

Measures approved by the Department’s Chief Plant Biosecurity Officer for Queensland fruit fly hosts for the purpose of the Quarantine Area Notice for Queensland fruit fly - South Perth Outbreak

Glossary

“**Certified**” means each consignment to be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued under a quality assurance scheme approved by the Chief Plant Biosecurity Officer (e.g., [ICA Scheme](#)) or an authorisation given by an Inspector.

“**Department**” means the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

“**fruit**” means the fruit of any host of Queensland fruit fly listed in Table 1.

“**host plant**” means a plant that is a host of Queensland fruit fly as listed in Table 1, at the time that the plant is bearing fruit.

“**Queensland fruit fly**” means *Bactrocera tryoni*.

Notification to the Department for Movement

The Department is to be notified at least 24 hours prior to the movement of the fruit or host plants grown in the Export Assurance Zone (Orange Zone) that are intended to move outside of the Quarantine Area (Green Zone) via the online Movement Notification Form at wa.gov.au/qfly or by emailing qfly@dpird.wa.gov.au

Authorisations or directions by an inspector for movement for fruit or host plants may be obtained by contacting the Department at qfly@dpird.wa.gov.au

Treatment measures

Each consignment of fruit and/or host plants must meet one of the following requirements:

1. Fruit to be harvested and consigned at the specified stage of maturity for the following fruit types:

Fruit type	Stage of maturity condition
bananas	Green mature
pawpaw and babaco	Green Mature or green immature
tahitian lime	Green mature
black sapotes	Green mature
pomegranate	Firm with unbroken skin
jackfruit	Firm with unbroken skin
longan	Firm with unbroken skin
rambutan	Firm with unbroken skin
avocado (Hass, Lamb Hass only)	Hard condition

OR

2. Host plants have had all fruit removed from the plant prior to movement of the host plant.

OR

3. Fruit certified as treated by cold temperature at one of the following rates:

Temperature ($\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Minimum time		
	Grape	Lemon, cherry, plum, peach, nectarine	Other
0°C	12 days	14 days	14 days
1°C – 3°C	14 days	14 days	16 days

Notes:

- Fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time commences.
- Fruits that have been previously trialled with cold treatment include kiwifruit, pome fruit, stonefruit, citrus and grapes. Most tropical and some temperate fruits are susceptible to cold injury and are not suitable for cold treatment. It is recommended that the treatment be trialled on a small fruit sample.
- Certification under [ICA 07 Cold treatment](#) is recognised.

4. Fruit (excluding plum and mango) certified as treated by fumigation with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:

Rate	Flesh Temperature
40 g/m ³	17°C – 20.9°C
32g/m ³	21°C – 31.9°C

Note: Certification under [ICA-04 Fumigating with Methyl Bromide](#) is recognised.

5. Fruit certified as treated by 400 mg/L of dimethoate applied by dip or flood spray application (citrus only (excluding all edible skin species)).

Notes:

- Post-harvest use on citrus (excluding all edible skin species) is recognised in Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) Permit #87164.
- Chemical treatments to be applied in accordance with the label or APVMA permit instructions.
- Certification under [ICA-01 – dipping with dimethoate](#) and [ICA-02 flood spray with dimethoate](#) is recognised.

OR

6. Fruit certified as grown and packed in accordance with a certification assurance procedure for an approved systems approach for Queensland fruit fly.

Secure condition measures

Fruit and host plants must be secured against fruit fly by being packaged, stored and transported, as applicable, under one of the following conditions:

1. Unvented packages.
2. Vented packages with the vents secured with mesh with a maximum aperture of 1.6 mm.
3. Vented packages enclosing a liner bag or liner sheet that obscure vent holes.
4. Packages, bins or palletised units fully enclosed under plastic wrap, tarpaulins, hessian, mesh or other coverings that prevent infestation by Qfly.
5. Fully enclosed or screened buildings, cold-rooms, vehicles or other facilities free from gaps or other entry points greater than 1.6 mm.

Table 1. Queensland fruit fly hosts

Common Name	Scientific Name
biu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>
acerola	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>
achachairu	<i>Garcinia humilis</i>
apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, peacharine, plum, plumcot	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>
babaco	<i>Carica pentagona</i>
banana	<i>Musa acuminata</i>
black sapote	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, youngberry, raspberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Brazil cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>
breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
caimito (star apple)	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>
Cape gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>
capsicum	<i>Capsicum annum</i>
carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
cashew apple	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
casimiroa (white sapote)	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
cherimoya, custard apple, soursop, sweetsop	<i>Annona</i> spp.
chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> <i>Capsicum frutescens</i>
Chinese mulberry*	<i>Cudrania tricuspidata</i>
citron, finger lime, grapefruit, lemon, lime, mandarin, orange, pummelo, tangelo	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
climbing fig*	<i>Ficus pumila</i>
clivia*	<i>Clivia</i> spp.
coffee berry	<i>Coffea</i> spp.
date (fresh)	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>
eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
feijoa	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>
fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>
grapes	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
grumichama	<i>Eugenia braziliensis</i>
guava	<i>Psidium</i> spp.
hog plum	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
Indian hawthorn*	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>
jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
hog plum	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>
kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>
kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i>
lilly pilly*	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>
logan	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>
loofah	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>
loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
lychee	<i>Litchii chinensis</i>
mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>
miraclefruit	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>
Moreton fig*	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>

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Common Name	Scientific Name
mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>
nashi	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i>
olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
ornamental pear*	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
passionfruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.
pawpaw	<i>Carica papaya</i>
pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>
persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>
pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
prickly pear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i> ; <i>O. ficus-indica</i>
quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>
rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>
rollinia	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>
rose apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>
santol	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>
sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
sapote	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>
strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i> spp.
tamarillo	<i>Solanum bataveum</i>
tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
wax jambu/ water apple	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>

*indicates potential suspect host