

WA Intrastate movement restrictions under r8A: requirements for the movements of prescribed potential carriers

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Definitions used in intrastate movement requirements

Note – definitions specific to an individual requirement will be provided within that requirement

“Approved” means approved by the Chief Plant Biosecurity Officer, DPIRD.

“Certified” means subject to a valid export or assurance certificate as defined in the *BAM Quality Assurance and Accreditation Regulations 2013*, which includes the name and address of the property from which the potential carrier originates, and the name and address of the pack-house if applicable.

“DPIRD” means the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Western Australia.

“Fumigated with methyl bromide” means fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with the Australia Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) methyl bromide fumigation standard for 2 hours at one of the following rates –

Flesh Temperature (°C)	Methyl Bromide (g/m ³)
21 - 31.9	32
16 - 20.9	40
11 - 15.9	48
10 - 10.9	56

“Ord River Irrigation Area” (ORIA) means that portion of Western Australia that is north of latitude 17°S and east of longitude 127°E (part of the shire of Wyndham / East Kimberley)

“600 unit sampling and inspection” means as follows;

The below table provides the sample size required to be 95% certain (confidence level) of detecting at least one infested unit in a lot with an infestation level of 0.5%.

Lot Size (Units)	Sample Size Required (Units)	Lot Size (Units)	Sample Size Required (Units)
10	10	500	349
20	20	600	379
30	30	700	402
40	40	800	421
50	50	900	437
60	60	1,000	450
70	70	1,200	471
80	80	1,400	487
90	90	1,600	499
100	100	1,800	509
120	120	2,000	517
140	139	3,000	542
160	157	4,000	556
180	174	5,000	564
200	190	6,000	569
250	228	7,000	573
300	260	8,000	576
350	287	9,000	579
400	311	10,000	581
450	331	10,000 +	600

To maintain the confidence level it is important that the sample is taken at random throughout the entire lot and applied to every lot in a consignment.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Melon thrips (*Thrips palmi* Karny, 1925), namely fruit, cut flowers/foilage, vegetables and plants /nursery stock, into another part of the state from parts of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley

Definitions

Potential carriers of Melon thrips (*Thrips palmi* Karny, 1925): any plant or part of a plant of species of the Dicotyledons, and Monocotyledon families Orchidaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Alliaceae and Poaceae, other than

- seeds, underground parts, dried or processed plant material and tissue culture; or
- smooth skinned fruit without a calyx, beans (except snake beans and long beans), cucumbers, squash (but not zucchini), pumpkins and champagne melons.

Fruit which is a potential carrier of Melon thrips may not be taken into other parts of the state from the ORIA if host crop surveys¹ show greater than low population levels of melon thrips in the area unless

1. the fruit is certified as

- grown and packed on an approved pest free place of production or pest free production site free from melon thrips; **or**
- harvested from a crop that has been inspected no more than 7 days prior to harvest and found with melon thrips populations at or below low population levels; **or**
- Having undergone 600 unit sampling and inspection prior to leaving the ORIA and found free from melon thrips; **or**
- Fumigated with methyl bromide.

or

2. the fruit is accompanied by a valid permit that allows inspection or treatment on arrival.

Permits may include the following conditions and others as considered necessary:

- Consignments exported from the ORIA must be packaged in a manner that prevents the escape of pests and diseases.
- Consignments exported from the ORIA must be taken directly to the destination shown on the permit, and may not be opened or removed unless released or subject to other direction by an Inspector.

and

3. all fruit cartons/packaging state the name and address of the property on which the fruit was grown and packed.

Whole plant vegetables, including head lettuce (*Lactuca* spp.), cabbage (*Brassica* spp.), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), spring onions (*Allium fistulosum*), leeks (*Allium porrum*), brussels sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*), bok choy (*Brassica rapa*), witlof (*Cichorium* spp), artichokes (*Cynara scolymus*) and bitter melons (*Momordica charantia*), snake beans and long beans (*Vigna unguiculata*), okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) and luffa (*Luffa* spp.) may not be taken into other parts of the state from the ORIA unless

1. certified as

¹ Host crop surveys are surveys of host plants undertaken by an inspector or approved third party which determine the current population levels of a pest in an area. Where population levels are found to be low for the annual survey, the area is deemed to have low pest prevalence.

- grown and packed on an approved pest free place of production or pest free production site free from melon thrips; **or**
- Fumigated with methyl bromide

and

2. all cartons/packaging state the name and address of the property on which the potential carriers were grown.

Plants/nursery stock, cut flowers/foilage and vegetables (except vegetables as listed above) which are potential carrier of Melon thrips may not be taken into other parts of the state from the ORIA unless

1. certified as

- grown and packed on an approved pest free place of production or pest free production site free from melon thrips; **or**
- treated with (insert chemical name, concentration of active ingredient and rate) as approved, and subjected to 600 unit sampling and inspection and found free from melon thrips prior to leaving the ORIA; **or**
- Fumigated with methyl bromide

and

2. all cartons/packaging state the name and address of the property on which the potential carriers were grown.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Banana weevil borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* (Germar, 1824), namely soil and banana plants and parts of banana plants (other than fruit and tissue culture) into another part of the state from parts of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley

Soil may not be taken into other parts of the state from the area within 50 km of the Kununurra Post Office unless the soil is in the form of soil samples taken for laboratory analysis.

Soil samples taken for laboratory analysis must be securely packaged to prevent the loss of soil during transport, and consigned to a quarantine facility.

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.) and parts of banana plants (except fruit and tissue culture) may not be taken into other parts of the state from the area within 50 km of the Kununurra Post Office.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Palm leaf beetle (*Brontispa longissima* (Gestro, 1885), namely palm plants and cut palm foliage into another part of the state from the Shire of Broome

Palm plants (family Palmae) except tissue culture may not be taken into other parts of the state from the Shire of Broome unless each consignment is certified as

- having the throat and spear of each palm sprayed with a solution of carbaryl at a concentration of not less than 0.1% active ingredient together with a commercial wetting agent —
 - (i) at between 7 to 9 days before export; and
 - (ii) within 24 hours before export.

Cut palm foliage (family Palmae) may not be taken into other parts of the state from the Shire of Broome unless each consignment is certified as

- having been cover sprayed to the point of run-off with a solution of carbaryl at a concentration of not less than 0.1% active ingredient together with a commercial wetting agent within 24 hours before export.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Banana aphid (*Pentalonia nigronervosa* Coquerel, 1859), namely banana plants and parts of banana plants (other than fruit and tissue culture) into another part of the state from parts of the Shire of Carnarvon

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.) and parts of banana plants (except fruit and tissue culture) may not be taken into other parts of the state from the area within 50 km of the Carnarvon Post Office.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hansen 1940 (Race 1), namely soil and banana plants and parts of plants (other than fruit) into another part of the state from parts of the Shire of Carnarvon

Soil may not be taken into other parts of the state from the area within 50 km of the Carnarvon Post Office unless the soil is in the form of soil samples taken for laboratory analysis.

Soil samples taken for laboratory analysis must be securely packaged to prevent the loss of soil during transport, and consigned to a quarantine facility.

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.) and parts of banana plants (except fruit) may not be taken into other parts of the state from the area within 50 km of the Carnarvon Post Office.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*)(*Boophilus microplus* chemical resistant form), namely stock other than ostriches into another part of the state from the Shires of Broome, Derby - West Kimberley, Halls Creek or Wyndham – East Kimberley

Definitions:

“Cattle tick infected area” is the area of WA above latitude 20S, not including Balgo (Ngulubi), Billiluna and Wallal stations. This includes the Kimberley, consisting of local government districts of Broome, Halls Creek, West Kimberley and Wyndham-East Kimberley.

Stock other than ostriches may not be taken into other parts of the state from the Cattle tick infected area unless

1. Cattle and buffalo* are certified as
 - a. having undergone an approved treatment for tick (Preliminary Treatment), followed within 3-7 days by
 - b. a clean clearance inspection and
 - c. a supervised treatment by a DPIRD inspector within 24 hours prior to movement.
2. Cattle and buffalo presented for the clearance inspection are to be accompanied by the **LB 16 form** (Declaration of Preliminary Treatment of Stock for Cattle Tick), which specifies the

product(s) applied, date(s) of application and identity of animals treated in the Preliminary Treatment. The LB16 must be signed by the owner or person in charge of the stock.

3. Stock (other than cattle and buffalo) are to be certified as having undergone a clean clearance inspection and a supervised treatment by a DPIRD inspector within 24 hours prior to movement.

*Buffalo are a declared pest that may not be imported or kept without suitable permit

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B), namely plants, nursery stock, cut flowers/foilage and leafy vegetables, into that part of the state which lies above 19°30'S (the Kimberley region) from the Shire of Carnarvon

Definitions:

*Potential carriers of silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B): plants listed as hosts in [requirement 52 of the WA Import Requirements manual](#). Host plants exclude fruit, seed, tissue culture, underground parts and dried or processed plant material.*

Potential carriers of silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) may not be taken into that part of the state which lies above 19°30'S (the Kimberley region) from the Shire of Carnarvon unless

Option 1 – Material not grown in an artificial environment, and grown and packed in an area approved as being of low pest prevalence for silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B), is certified as

“Not grown in an artificial environment, and grown and packed in an area of low pest prevalence for silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B).”

Option 2 – Material grown and packed in an area (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) established to be free from silverleaf whitefly by an approved trapping and inspection program² is certified as

² The approved trapping and inspection program for property freedom from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) is as follows:

- a. The property must be more than 50km from a known infestation of silverleaf whitefly (SLWF).
- b. The property has been initially inspected at 50 or more sites by examining the crop or weed hosts by checking the underside of the leaves and beating the foliage to reveal the presence of SLWF adults.
- c. Initial monitoring of 50 or more sites has been conducted weekly for 2 weeks to confirm freedom, then with continued monitoring as follows;
 - I. In tropical areas: at fortnightly intervals
 - II. In temperate areas: at fortnightly intervals from 1 September to 28 February, and at monthly intervals from 1 March to 31 August
 - III. In glasshouse or greenhouse facilities: at fortnightly intervals.

Monitoring is by

- trapping using a minimum of 4 yellow sticky traps per property, each with an area of 250-300 cm² and located within a host crop, or
- inspection of the crop at 50 sites by examining the underside of the leaves at each site and beating the foliage to reveal the presence of SLWF adults.

“Grown and packed in an area established to be free from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) by an approved trapping and inspection program.”

Option 3 – Material grown and packed on a property established to be free from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) by an approved trapping and inspection program² is certified as

“Grown and packed on a property established to be free from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) by an approved trapping and inspection program”

Option 4 - Cut flowers and plants (except *Euphorbia pulcherrima* (Poinsettia), *E. leucocephala* (Snowflake), *Hibiscus* spp., *Abelmoschus* spp., *Talipariti* spp. and *Duranta* spp.) are inspected by an Inspector prior to shipment and certified as

“Inspected at 600 unit sampling rate and found free from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B)”.

Option 5 - Material sourced from a crop subject to pre-shipment crop inspection³ by an Inspector up to 48 hours prior to harvest and found to be free from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B) is certified as

“Subject to pre-shipment crop inspection and found free from silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B)”.

Option 6 – Potential carriers are certified as

“Fumigated with methyl bromide”.

Option 7 – Potential carriers are accompanied by a valid permit that allows inspection or treatment on arrival in the Kimberley region.

Permits may include the following conditions and others as considered necessary

- a. Consignments imported into the Kimberley region must be packaged in a manner that prevents the escape of pests and diseases.
- b. Consignments imported into the Kimberley region must be taken directly to the destination shown on the permit, and may not be opened or removed unless released or subject to other direction by an Inspector.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Potato cyst nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis* Wollenweber 1923), namely potato tubers produced in any other state of Australia except in Tasmania or South Australia, into parts of the local government areas of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, , Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Cranbrook, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Gingin, Harvey, Kojonup, Mandurah, Manjimup, Murray, Nannup, Plantaganet or Waroona .

Washed ware potato tubers (*Solanum Tuberosum* L.), except tubers produced in Tasmania or South Australia, may not be imported into

- a. the Shire of Gingin; or

³ Pre-shipment crop inspection is where the inspection is at a rate of a minimum of 50 sites per block, or 50 sites per 5 ha for properties larger than 5 ha, and at each site at least 5 leaves are inspected and foliage beaten to reveal the presence of adults.

- b. that portion of the State comprising the area bounded by a line starting from a point on the sea coast situated west from the south-west corner of Mandurah town site and extending south-easterly to the south corner of Coolup townsite; thence south-southeasterly to the southernmost corner of Collie townsite; thence in a general south-easterly direction passing through the north-east corner of Dinninup at Cape Riche; thence south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along the said sea coast to the starting point; excluding however, that portion of such area comprised within a radius of 16 km from the Collie Railway Station.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann, 1824)), namely citrus fruit and summerfruit, into parts of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley during the period beginning 1 April and ending on 30 November in any year.

Citrus fruit (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Poncirus* spp.) and summerfruit (*Prunus* spp.) may not be introduced or supplied into the ORIA during the period beginning 1 April and ending on 30 November in any year unless certified as

Option 1: “Fumigated with methyl bromide”, or

Option 2: “Sourced from an area free of *Ceratitis captiata* (Medfly) in accordance with the current national Code of Practice for the control of fruit fly”, or

Option 3: As having been treated at a temperature within a range specified in the first column of the following Table for the number of days corresponding to that temperature range specified in the second column of that Table

Flesh Temperature (°C)	Duration
0°C ± 0.5°C	14 days
13°C ± 0.5°C	At least 16 days except lemons that can be at least 14 days

Conditions for the introduction or supply of containers used at any time for banana fruit as being potential carriers of Panama disease (*Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hansen 1940 ("tropical" Race 4)), into parts of the Shires of Carnarvon and Wyndham-East Kimberley from another State or Territory.

Containers used for banana fruit (*Musa* spp.) from another State or Territory may not be imported into the areas within 50 km of the Carnarvon or Kununurra Post offices if Panama disease tropical race 4 is present in that State or Territory, unless each container is visibly identified by an inspector as having been inspected and found free from banana plant material (other than fruit) and soil.

Conditions for the introduction or supply of potential carriers of Tomato-potato psyllid (TPP) (*Bactericera cockerelli*), namely all plants in the Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae families, into parts of the local government areas of Broome and Wyndham-East Kimberley from TPP quarantine areas, namely the Perth metropolitan area and the government districts of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Beverley, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Brookton, Broomhill-Tambellup, Bunbury, Busselton, capel,

Carnamah, Carnarvon, Chapman Valley, Chittering, Collie, Coorow, Cranbrook, Cuballing, Dandaragan, Dardenup, Denmark, Donnybrook – Balingup, Esperance, Gingin, Gnowangerup, Greater Geraldton, Harvey, Irwin, Jerramungup, Kojonup, Mandurah, Manjimup, Mingenew, Moora, Morowa, Murray, Nannup, Narrogin, Northam, Northampton, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Ravensthorpe, Shark Bay, Three Springs, Toodyay, Victoria Plains, Wagin, Wandaring, Waroona, West Arthur, Wickepin,, Williams, Woodanilling and York.

Definitions:

Potential carriers of TPP includes all plants in the Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae families, including Capsicum annum (capsicum, chilli), Convolvulus sp. (silverbush, morning Glory, field bindweed), Ipomoea batatas (Sweet potato), Lycium sp. (Matrimony vine, goji berry), Physalis sp. (ground cherry, cape gooseberry), Solanum betaceum (tomarillo), Solanum lycopersicum (tomato), Solanum melongena (eggplant), Solanum sp. (including weedy and ornamental nightshades and potato vine), Solanum tuberosum (potato).

Commercial consignments of prescribed potential carriers of TPP must not be moved from the quarantine area to a place within the local government districts of Broome or Wyndham-east Kimberley unless the following measures have been satisfied:

Option 1: Plants of tomato, capsicum, chilli and eggplant.

Must be treated up to seven days prior to movement with either:

1. 90mL/100L of the 18g/L active or 45mL/100L of the 36g/L active of abamectin as per APVMA Permit 84229; **or**
2. 60mL/100L of the 100g/L active or 24mL/100L of the 250g/L active of bifenthrin as per APVMA Permit 84229; **or**
3. 40mL/100L active of spirotetramat as per APVMA Permit 84245; **or**
4. 400m/Lha of the active of sulfoxaflor as per APVMA Permit PER84743; **and**
5. Treated no more than 48 hours prior to movement with 225g/L active of methomyl as per APVMA Permit 84229.

OR

Option 2: Non-bearing host plant ornamentals and nursery stock.

Must be treated up to seven days prior to movement with either:

1. 90mL of the 18/gL active or 45mL/100L of the 36g/L active of abamectin as per APVMA Permit 84229; or
2. 80mL/100L active or 32mL/100L of the 250g/L active of bifenthrin as per APVMA Permit 84229; or
3. 40mL/100L of the 240g/L active of spirotetramat as per APVMA Permit PER81707. **and**
4. Treated no more than 48 hours prior to movement with 200mL/100L of the active of methomyl as per APVMA Permit 84229.

AND

All records of the treatments, transporters and consignees must be retained for 3 years.

Conditions for the movement of commercial consignments of prescribed potential carriers of American serpentine leafminer (*Liriomyza trifolii*) into another part of the State from the Shires of Broome, Derby-West Kimberley or Wyndham-East Kimberley.

Definitions

Prescribed potential carriers (host material) of American serpentine leafminer means plants and parts of plants of species listed on the commercial host lists of American serpentine leafminer (Table 1a and 1b) that are nursery stock (other than dormant material); leafy vegetables; fresh herbs; below ground vegetables with leaves; above ground vegetables with leaves; foliage or cut flowers with leaves; and soil taken from a place where host plant material has been grown during the past two (2) months.

Excludes: grain; seed; dried plant material including herbs; below ground vegetables without leaves; above ground vegetables without leaves or with leaves removed; legume vegetables; cut flowers without leaves; processed host material; and tissue culture.

Above ground vegetables without leaves means vegetative parts or fruiting bodies of plants with no leaves or leaves removed. (e.g. cauliflower with no leaves, broccoli with no leaves, floret leaves accepted).

Cut flowers without leaves means flowers with or without stems or calyx, but with no leaves.

Leafy vegetables means above ground vegetative parts with foliage.

Legume vegetables means host fruit pods from the family Fabaceae.

Nursery stock means plants for propagation in potting media, or plants or cuttings with leaves, either bare rooted or with roots.

Secure conditions means conditions which prevent escape of, or infestation by, American serpentine leafminer.

Commercial consignments of prescribed potential carriers of American serpentine leafminer must not be taken into another part of the State from the Shires of Broome, Derby-West Kimberley or Wyndham-East Kimberley unless the following measures have been satisfied:

Option 1: Leafy vegetables; fresh herbs; below ground vegetables with leaves; above ground vegetables with leaves; or foliage or cut flowers with leaves

1. have been grown and packed on a property or production site where fortnightly monitoring of host plants for American serpentine leafminer and leafminer symptoms has been undertaken for three months prior to export or for the duration of their growth with no evidence of American serpentine leafminer and leafminer symptoms detected; **OR**
2. the crop has been inspected by an Inspector at a rate of 600 units no more than 3 days prior to harvest with no evidence of American serpentine leafminer and leafminer symptoms detected; **OR**
3. are packed and transported under secure conditions and treated on-arrival by fumigation with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates.

Rate	Temperature
32g/m ³	At or above 21°C
40g/m ³	16°C to 20.9°C
48g/m ³	11°C to 15.9°C
56g/m ³	10°C to 10.9°C

Option 2: Nursery stock

1. have been grown and packed on a property or production site where fortnightly monitoring of host plants for American serpentine leafminer and leafminer symptoms, has been

undertaken for three months prior to export or for the duration of their growth with no evidence of American serpentine leafminer and leafminer symptoms detected; **OR**

2. have been inspected by an Inspector at a rate of 600 units no more than 3 days prior to export with no evidence of American serpentine leafminer and leafminer symptoms detected; **OR**

Option 3: Cuttings with leaves or bare rooted plants with leaves

1. Treated no more than 10 days prior to export with either:
 - 1.1. Imidacloprid as per APVMA permit 9795, **OR**
 - 1.2. Acetamiprid 225g/L at 44ml/100L; **OR**

Option 4: Nursery stock in potting media (other than plants for consumption)

1. the potting media has been treated with the following chemicals
 - 1.1. Bifenthrin 2g/kg (granules) as per APVMA permit 9796, applied within 60 days prior to export, **OR**
 - 1.2. SuSCon Green® at label recommendations, applied within 180 days prior to export, **OR**
 - 1.3. Immersion or drenching of the container and root ball in a solution of bifenthrin as per APVMA permit 10043 and a commercial wetting agent used at the manufacturer's recommended rate, applied within 10 days prior to export; **OR**
 - 1.4. Immersion or drenching of the container and root ball in a solution of chlorpyrifos 500 g/L at 40 mL/ 100 L of water and a commercial wetting agent used at the manufacturer's recommended rate, applied within 10 days prior to export

AND

2. The above-ground parts of the nursery stock have been treated within 10 days prior to export with:
 - 2.1. Imidacloprid as per APVMA permit 9795, **OR**
 - 2.2. Acetamiprid 225g/L at 44ml/100L; **OR**
 - 2.3. are packed and transported under secure conditions and treated on-arrival by fumigation with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates.

Rate	Temperature
32g/m ³	At or above 21°C
40g/m ³	16°C to 20.9°C
48g/m ³	11°C to 15.9°C
56g/m ³	10°C to 10.9°C

Option 5: Soil

1. taken from a place where host plants have not been grown in the past two (2) months prior to the collection of the soil.

Table 1a: American serpentine leaf miner commercial agriculture host list

Family	Scientific name ^[1]	Common name	Leafy vegetable, herbs	Cut flowers with leaves, foliage	Nursery Stock ^[2]
Amaranthaceae	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	beet; beetroot; chard; common beet; sugarbeet; swisschard with tops or loose leaf	Y		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	spinach; silverbeet	Y		Y
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	chives	Y		Y
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	leek	Y		Y
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium cepa</i>	onion, shallot; scallion	Y with leaves only		Y
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium sativum</i>	garlic			Y
Apiaceae	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	celery	Y		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	coriander	Y		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus carota</i>	carrot	Y with leaves only		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	parsley	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	safflower			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	sunflower			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	lettuce	Y		Y
Basellaceae	<i>Basella</i>	malabar spinach	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	leaf mustard	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	cabbage	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i>	Kale	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleraceae</i> var <i>botrytis</i>	Cauliflower	Y with leaves only		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleraceae</i> var <i>capitata</i>	cabbage	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleraceae</i> var <i>gemmiferae</i>	Brussel sprouts	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	turnip; rinsho	Y with tops only		Y

Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>chinensis</i>	Chinese cabbage, bok choy	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>nipposinica</i>	Mizuna, Japanese mustard greens	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>pekinensis</i>	Chinese mustard, choy sum	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>rapa</i>	Turnip	Y with leaves only		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Radish	Y with leaves only		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>longipinnatus</i>	White radish	Y with leaves only		Y
Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Shona caggage	Y		Y
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	sweet potato			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	watermelon			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis</i>				Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Melon, muskmelon			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	cucumber			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita</i>				Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Pumpkin, squash, courgette			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	butternut squash			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	courgette; zucchini			Y
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	bitter gourd; balsam pear			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	groundnut, peanut			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	pigeon pea			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	chickpea			Y
Fabaceae	<i>crotalaria juncea</i>	sunn hemp			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine max</i>	soybean	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	sweet dolichos			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa, lucerne			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus</i>	bean, string bean			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	runner bean			Y

Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	lima bean			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	green bean; French bean; kidney bean; bean; common bean; snap bean			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Pisum</i>	pea			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	pea; snow pea; sugar snap			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	fenugreek	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia</i>	Bean, vetch			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia faba</i>	broad bean; faba bean; fava bean			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vigna mungo</i>	black gram			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	mungbean			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	African gram			Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	cowpea; black- eyed pea			Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum sp</i>	Basia			Y
Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	Cotton			Y
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Okra			Y
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley			Y
Rubiceae	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Arabica coffee			Y
Rubiceae	<i>Coffea canephora</i>	Robusta coffee			Y
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum</i>	capsicum; chilli; pepper			Y
Solanaceae	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	tomato (including truss tomato)			Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	eggplant			Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	potato			Y

Table 1b: American serpentine leaf miner ornamental host list

Family	Scientific name ^[1]	Common name	Leafy vegetable, herbs	Cut flowers with leaves, foliage	Nursery Stock ^[2]
Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	cocks comb		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	common daisy			Y

Asteraceae	<i>Calendula</i>	calendula; pot marigold		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Chinese aster		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus</i>	carthamum			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea</i>	mountain bluet			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	chrysanthemum		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	blue mistflower			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis</i>				Y
Asteraceae	<i>Dahlia</i>	dahlia		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Dendranthema</i>			Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	False daisy			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gaillardia</i>	Indian blanket			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania</i>	Treasure-flower			Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gerbera</i>	gerbera		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>				Y
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i>				Y
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes</i>	marigold		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Tithonia</i>	Tree marigold		Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Zinnia</i>			Y	Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus</i>	carnation		Y	Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Gypsophila</i>	gypsophila; baby's breath		Y	Y
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus</i>			Y	Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Moluccella</i>				Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia azurea</i>	Azure blue sage	Y		Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia splendens</i>	scarlet sage			Y
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i>	Yellow hibiscus			Y
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Indian hemp			Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Antirrhinum</i>	snapdragon		Y	Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria</i>	Toadflax		Y	Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Phlox</i>	phlox		Y	Y
Primulaceae	<i>Primula</i>	primrose			Y

Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus</i>	hawthorne		Y	Y
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i>	Jassamine		Y	Y
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum</i>	garden nasturtium	Y	<u>Y</u> ^[3]	Y
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena</i>				Y
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common lantana			Y