plants for planting

(1) Importers may only import *Citrus* plants for planting from a country where:

a) the NPPO has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a CTO that the exporting country has a phytosanitary certification system that complies with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*. The phytosanitary certification system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.

(2) In order for *Citrus* plants for planting to obtain authorisation for movement to a transitional facility, *Citrus* plants for planting must:

a) meet the requirements of Parts 1.5 *Import permit* and 1.6 *Options for import*;
b) meet the requirements of Part 2.1 *Leafless budwood/cuttings* or Part 2.2 *Plants in vitro*; and
c) be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of Part 3 *Inspection, verification, and documentation requirements*.

(3) In order to obtain biosecurity clearance into New Zealand, all *Citrus* plants for planting must also:

a) meet the requirements of Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post-entry quarantine*;
b) be free from all viable regulated pests (including but not limited to the pests listed in Schedule 1), soil and other contamination; and
c) Subcultured and multiplied plants are traceable back to either the original imported plant, or to a bud from an imported cutting which has met both the above requirements.

Guidance

- The list of regulated pests for which specific disease screening is required is given in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.
- The full list of regulated and non-regulated pests for New Zealand can be found in ONZPR and the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds. Schedules 1 and 2 list the pests for which specific phytosanitary measures must be applied in post entry quarantine.

1.5 Import permit

(1) An import permit is required for all consignments of *Citrus* plants for planting.

(2) The import permit will identify the following:

a) the regulated pests for which screening is required in New Zealand;
b) the transitional facility to which plants must be directed on arrival;
c) the minimum post-entry quarantine period based on those regulated pests for which screening is required; and
d) the level of quarantine greenhouse and/or quarantine tissue culture laboratory in which consignments must be held, based on those regulated pests for which screening is required.

1.6 Options for import

(1) All *Citrus* plants for planting must be:

a) produced under an Export Plan as described in Part 1.6.1; or
b) produced at an MPI-approved offshore facility as described in Part 1.6.2; or
c) produced in any way other than listed in a) or b) above as described in Part 1.6.3.

1.6.1 *Citrus* plants for planting produced under an Export Plan

(1) Importers may import *Citrus* plants for planting produced under an Export Plan from a country where an Export Plan has been approved by a CTO. The Export Plan will detail the activities and processes established to achieve the measures identified in clause 1.6.1(2).

(2) *Citrus* plants for planting must meet one of the following measures to manage the risk in relation to each regulated pest identified in the Export Plan:

a) Country freedom: The *Citrus* plants for planting are sourced from a country that has country freedom from the pest in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*.
b) Pest-free area: The *Citrus* plants for planting are sourced from a pest-free area established in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*.

c) Pest-free place of production: The *Citrus* plants for planting are sourced from a pest-free place of production established in accordance with ISPM 10. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*.
d) Integrated measures for plants for planting: The *Citrus* plants for planting are sourced from a production site that uses integrated measures for plants for planting in accordance with ISPM 36. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*.

(3) A phytosanitary measure for any regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* that is not identified in the Export Plan must be applied on arrival in New Zealand as described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and Part 2.4 *Post-entry quarantine*.

1.6.2 *Citrus* plants for planting produced at an MPI-approved offshore facility

(1) Importers may import *Citrus* plants for planting produced at an MPI-approved offshore facility.

(2) All *Citrus* plants for planting produced at an MPI-approved offshore facility must meet all the phytosanitary measures described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* in relation to each regulated pest listed in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility.

(3) A phytosanitary measure for any regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* that is not applied at the offshore facility must be applied on arrival in New Zealand as described in Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post-entry quarantine*.

1.6.3 *Citrus* plants for planting produced in any other way

(1) For *Citrus* plants for planting that are not produced under an Export Plan or at an MPI-approved offshore facility, all phytosanitary measures described in Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post-entry quarantine* must be applied for each regulated pest on arrival in New Zealand.

1.7 Transitional arrangements

(1) If a consignment of *Citrus* plants for planting is imported from an MPI-approved offshore facility before 31 March 2026, compliance with Parts 2.4.1 and Part 2.4(2)a) is not required, provided the following conditions are met:

a) Plants must be quarantined in a Level 2 quarantine greenhouse for a minimum period of eight months of active growth.
b) Samples must be collected from each actively growing plant and tested for the pathogens listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* in relation to each regulated pest listed in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility. Each plant in quarantine must be sampled and tested separately.
c) Plants must be irrigated using a method that prevents water coming into contact with plant foliage (such as drip irrigation). Overhead irrigation must not be used.
d) Irrigation water must be collected and either allowed to evaporate or treated prior to disposal.
e) Any debris on the greenhouse floor must be swept up or vacuumed (and disposed of in the normal quarantine waste stream) rather than being hosed into the drain.

Guidance

- The transitional arrangements in regards to Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4(2)a) are intended to allow existing quarantine greenhouses sufficient time to make any changes that are needed to allow a facility operator to apply all post-entry quarantine requirements set out in those Parts.
- Consignments imported before the end of the transitional period (i.e. before 31 March 2026) must *either* comply with all requirements set out in Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4(2)a) of this IHS, *or alternatively* comply with additional requirements set out in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements* before they can receive a biosecurity clearance. Consignments that comply with Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements* do not need to comply with requirements set out in Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4(2)a) of this IHS.

- After 31 March 2026, the transitional arrangements will be removed from this IHS. Alternatively, if a development occurs which means a transitional period is no longer required, the transitional arrangements may be removed from the IHS prior to the 31 March 2026 expiry date by consulted amendment. All consignments imported after that date will need to meet all requirements of Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4(2)a).

Part 2: Specific requirements

(1) All cuttings must meet all requirements described in Part 2.1 *Leafless budwood/cuttings*.

(2) All plants in vitro must meet all requirements described in Part 2.2 *Plants in vitro*.

(3) All *Citrus* plants for planting must be screened in New Zealand for each regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*, as described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests*, unless:

a) phytosanitary measures in relation to a regulated pest have been applied in accordance with an agreed Export Plan or at an MPI-approved offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the regulated pests for which phytosanitary measures must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

(4) All *Citrus* plants for planting that require phytosanitary measures to be applied on arrival in New Zealand must be held in a transitional facility approved to the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants as described in Part 2.4 *Post-entry quarantine*.

2.1 Leafless budwood/cuttings

(1) Prior to export, all cuttings must be:

a) free from soil and other regulated articles;
b) clearly labelled with the full botanical name (genus and species) of all plants;
c) treated for insects and mites using either one of the treatment options listed in Schedule 3: *Approved insecticide treatments for Citrus cuttings* and Schedule 4: *Approved miticide treatments for Citrus cuttings*, respectively.
d) held in a manner to prevent recontamination after insect and mite treatments have been applied;
e) shipped in packaging that:

i) is clean and free from soil, visible regulated pests and other regulated articles;
ii) prevents the plant material from becoming contaminated with regulated pests or other regulated articles during transit; and

f) accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as described in Part 3.3 *Phytosanitary certification*.

2.2 Plants in vitro (formerly tissue culture)

(1) Prior to export, all plants in vitro must be:

a) clearly labelled with the full botanical name (genus and species) of all plants;
b) derived from aerial plant parts;
c) grown in a pest-proof and transparent vessel;
d) grown in a medium free from fungicides, antibiotics, and charcoal;
e) grown in the vessel in which they will be exported for at least 14 days prior to shipment;
f) free from visible fungal or bacterial contamination; and
g) accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as described in Part 3.3 *Phytosanitary certification*.

2.3 Screening for regulated pests

(1) To ensure freedom from regulated pests, all *Citrus* plants for planting must be screened for each regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* on arrival in New Zealand, as described in this Part, unless:

a) phytosanitary measures for a particular pest have been applied as described under an agreed Export Plan or at an MPI-approved offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the requirements of this Part that must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

Guidance

- Specific environmental conditions are required to increase the likelihood of detecting regulated pests listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.
- As noted in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements*, a transitional period applies with regards to temperature regimes and quarantine requirements set out in Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4(2)a). The transitional period applies only to plants imported from an MPI-approved offshore facility. Any consignments imported from an MPI-approved offshore facility prior to 31 March 2026 do not need to comply with these requirements. Consignments that do not comply must meet all requirements set out in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements*.

2.3.1 Testing for regulated pests

(1) All testing for regulated pests must be done at a transitional facility approved to MPI Facility Standard: Identification of Organisms 155.04.03.

2.3.1.1 Reporting pest and disease symptoms

(1) When a pest is found, or signs or symptoms of a pest are observed on a *Citrus* plant for planting by the facility operator, the facility operator must inform the MPI inspector within 24 hours of detection.

Guidance

- Diagnostic testing may be undertaken when symptoms are reported to the MPI inspector to verify the regulatory status of the organism causing the symptoms.
- Depending on the type of symptoms, samples may be tested for the presence of various classes of disease organism, including bacteria, fungi, nematodes, oomycetes, phytoplasmas, viroids and viruses.
- The exact diagnostic tests that will be done will be decided by the MPI inspector and staff at the diagnostic facility. This will depend on the type of disease symptoms that are present.
- The MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants outlines the procedures when any pests or disease symptoms are observed by the facility operator.
- All diagnostic testing will be done at the importer's expense.

2.3.1.2 Mandatory testing

(1) All *Citrus* plants for planting must be tested for all regulated pests identified in *Schedule 2*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*, regardless of whether a plant is showing signs or symptoms of pests or disease (mandatory test).

(2) Samples for a mandatory test must be collected during the first and second growing seasons, and/or (for cuttings) on first arrival in New Zealand, according to the timetables in *Schedule 2*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*.

(3) Each *Citrus* plant in a quarantine greenhouse, or cutting on first arrival in New Zealand, must be individually labelled and tested, with the following exception:

a) For PCR and HTS testing, samples taken from up to five plants of the same species can be combined to form a single composite sample for mandatory testing.

Guidance

- Mandatory testing is targeted testing that must be done for specified regulated pests (identified in *Schedule 2*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements* of the IHS), regardless of whether the plant is showing signs or symptoms of pests or disease.
- Mandatory testing is required in addition to growing season inspection to provide additional assurance that a consignment is free from specified high-risk regulated pests. Mandatory testing may also be required when there is evidence that using growing season inspection under conditions described in this IHS as the sole method for disease screening may not effectively manage the risk. For example, this may apply when it

is known that a particular regulated pest has a prolonged latent period, meaning that infected plants are unlikely to show symptoms in post-entry quarantine.
- All mandatory testing will be done at the importer's expense.
- When mandatory testing is required on first arrival in New Zealand, the import permit will specify the diagnostic facility to which the cuttings must be directed. As soon as the diagnostic facility has collected samples for testing, the imported plants may be directed to the post-entry quarantine facility identified on the import permit.

2.3.2 Inspection

(1) All plants must be inspected for signs and symptoms of regulated pests by the facility operator at least twice per week during periods of active growth.

(2) All plants must be inspected for signs and symptoms of regulated pests by the MPI inspector according to *Schedule 2*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements*.

Guidance
- The first inspection by an MPI inspector will not be completed until quarantine greenhouse plants are in a state of active growth.
- In cases where some plants, or some individual buds on plants grafted with buds taken from imported cuttings, do not enter a state of active growth in the first (or a subsequent) growing season, this should be discussed with the MPI inspector in regard to the growth status of each plant.
- More information about plant inspections by the facility operator is included in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants.
- All inspections by the MPI inspector will be done at the importer's expense.

2.4 Post-entry quarantine

(1) For all *Citrus* plants for planting, all requirements must be applied as described in this Part, unless:

a) phytosanitary measures for a particular pest have been applied as described under an agreed Export Plan or at an offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the requirements of this Part that must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

(2) *Citrus* plants for planting must be quarantined in a transitional facility approved to the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants. The type and level of transitional facility will be specified on the import permit, unless:

a) plants are imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS (from an MPI-approved offshore facility), in which case, the minimum period of post-entry quarantine will be eight months (240 days) in a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse; or
b) plants are imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS, in which case, the minimum period of post-entry quarantine will be 17 months (510 days) in a Level 3B quarantine greenhouse.

(3) The post-entry quarantine period for *Citrus* plants for planting begins after imported plants held in a quarantine greenhouse have started active growth.

a) For plants derived from imported cuttings, active growth begins when all buds grafted from the imported cuttings have developed fully expanded leaves.
b) For plants imported as plants in vitro, active growth begins after the plants have been deflasked into a quarantine greenhouse.

(4) For plants imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS (from an MPI-approved offshore facility), the post-entry quarantine period must be a minimum of one growing season of at least eight months (240 days) as per the spring and summer of the first growing season (Part 2.4.1).

(5) For plants imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS, the post-entry quarantine period must be a minimum of 17 months (510 days). This must include two distinct growing seasons, with the first season at least 10 months (300 days) long and the second season at least seven months (210 days) long.

Guidance

- For any *Citrus* plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.1 of this IHS (i.e. under an Export Plan), the level of quarantine greenhouse and the length of the post-entry quarantine period will depend on the specific regulated pests for which phytosanitary measures have been applied prior to export. This will be different for each Export Plan. The Director-General will identify the level of the quarantine greenhouse and the length of the post-entry quarantine period on the import permit. This information will also be made available on the MPI website at the time an Export Plan is approved by a chief technical officer.
- For any *Citrus* plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS, the transitional arrangements identified in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangement* will apply unless plants are imported into a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse and plants also comply with all requirements of Part 2.4.1 of this IHS. Transitional arrangements apply only to plants imported before 31 March 2026.
- For any *Citrus* plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS (i.e. from a source that is not approved by MPI), the import permit may give the option for plants to be transferred to a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse for the second growing season (after a minimum of 10 months in a Level 3B quarantine greenhouse). Transfer to a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse will only be considered if all mandatory testing required in the first growing season has been completed, with negative test results returned or, where positive test results are returned, provided that the plants were subsequently effectively treated for any regulated pests detected during the first growing season. For all plants imported under Part 1.6.3, the import permit will specify that the total post-entry quarantine period will be a minimum of 17 months.
- 17 months is the minimum period a *Citrus* plant for planting imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS must be in quarantine. Eight months is the minimum period a *Citrus* plant for planting imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS must be in quarantine. A *Citrus* plant for planting may be in quarantine for longer than the periods indicated above, especially if the plant does not meet the requirements of this IHS. For example, a *Citrus* plant may be in quarantine for longer if the material is slow-growing, if pests or disease are detected, or if additional testing or treatment is required. MPI inspectors are responsible for determining when biosecurity clearance is given.

(6) All cuttings must be dipped in 1% sodium hypochlorite for a minimum of 2 minutes on arrival at the quarantine greenhouse.

(7) If plants in vitro are subcultured in a quarantine tissue culture laboratory before they are transferred to a quarantine greenhouse, the following requirements must be met:

a) At least one subculture from each imported plant must be developed to the stage where it can be deflasked into the quarantine greenhouse and screened for regulated pests as described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests*:

i) This subculture should be taken during the first round of multiplication after plants arrive in New Zealand.

ii) If only one plant is obtained during the first round of multiplication, further rounds of multiplication may be undertaken. In this case, a subculture for transfer to the quarantine greenhouse must be taken from the first round of multiplication where more than one plant is obtained.

b) Surplus subcultures that are produced as described in clause (7)a) above may be retained at a Level 3 quarantine tissue culture laboratory throughout the post-entry quarantine period:

i) These plants may be subcultured and multiplied during the post-entry quarantine period.

ii) These plants may also be considered for biosecurity clearance provided that traceability is maintained.

Guidance

- The operator of the post-entry quarantine transitional facility should ensure that an MPI inspector is notified:
  - when plants enter a quarantine greenhouse;
  - when plants start active growth at the start of both the first and second growing season; and
  - before the environmental conditions described in Part 2.4.1 are applied.
- If the MPI inspector is not notified, this may lead to delays in the inspector doing growing season inspections and/or collecting samples for mandatory testing. This could result in delays to plants being cleared.

2.4.1 Environmental conditions in post-entry quarantine

(8) Specific environmental conditions must be applied as follows:

a) Plants must be held in a continuous 120-day (four-month) period of spring-like conditions in the first growing season and 90-day (three-month) in the second growing season. The daytime temperature must be 19°C (± 3°C) and the night-time temperature must be 17°C (± 3°C).

b) Plants must be held in a continuous 120-day (four-month) period of summer-like conditions in the first and second growing seasons. The daytime temperature must be 23°C (± 3°C) and the night-time temperature must be 20°C (± 3°C). During the 120-day period of summer-like conditions, there must also be a continuous 30-day period where plants are held at 29°C (± 3°C) during the day and a night-time temperature of 23°C (± 3°C).

c) Plants must be held in a continuous 60-day (two-month) period of autumn-like conditions for at least the first growing season with a temperature (day and night) of 16°C (± 3°C).

(9) If there are deviations from the requirements in clauses 2.4.1(1) while plants are being held in post-entry quarantine at a transitional facility (i.e. in a quarantine greenhouse), the facility operator must inform the MPI inspector as soon as practical.

(10) The operating manual for the quarantine greenhouse must describe how the environmental conditions given above will be monitored, maintained, and recorded.

Part 3: Inspection, verification and documentation requirements

3.1 Inspection

(1) The NPPO of the exporting country must:

a) visually inspect each sample unit according to official phytosanitary procedures and in accordance with ISPM 23: *Guidelines for inspection* for all visually detectable pests that are regulated by New Zealand.
b) reconcile that the number of units presented for inspection is consistent with documentation.
c) verify that traceability labelling is complete; and
d) verify that phytosanitary security is maintained for the consignment.

(2) A sample unit for the purpose of this IHS is an individual cutting or an individual plant in vitro.

(3) If pests are found that are not listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* or in ONZPR, the NPPO must contact MPI to establish their regulatory status before issuing the phytosanitary certificate.

3.2 Verification

(1) For cuttings, the NPPO must verify that the plants comply with all requirements set out in Part 2.1 *Leafless budwood/cuttings*.

(2) For plants in vitro, the NPPO must verify that all plants comply with all requirements set out in Part 2.2 *Plants in vitro*.

(3) For any *Citrus* plants for planting produced under an Export Plan, the NPPO must verify that they are:

a) free from regulated pests listed in the Export Plan; and
b) held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and certification.

(4) For any plants produced at an offshore facility, the NPPO must verify that they are:

a) free from regulated pests listed in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility; and
b) held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and certification.

3.3 Phytosanitary certification

(1) Each consignment must meet the requirements set out in Part 3 *Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements* and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO in accordance with ISPM 12: *Phytosanitary certificates*.

(2) The phytosanitary certificate must include the following:

a) sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information must include country/place of origin;
b) the botanical name (genus and species) of all *Citrus* plants for planting in the consignment;
c) all relevant additional declaration(s) as described in Part 3.4 *Additional declarations*;
d) full treatment details in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate (applies to cuttings only, as described in Part 2.1 *Leafless budwood/cuttings*);
e) the following declaration, or a variation that is compliant with ISPM 12: *Phytosanitary certificates* and has been approved by a CTO:

i) "*This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests*."

(3) If a consignment of *Citrus* plants for planting is stored in another country in transit to New Zealand or is opened, is split up or has its packaging changed prior to arrival in New Zealand, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export must accompany each consignment from the transiting country, in accordance with ISPM 12: *Phytosanitary certificates*.

3.4 Additional declarations

(1) The NPPO must include the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

a) for all *Citrus* plants for planting produced under an agreed Export Plan (produced under Part 1.6.1 of the IHS):

i) "This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed Export Plan."

b) for all *Citrus* plants for planting produced at an offshore facility (produced under Part 1.6.2 of the IHS):

ii) "This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreement between MPI and [name of approved offshore facility]."

Schedule 1: Regulated pest list

Regulated pest	Mandatory testing requirements[1]
Bacteria	
'*Candidatus* Liberibacter africanus'	PCR
'*Candidatus* Liberibacter americanus'	PCR
'*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus'	PCR
Spiroplasma citri	PCR
Xanthomonas alfalfae subsp. *citrumelonis*	
Xanthomonas citri subsp. *citri*	PCR
Xanthomonas fuscans subsp. *aurantifolii*	
Xylella fastidiosa	PCR
Fungi	
Alternaria limicola	
Ceratocystis spp.	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Colletotrichum abscissum	
Colletotrichum limetticola	
Coniophora eremophila	
Diaporthe baccae	
Diaporthe cytosporella	
Diaporthe hongkongensis	
Diaporthe novem	
Elsinoe australis	
Erysiphe quercicola	
Fibroidium tingitaninum	
Lasiodiplodia brasiliensis	
Lasiodiplodia citricola	
Lasiodiplodia hormozganensis	
Lasiodiplodia iraniensis	
Lasiodiplodia mediterranea	
Lasiodiplodia mitidjana	
Lasiodiplodia pseudotheobromae	
Lasiodiplodia subglobosa	

[1] Mandatory testing requirements identified in Schedule 1 are specific testing requirements that must be completed in addition to growing season inspection (which is required for all regulated pests). Mandatory tests identified above must be done using samples collected in accordance with the timetables shown in Schedule 2.

Regulated pest	Mandatory testing requirements[1]
Mycosphaerella citri	
Mycosphaerella horii	
Phyllosticta citricarpa	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Plenodomus tracheiphilus	
Pseudocercospora angolensis	
Oomycetes	
Phytophthora capsici	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phytophthora palmivora	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Viruses	
Apple stem grooving virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus chlorotic dwarf-associated virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus chlorotic spot virus	
Citrus concave gum-associated virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus leaf rugose virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus leprosis virus C	PCR or HTS
Citrus leprosis virus C2	PCR or HTS
Citrus leprosis virus N dichorhavirus	
Citrus psorosis virus (strains not in New Zealand)	PCR or HTS
Citrus sudden death-associated virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus variegation virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus yellow mosaic virus	PCR or HTS
Citrus yellow vein clearing virus	PCR or HTS
Hibiscus green spot virus 2	
Indian citrus ringspot virus	PCR or HTS
Olive latent virus 1	PCR or HTS
Orchid fleck dichorhavirus	
Satsuma dwarf virus	PCR or HTS
Viroids	
Citrus bark cracking viroid (*Citrus viroid IV*)	PCR or HTS
Citrus bent leaf viroid (*Citrus viroid I*)	PCR or HTS
Citrus viroid V	PCR or HTS
Citrus viroid VI	PCR or HTS
Hop stunt viroid (*Citrus viroid II*)	PCR or HTS
Phytoplasmas	
'*Candidatus* Phytoplasma' spp. (species not	PCR using universal phytoplasma primers

Regulated pest	Mandatory testing requirements[1]
in New Zealand)	
Diseases of unknown aetiology	
Australian citrus dieback	
Citrus blight	

Guidance

- Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* identifies all priority regulated pests of *Citrus* plants for planting and any regulated pests that require specific disease screening in post-entry quarantine to verify their absence.
- ONZPR contains the full list of regulated pests. If detected in imported *Citrus* plants for planting, MPI will identify the causal agent of disease symptoms and confirm the regulatory status by referring to ONZPR.
- If an organism is detected that is not listed in ONZPR, the chief technical officer will make a decision on the regulatory status of that organism and will update ONZPR accordingly.
- Mandatory testing (as identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*) is specific testing that is required in addition to other disease screening measures identified in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests*.

Schedule 2: Inspections and mandatory testing requirements

On arrival mandatory testing requirements for cuttings of *Citrus* plants for planting

Timing of sample collection	Sample type	Regulated pest	Type of test
On arrival in New Zealand	Budwood material, including two buds from each imported budwood	• *Ceratocystis* spp. • *Phyllosticta citricarpa* • *Phytophthora* spp.	**PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium** • The type of test required for each species is identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* • A cross-section of budwood must be used for nucleic acid isolation and/or for culture-based identification

Testing requirements during post-entry quarantine for *Citrus* plants for planting

Season		Timing of inspection by MPI inspector	Mandatory testing requirements			
			Timing of sample collection	Sample type	Regulated pest	Type of test
First growing season	**'Spring-like' conditions for a minimum four months** as described in clause 2.4.1(8)	**Inspection 1** Within 14 to 28 days of plants starting active growth in the quarantine greenhouse **Inspection 2** Within the last 14 days of the spring-like growth conditions.	**Sample set 1** Collected during mid to end of the spring period.	**Leaf** Collected from new growth from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: • a young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem; and • an older leaf from a midway position	**Viruses** The viruses for which testing is required are in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.	**PCR or HTS** The type of test required for each species is identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.

Season		Timing of inspection by MPI inspector	Mandatory testing requirements			
			Timing of sample collection	**Sample type**	**Regulated pest**	**Type of test**
	'Summer-like' conditions for a minimum four months as described in clause 2.4.1(8)	**Inspection 3** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 90 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C)	**Sample set 2a** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 90 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C)	**Stem/shoot** Collected from at least two positions on one stem of each plant, including: • one shoot at the base of the stem; and • one shoot in the middle section of the stem	**Fungi and oomycetes** • *Ceratocystis* spp. • *Phyllosticta citricarpa* • *Phytophthora* spp.	**PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium** • The type of test required for each species is identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list.* • A cross-section of stem must be used when testing for fungi and oomycetes.
			Sample set 2b After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 90 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C)	**Leaf** Collected from at least two positions on each stem, including: • a young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem; and • an older leaf from a midway position	**Bacteria and phytoplasmas** • '*Candidatus* Liberibacter' spp. • *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *Citri* • *'Candidatus phytoplasma' spp.*	**PCR** Phloem tissue (e.g. leaf petioles and mid-veins) is to be used for testing.
					Viroids • *Citrus bark cracking viroid* • *Citrus bent leaf viroid* • *Citrus viroid V* • *Citrus viroid VI* • *Hop stunt viroid*	**PCR or HTS** Phloem tissue (e.g. leaf petioles and mid-veins) is to be used for testing.

Season		Timing of inspection by MPI inspector	Mandatory testing requirements			
			Timing of sample collection	**Sample type**	**Regulated pest**	**Type of test**
		Inspection 4 Within the final 7 days of growth at 29°C (± 3°C), or within 7 days of the completion of this period	**Sample set 3** Within 14 days of completing growth at 29°C (± 3°C)	**Leaf** Collected from at least two positions on each stem, including: • a young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem; and • an older leaf from a midway position	**Bacteria** • *Spiroplasma citri* • *Xylella fastidiosa*	**PCR** Leaf petioles and mid-veins are to be used for testing.
	'Autumn-like' conditions for two months as described in clause 2.4.1(8)	**Inspection 5** Within the last 28 days of the period of autumn-like conditions				
Second growing season	**'Spring-like' conditions for a minimum of three months** as described in clause 2.4.1(8)	**Inspection 6** Within the first 14 to 28 days of spring growth conditions **Inspection 7** Within the last 14 days of the spring growth conditions				
	'Summer-like' conditions for a minimum four months as described in clause 2.4.1(8)	**Inspection 8** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 90 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C)	**Sample set 4** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 90 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C)	**Leaf** Collected from at least two positions on each stem, including: • a young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem; and • an older leaf from a	**Bacteria** '*Candidatus* Liberibacter' spp.	**PCR** Phloem tissue (e.g. leaf petioles and mid-veins) is to be used for testing.

Season		Timing of inspection by MPI inspector	Mandatory testing requirements			
			Timing of sample collection	Sample type	Regulated pest	Type of test
				midway position		
		Inspection 9 Within the final 7 days of growth at 29°C (± 3°C), or within 7 days of the completion of this period	**Sample set 5** Within 14 days of completing growth at 29°C (± 3°C)	**Leaf** Collected from at least two positions on each stem, including: • a young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem; and • an older leaf from a midway position	**Bacteria** • *Spiroplasma citri* • *Xylella fastidiosa*	**PCR** Leaf petioles and mid-veins are to be used for PCR.

Schedule 3: Approved insecticide treatments – *Citrus* cuttings

(1) One of the treatment options listed below must be applied as described in Part 2.1 *Leafless budwood/cuttings*.

<table>
<tr><th>Treatment</th><th>Specification</th></tr>
<tr><td>Methyl bromide (MeBr)
(Option 1)</td><td>Apply one of the treatment options from the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>CT</th><th>Initial dose</th><th>Minimum end point dose</th><th>Temperature (°C)</th><th>Time</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>74</td><td>48 g/m³</td><td>28.8 g/m³</td><td>10-15</td><td>2 hrs</td><td rowspan="4">The treatment must achieve the CT product, minimum concentration, temperature, and time listed. Used packaging is to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT9* or destroyed</td></tr>
<tr><td>62</td><td>40 g/m³</td><td>24 g/m³</td><td>16-20</td><td>2 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>50</td><td>32 g/m³</td><td>19.2 g/m³</td><td>21-27</td><td>2 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>37.2</td><td>28 g/m³</td><td>14.4 g/m³</td><td>28-32</td><td>2 hrs</td></tr>
</table>
*See the ABTRT for more details

Guidance
• While a number of combinations of time and initial concentration may be used to achieve the minimum requirements (CT and minimum final concentration (g/m³)) of the treatment, care must be taken to avoid phytotoxicity. Phytotoxic effects of the treatment may increase when a higher initial concentration at lower temperature and reduced duration is used.
• It is the importers responsibility to choose which ‘duration of treatment (time (h))’ option will be undertaken.
• The importer undertakes treatments at their own risk (see legal disclaimer in Approved Biosecurity Treatments (ABTRT))

The concentration-time product (CT) utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the fumigant concentration readings (g/m³) over time (h). This is in accordance with ISPM 43*: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hot water treatment followed by chemical treatment
(Option 2)</td><td>All treatments must be applied in the following order:
1) Immersion in water at a minimum continuous temperature of 24°C for a minimum period of 2 hours;
2) Immersion in water at a minimum continuous temperature of 45°C for a minimum period of 3 hours;
3) Dipping (with agitation) for a minimum of two minutes in chlorpyrifos dip (2.4 g active ingredient per litre, or label rates) containing a non-ionic surfactant. If bubbles are present on the plant surface after the initial two-minute period, the immersion period must be extended to a minimum of five minutes.</td></tr>
</table>

Treatment	Specification
Chemical treatment (Option 3)	Apply two active ingredients via spraying or dipping, one organophosphate and one from another different chemical group listed below:

Treatment/ Chemical	Active ingredient (a.i.)	Application Rate (g a.i./L)	Time	Comments
Organophosphate	Acephate	0.75	2-5 mins	Dip/spray at room temperature. Refer to pesticide label to check the need for surfactants, the suitability for specific species See **Note** below.
	Chlorpyrifos	0.8		
	Dimethoate	0.5 to 1.9		
	Malathion	1.5		
	Pirimiphos-methyl	0.475		
Carbamate	Carbaryl	1.2		
Diamide	Cyantraniliprole	0.15		
Diacylhydrazine	Tebufenozide	0.06		
Neonicotinoid	Imidacloprid	0.16		
	Thiacloprid	0.16		
Synthetic pyrethroid	Deltamethrin	0.025	15 mins	
	Esfenvalerate	0.03		
	Fenvalerate	0.03		
	Lambda-cyhalothrin	0.05		
Spinosyns	Spinosad	0.048	2-5 mins	

Note: The above contact and systemic insecticidal dips may be used instead of fumigation, but only if the used packaging material is separately fumigated (FVT8) or destroyed. Plants are to be immersed completely or all surfaces sprayed to runoff. For dipping, the treatment time is normally 2 mins (except those requiring 15 mins) but must be increased to 5 mins if bubbles remain present on the plant surface. The chemicals, if compatible, may be combined as a single treatment. Dip solutions must be used no more than twice or as per manufacturer's recommendations.

Schedule 4: Approved miticide treatments – *Citrus* cuttings

(1) One of the treatment options listed below must be applied as described in Part 2.1 *Leafless budwood/cuttings*.

<table>
<tr><th>Treatment</th><th>Specification</th></tr>
<tr><td>Methyl bromide (MeBr) (Option 1)</td><td>
Apply one of the treatment options from the table below:

<table>
<tr><th>CT</th><th>Initial dose</th><th>Minimum end point dose</th><th>Temperature (°C)</th><th>Time</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>68 g/m³</td><td>51 g/m³</td><td>10-15</td><td rowspan="4">2 hrs</td><td rowspan="12">The treatment must achieve the CT product, minimum concentration, temperature, and time listed.
Used packaging is to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT9* or destroyed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>57 g/m³</td><td>43 g/m³</td><td>16-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>48 g/m³</td><td>36 g/m³</td><td>21-27</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>40 g/m³</td><td>30 g/m³</td><td>28-32</td></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>56 g/m³</td><td>41 g/m³</td><td>10-15</td><td rowspan="4">2.5 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>48 g/m³</td><td>35 g/m³</td><td>16-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>40 g/m³</td><td>29 g/m³</td><td>21-27</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>32 g/m³</td><td>23 g/m³</td><td>28-32</td></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>48 g/m³</td><td>34 g/m³</td><td>10-15</td><td rowspan="4">3 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>40 g/m³</td><td>28 g/m³</td><td>16-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>34 g/m³</td><td>24 g/m³</td><td>21-27</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>28 g/m³</td><td>20 g/m³</td><td>28-32</td></tr>
</table>

*See the ABTRT for more details
Note: This treatment can be applied to manage both insects and mites. When this treatment is used to manage mites, Methyl bromide treatment for insects mentioned above is not required.

Guidance

- While a number of combinations of time and initial concentration may be used to achieve the minimum requirements (CT and minimum final concentration (g/m³)) of the treatment, care must be taken to avoid phytotoxicity. Phytotoxic effects of the treatment may increase when a higher initial concentration at lower temperature and reduced duration is used.
- It is the importers responsibility to choose which ‘duration of treatment (time (h))’ option will be undertaken.
- The importer undertakes treatments at their own risk (see legal disclaimer in Approved Biosecurity Treatments (ABTRT))

The concentration-time product (CT) utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the fumigant concentration (g/m³) over time (h). This is in accordance with ISPM 43*: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*.
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Treatment</th><th>Specification</th></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical treatment (Option 2)</td><td>Apply one of the following treatments (containing one or two active ingredients) via spraying or dipping:
<table>
<tr><th>Treatment/ Chemical</th><th>Active ingredient (a.i.)</th><th>Application Rate (g a.i./L)</th><th>Time</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Acequinocyl</td><td>0.15</td><td rowspan="8">2-5 mins</td><td rowspan="8">Dip/spray at room temperature. Refer to pesticide label to check the need for surfactants, the suitability for specific species

See Note below</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Chlorfenapyr</td><td>0.087</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Abamectin + pyridaben</td><td>0.012 + 0.34</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Abamectin + spiromesifen</td><td>0.012 + 0.152</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Emamectin benzoate + pyridaben</td><td>0.002 + 0.34</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Emamectin benzoate + spiromesifen</td><td>0.002 + 0.152</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Fenazaquin + pyridaben</td><td>0.5 + 0.34</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Fenazaquin + spiromesifen</td><td>0.5 + 0.152</td></tr>
</table>
Note: Chemical treatment may be used instead of fumigation but only if the used packaging material is separately fumigated or destroyed. Treatments may be in the form of spray, or preferably immerse the item in a dip(s) with agitation, according to the following conditions:

Dipping - the treatment time is normally 2 mins but must be increased to 5 mins if bubbles remain present on the plant surface. Dip solutions must be used no more than twice or as per manufacturer's recommendations. All treatments must be carried out in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations using either the recommended label rate or the rates shown in the table above; or
Spraying - all surfaces of the plant must be sprayed to the point of runoff (including the under surfaces of leaves). Packing material (arriving with the plant) must be treated the same as the product or destroyed
</td></tr>
</table>

Schedule 5: Definitions

Most special terms have the same meaning given in ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* or the Act, as set out below. Where no attribution is given, the special term is defined by MPI. Derived forms of terms, e.g. *inspect* from *inspection*, are considered to have the same meaning as the defined term.

Act, the
Biosecurity Act 1993, New Zealand legislation

Active growth
A plant on which at least two fully expanded leaves, which have developed from dormant buds in the current growing season, are present.

Additional declaration
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Arrive in New Zealand
Definition as per the Act.

Biosecurity clearance
Definition as per the Act

Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (**BORIC**)
A retired MPI database that identified the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand. This database has been replaced with the Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR).

Consignment
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Contamination
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Cutting
A plants for planting commodity subclass for propagation material from the stem only (no roots)

Chief technical officer (**CTO**)
Definition as per the Act

Dormant
Temporarily inactive/suspended growth (cuttings of deciduous species should have no leaves; bulbs should have no leaves or roots)

Entry (of a consignment)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Entry (of a pest)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Equivalence (of phytosanitary measures)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Export Plan
An Export Plan is a document negotiated between MPI and the NPPO of the exporting country that details how the exporting country will meet the import requirements (*Targeted Measures* and/or *MPI-Specified Measures*) for New Zealand.

Facility operator
Definition as per the Act

FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Import
Definition as per the Act

Import health standard (IHS)
Definition as per the Act

Import permit
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*
Official document issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries that authorises import of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements

Importation
Definition as per the Act

Importer
Definition as per the Act

In transit
Refers to risk goods (consignments) in the process of being shipped to New Zealand

Incidentally imported new organism
Definition as per the Act

Infestation (of a **commodity**)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Inspection
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Inspector
Definition as per the Act

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (**ISPM**)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.* The list of ISPMs are available from: Adopted Standards (ISPMs) - International Plant Protection Convention

Mandatory testing
Specific testing for pests and diseases as stated in the **IHS**

National plant protection organisation (**NPPO**)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Official
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Official New Zealand Pest Register (**ONZPR**)
This Official New Zealand Pest Register is the site for official information about pests and disease causing organisms in New Zealand, authorised by the Ministry for Primary Industries. This site replaces the Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC).

Offshore facility
A production site approved by MPI to the MPI standard: *Standard for Offshore Facilities Holding and Testing Plants for Planting* (or any subsequent version of that standard) for the export of *Citrus* plants for planting to New Zealand

Organism
"(a) does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being: (b) includes a micro-organism: (c) subject to paragraph (a), includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself (whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity): (d) includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of this Act: (e) includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism: (f) includes any particle that is a prion" (the Act)

Packaging
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pathway
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pest
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pest-free area
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pest-free place of production
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary certificate
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary certification
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary measure
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary procedure
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary security (of a consignment)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Planting (including replanting)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Plants
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Plants Biosecurity Index
MPI database that lists plant species that have been approved for import into New Zealand as plants for planting or seed for sowing. The PBI is available at Plants Biosecurity Index | PIER Search

Plants for planting
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Plants in vitro (as a commodity class)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Place of production
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Post-entry quarantine
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Production site
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Quarantine
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Quarantine greenhouse
A greenhouse that is approved by MPI as a transitional facility under the *MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants PEQ.STD* for the purpose of holding any plant material imported as plants for planting or seed for sowing that requires post-entry quarantine before the plants can be given biosecurity clearance

Quarantine pest
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Quarantine tissue culture laboratory
A tissue culture laboratory that is approved by MPI as a transitional facility under the MPI Facility Standard PEQ.STD: *Post Entry Quarantine for Plants* for the purpose of holding any plants imported as plants in vitro that require post entry quarantine before the plants can be given biosecurity clearance

Regulated article
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Regulated pest
A pest that is identified as a regulated pest in ONZPR or the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds

Risk goods
Definition as per (the Act)

Seeds (as a commodity class)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Test
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Tissue culture
Plants in vitro that have been prepared as tissue culture from one parent by asexual reproduction (clonal techniques) under sterile conditions

Transitional facility
Definition as per (the Act)

Treatment
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Viable regulated pest
Any regulated pest that is capable of reproduction and development, including insects, plants, seeds and other organisms

Explanatory Note

This note is not part of the Import Health Standard but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Information about publication of standard

This standard is published on the MPI website at Secondary legislation | NZ Government.

This is secondary legislation issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2019.

Title	Import Health Standard: Citrus Plants for Planting 2025
Principal or amendment	Principal
Consolidated version	No
Empowering Act and provision(s)	Biosecurity Act 1993 section 24A
Replacement empowering Act and provision(s)	Not applicable
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Administering agency	Ministry for Primary Industries
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