



Submission Form

Information Materials for Commodity Standards

(Agreed by the Standards Committee in May 2022)

Name of Country/RPPO: Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO)

[Click here](#) to find the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting on the IPP (www.ippc.int), where you can download this form.

Submission number (Secretariat Use Only):

Complete the following form, preferably in electronic format, and submit by e-mail to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org).

Please use one form per commodity. An electronic version of this form is available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/> and <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/member-consultation-draft-ispms/>. Incomplete submissions will be returned. Please save the completed submission form with the following file name: COUNTRY or RPPO NAME –Title of commodity.doc, prior to submitting to the IPPC Secretariat via e-mail.

Name and description of Commodity	Commodities of lower pest risk complexity (multiple)
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Australia

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Table 1: Suggested format for proposed Appendix covering traded commodities of low pest risk complexity

Commodity	Commodity type	Associated pests if known	Measures for mitigating pest risk in trade
Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	Half coconuts and fresh coconut meat	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appropriate for intended end uses other than other than animal foods, fertilisers or for growing purposes- The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity_risk material prior to arrival.- Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.
	Fresh whole coconut – husks removed	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Coconuts must have the husks removed. <p>Note: Coconut prayer nuts may contain a cone of husk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and certified free from biosecurity pests.- A phytosanitary certificate must verify that the goods have been inspected as above and align with their claims of what they contain.- Coconuts must be free of excess stalk and trash (including leaf material, weed seeds, soil or other extraneous material).- The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity_risk material prior to arrival.- Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.- Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option_
	Fresh, whole coconut — husks intact	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and certified free from biosecurity pests.- The goods must be subjected to fumigation (either pre-shipment or on arrival) with methyl bromide at the rate of 32gm³ for 24 hours at 21°C¹ at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP).- An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment.- Coconuts must be free of excess stalk and trash (including leaf material, weed seeds, soil or other extraneous material).- The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity_risk material prior to arrival.- Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.- Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option_
	Fresh, whole coconut – immature	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and certified free from biosecurity pests. <p>The coconuts must be <u>immature</u>.</p> <p>To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:</p> <p>The additional declaration “<i>Immature coconuts only</i>”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment.- The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity_risk material prior to arrival.- Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.- Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option_- Full container loads of coconuts are subject to on-arrival rear door inspection for the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Removal of 600 coconuts randomly selected for inspectionb. Confirmation that no other goods of quarantine concern are present in the consignmentc. Where onshore fumigation is required, or if live insects are detected and the consignment is ordered for treatment, the inspection shall be used to

Commodity	Commodity type	Associated pests if known	Measures for mitigating pest risk in trade
			<p>establish whether the coconuts are packed in a manner which will permit effective treatment.</p> <p>c. Coconuts must be free of excess stalk and trash (including leaf material, weed seeds, soil or other extraneous material).</p>
	Fresh mushrooms and fresh truffles — Permitted species other than <i>Agaricus</i> spp.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goods must not contain or be contaminated with animal by-products or faeces. <p>To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The additional declaration “<i>The product was harvested in the wild and are not cultivated</i>” or 2. The additional declaration “<i>The product was grown on a substrate totally free of animal products including animal by-products and faeces, and has not been subsequently contaminated with animal by-products or faeces.</i>” or 3. The additional declaration “<i>The product was grown on a substrate which was autoclaved at a gauge pressure of 105 kPa (15 psi) to achieve a minimum substrate temperature of 121°C for 30 minutes and has not been subsequently contaminated with animal by-products or faeces.</i>” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity_risk material prior to arrival. - Packaging, labelling and conveyances <p>Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option. - The following information must be visible on each carton or package or pallet: Scientific name of the goods - Packages must not be opened in transit. - Where a consignment is under the direct control of a transiting country NPPO and is either stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in that country (or countries) en route a “Re-export Certificate” is required. - Where a consignment is held under bond, as a result of the need to change conveyances, and it is kept in the original container, a “Re-export Certificate” is not required. - Fresh produce (excluding irradiated or in transit cold treated consignments) that require the container to be open (door ajar) for airing during transport, must meet secure packaging options to ensure carton integrity. Cartons must be fully enclosed or secured with mesh screening. Alternatively, pallets must be meshed or shrink wrapped. The container must be secured by closing the doors, prior to movement from the wharf.
Cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	Fresh tubers – for human consumption		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) and certified free from biosecurity pests. <p>To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a Phytosanitary certificate:</p> <p>The declaration “<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.</i>”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment. - The goods must be clean and free of biosecurity pests and disease, contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity_risk material prior to arrival. - Only tubers are permitted. - The produce must be topped (leaf bases and growing point removed), tailed and washed to remove soil and other debris. - Growing points such as shoots, eyes or roots must be removed to prevent propagation after arrival. It is not necessary to remove skin to meet this condition. - Each consignment of goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.

Commodity	Commodity type	Associated pests if known	Measures for mitigating pest risk in trade
			<div>- Each consignment must be secured (i.e. made insect-proof) prior to shipment to maintain its quarantine integrity on arrival using a secure packaging option.</div>

*permitted species outlines in table at appendix 1

** methyl bromide rates for khapra beetle outlined in table at appendix 2



Appendix 1 – Permitted mushroom species

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Permitted from
<i>Agaricus</i> spp.	Button mushroom	All countries (Dried, processed)
<i>Agaricus</i> spp.	Button mushroom	New Zealand (Dried, processed or frozen)
<i>Annulohyphoxylon stygium</i> (synonym: <i>Hypoxylon stygium</i>)		All countries
<i>Auricularia</i> spp.	Jelly fungus, black fungus, Judas’s ear, wood ear	All countries
<i>Boletus</i> spp.	Porcini mushroom, cep mushroom	All countries
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Chantarella mushroom, gallinacci mushroom, girolles mushroom	All countries
<i>Clonostachys rosea</i> (synonym <i>Bionectria ochroleuca</i>)		All countries
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Lawyer’s wig, Shaggy inkcap	All countries
<i>Coprinus sterquilinus</i>	Midden Inkcap	All countries
<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	Cordyceps flower	All countries
<i>Craterellus cornucopioides</i>	Craterellus mushroom, trompettes des morts mushrooms	All countries
<i>Cyclocybe aegerita</i>	Poplar, Velvet pioppini	All countries
<i>Flammulina</i> spp.	Enoke mushroom, enoketake mushroom, velvet stem mushroom, winter mushrooms	All countries
<i>Grifola frondosa</i>	Maitake, Hen of the woods	All countries
<i>Hericium erinaceus</i>	Lion’s mane, Monkey head mushroom	All countries
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	Pied de mouton mushroom, shepherd foot mushroom	All countries
<i>Hymenophallus togatus</i>		All countries
<i>Hypsizygus tessulatus</i>	Beech mushroom	All countries
<i>Hypsizygus ulmarius</i>	Elm oyster mushroom	All countries
<i>Imleria badia</i> (synonym <i>Xerocomus badius</i>)		All countries
<i>Infundibulicybe gibba</i> (synonym: <i>Clitocybe maxima</i> , <i>Clitocybe gibba</i>)	Common funnel	All countries
<i>Ithyphallus impudicus</i>		All countries
<i>Kalapuya brunnea</i> (synonym <i>Leucangium brunneum</i>)	Oregon brown truffle	All countries
<i>Lactarius deliciosus</i>	Saffron milk cap mushroom	All countries
<i>Lentinula</i> spp.	Shiitake mushroom	All countries
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood blewit	All countries
<i>Leucangium carthusianum</i>	Oregon black truffle	All countries
<i>Lyophyllum</i> spp.	Shimeji mushroom	All countries
<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Mousseron mushroom, fairy ring mushroom	All countries
<i>Mattirolomyces terfezioides</i>	Hungarian honey truffle	All countries
<i>Morchella</i> spp.	Morchella mushroom, Morel	All countries

<i>Morellus impudicus</i>		All countries
<i>Phallus foetidus</i>		All countries
<i>Phallus impudicus</i> (synonym <i>Dictyophora impudicus</i>)		All countries
<i>Phallus indusiatus</i> (synonym: <i>Dictyophora indusiata</i> , <i>Dictyophora duplicata</i>)		All countries
<i>Pholiota nameko</i>	Nameko mushroom	All countries
<i>Pleurotus</i> spp.	Abalone mushroom, oyster mushroom	All countries
<i>Stropharia rugosoannulata</i>	Wine cap stropharia, garden giant, burgundy mushroom or king stropharia	All countries
<i>Suillus luteus</i>	Slippery Jack	All countries
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkey tail	All countries
<i>Tremella</i> spp.	Cloud ear mushroom, silver ear mushroom, white jelly fungus	All countries
<i>Tricholoma bakamatsutake</i>	Princess matsutake	All countries
<i>Tricholoma caligatum</i>	European matsutake	All countries
<i>Tricholoma magnivelare</i>	White matsutake	All countries
<i>Tricholoma matsutake</i> (synonym <i>Tricholoma nauseosum</i>)	Singer matsutake	All countries
<i>Tricholoma terreum</i>	Grisets mushroom	All countries
<i>Tuber aestivum</i> (synonym <i>Tuber uncinatum</i>)	Burgundy or English truffle	All countries
<i>Tuber borchii</i> (synonym <i>Tuber albidum</i>)	Spring white truffle or bianchetto	All countries
<i>Tuber brumale</i>	Muscat or Winter truffle	All countries
<i>Tuber gibbosum</i>	Oregon spring white truffle	All countries
<i>Tuber magnatum</i>	Italian white truffle	All countries
<i>Tuber melanosporum</i>	Perigord black truffle	All countries
<i>Tuber oregonense</i>	Oregon winter white truffle	All countries
<i>Volvariella volvacea</i>	Straw mushroom, paddy straw mushroom	All countries

Appendix 2 Methyl bromide fumigation rates for khapra beetle

Temperature	Minimum initial dose rate	Exposure period	Minimum end point reading
21°C and above	80 g/m³	48 hours	20 g/m³
16°C - 20.9°C	88 g/m³	48 hours	22 g/m³
11°C - 15.9°C	96 g/m³	48 hours	24 g/m³
10°C - 10.9°C	104 g/m³	48 hours	26 g/m³