MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER NOTICE – TOMATO-POTATO PSYLLID AND CARRIERS

Pursuant to section 124 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act), I make the following movement control order.

1. Why this movement control order is being made and what it is intended to achieve

This movement control order is being made to assist in preventing the entry of tomato-potato psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli*) into Queensland, on the basis that:

- tomato-potato psyllid has been detected on properties in Western Australia and therefore presents an immediate and serious risk to a number of plant industries in Queensland; and
- if movement control and prevention measures fail and tomato-potato psyllid enters Queensland, there are limited control options for eradicating tomato-potato psyllid once it has entered Queensland.

Tomato-potato psyllid is prohibited matter under schedule 1 of the Act, but it can be spread on various carriers. In this context, I consider it necessary to make this movement control order, to restrict the movement of tomato-potato psyllid and its carriers into Queensland, as I am satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that tomato-potato psyllid poses a biosecurity risk of enough seriousness, and the risk is high enough to justify the making of the order.

2. Details of the controlled biosecurity matter(s) and carrier(s) to which the movement control order relates

The movement control order applies to tomato-potato psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli*) and all of its known carriers, as detailed below.

Tomato-potato psyllid

The tomato-potato psyllid is a small winged insect about 3 mm long that resembles a miniature cicada. Adults and nymphs feed on the foliage by sucking plant juices, with the nymphs causing more serious damage. The psyllid uses its piercing mouth parts to extract plant juices from foliage. Excess sugar ingested by the insect is excreted as small waxy beads of psyllid sugar.

The tomato-potato psyllid is a pest in its own right causing serious disease (psyllid yellows) on potato, tomato, chilli, eggplant, sweet potato, tamarillo and tobacco.

The tomato-potato psyllid is also the primary vector of the bacterium *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum (also known as *Candidatus* Liberibacter psyllaurous), and as a complex, the psyllid and bacterium cause a devastating disease (Zebra chip) of potato and also affect the other known hosts of the psyllid.

Carriers

All solanaceous plants and plant material (including fruit) are considered carriers for tomato-potato psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli*). Solanaceous crop plants affected include potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), tomato (*Solanum lycopersicon*), chilli (*Capsicum frutescens*), tamarillo (*Solanum betaceum*), eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) and tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*). Solanaceous non-crop species include nightshade (*Solanum* spp.), groundcherry (*Physalis* spp.) and matrimony vine (*Lycium* spp.).

In addition to solanaceous hosts, the tomato-potato psyllid has been shown to reproduce and develop on some species of Convolvulaceae including sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

The tomato-potato psyllid is also associated with a broad range of plant families that are partial hosts (the pest completes part of its lifecycle on these hosts); food plants; shelter or overwintering hosts.

The tomato-potato psyllid can also be transported as a contaminant or 'hitchhiker' pest on non-host plants and plant material, where it does not reproduce and develop, but is transported with the material. In this way, such non-host plants and plant material are also considered carriers.

The tomato-potato psyllid may be spread on any of the following carriers:

(a) plants and plant material (including fruit) within the family Solanaceae (as a true host)
(b) plants and plant material (including vegetables) within the family Convolvulaceae (as a true host)
(c) planting media and soil (associated with solanaceous and convolvulaceous plants)
(d) machinery and equipment (used in association with the production or manipulation of solanaceous and convolvulaceous plants and plant material)
(e) other non-host plants and plant material including fruit and vegetables, nursery stock and cut flowers (as a contaminant or hitch-hiker pest) excluding grains, dried plant products, seed (except for potato and sweet potato tubers), mulch, timber, chaff and hay and pome fruit that is free from vegetative material (i.e. free from leaves).

In this context, this movement control order applies to all of the above carriers.

3. The area to which the movement control order relates

This movement control order relates to the entire state of Queensland.

4. The prohibitions and restrictions that must be complied with by persons to whom this movement control order applies

A. A person within the area to which the movement control order relates must notify an inspector appointed under the Act about:

(i) the presence of tomato-potato psyllid; or

(ii) if the person reasonably suspects the presence of tomato-potato psyllid, the suspected presence of tomato-potato psyllid.

B. A person must not move any tomato-psyllid carrier listed in section 2 (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this movement control order into Queensland unless they meet the following criteria:

(i) The plants or plant material were grown on or sourced from a property (or for media, machinery or equipment continuously located on the property for the past 12 months) located in a State or Territory of Australia for which an "area freedom certificate", issued by an officer responsible for agriculture in the State or Territory of Australia where the plants or plant material were grown or sourced is currently in force certifying that all of the State or Territory of Australia is known to be free from tomato-potato psyllid and Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum (also known as *Candidatus* Liberibacter psyllarous).

Under this condition, documentation that verifies origin may be requested.

or

(ii) The plants or plant material were grown on or sourced from a property (or for media, machinery or equipment continuously located on the property for the past 12 months) located in a part of a State or Territory of Australia, for which an area freedom certificate, issued by an officer responsible for agriculture for the State or Territory of Australia where the plants or plant material were grown or sourced is currently in force certifying that part of the State or

Territory of Australia is known to be free from tomato-potato psyllid and Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum (also known as *Candidatus* Liberibacter psyllarous).

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the condition has been met.

or

(iii) The plants or plant material was grown, sourced, treated, inspected, labelled and certified in accordance with the conditions prescribed in an approved accreditation program, administered by the department responsible for agriculture in the affected State or Territory of Australia.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the condition has been met.

or

(iv) All solanaceous fruit in the consignment have been treated according to the following schedule:

(a) Treated with an insecticide effective against all life stages of the tomato-potato psyllid and registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) minor use or emergency permit), and

(b) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid, and

(c) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid;

or

(d) Fumigated by a licensed fumigator with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at the following pulp temperatures and rates for 2 hours:

10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m^3; or

11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m^3; or

16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m^3; or

21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m^3; and

(e) Packed in an approved manner to prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(v) All convolvulaceous tubers in the consignment have been treated according to the following schedule:

(a) The application of a treatment known to be effective against all life stages of the psyllid (e.g. the goods are subjected to pre-shipment fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 g/m^3 for 2 hours at 21°C at normal atmospheric pressure);

or

(b) Brushed or washed to remove soil; and

(c) Inspected and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(vi) All machinery and equipment used in the production of any plants or plant material has been treated according to the following schedule:

(a) Washed and cleaned free of plant material and soil with high pressure hot water to a temperature ≥70°C or treated with an insecticide registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved APVMA minor use or emergency permit); and

(b) Inspected and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid, plant material and soil.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

C. A person must not move the plants and plant material listed in section 2(e) of this movement control order into Queensland unless they have been treated according to the following schedule:

(i) Field packed fruits and vegetables (including broccoli, Brussels sprout, cauliflower (with protective outer leaves removed), corn, pea, grape, summer fruit, cherry, cucumber, zucchini, rockmelon, honeydew melon, watermelon) when treated in accordance with the following procedure (Note: Field packed leafy vegetables such as lettuce, cabbage and celery, or vegetables with the protective outer leaves still attached, are not permitted under this condition):

(a) Commercially sorted, graded and packed (including the removal of outer leaves and calyx); and

(b) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid; and

(c) Packed in secure conditions that prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid. Secure conditions means either packaging in unvented packages or sealed plastic sleeves or bags or shrink wrapped in palletised units.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(ii) Field packed leafy vegetables such as loose leaf lettuce, spinach, cabbage and celery, or vegetables with the protective outer leaves still attached when treated in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Commercially sorted, graded and packed; and

(b) Treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the adult life stage of the psyllid and registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid within 4 days of harvest at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved APVMA minor use or emergency permit); and

(c) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid; and

(d) Packed in secure conditions that prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid. Secure conditions means either packaging in unvented packages or sealed plastic sleeves or bags or shrink wrapped in palletised units.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(iii) Pack-house prepared fruit and vegetables (i.e. pome fruit, plum, summer fruit, cucumber and bean) without vegetative material attached when treated in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) free from vegetative matter including the calyx.

No certification is required.

or

(iv) Packing shed packed fruit and vegetables that have vegetative material attached (includes sweet corn, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and loose leaf lettuce) which have been treated in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Washed, for produce that is suitable for washing (acceptable washing methods include, hydro cooling, drenching and dipping); and

(b) Commercially sorted, graded and packed (including the removal of outer leaves), for produce that is not suitable for washing i.e. Cauliflower, sweet corn, etc; and

(c) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid; and

(d) Packed in secure conditions that prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid. Secure conditions means either packaging in unvented packages or sealed plastic sleeves or bags or shrink wrapped in palletised units.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(v) Nursery stock other than dormant plants when treated in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Treated with an insecticide regime that is effective against all life stages of tomato-potato psyllid and registered for the control of tomato-potato psyllid at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an approved APVMA minor use or emergency permit) not less than 72 hours prior to dispatch and

(b) Commercially sorted and packed; and

(c) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid; and

(d) Packed in secure conditions that prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid. Secure conditions means either packaging in unvented packages or sealed plastic sleeves or bags or shrink wrapped in palletised units.

(e) The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(vi) Dormant nursery stock when treated in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Plants are free of any green vegetative material including buds or leaves; and

(b) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(vii) Cut flowers when treated in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Fumigation with Ethyl Formate (Vapormate) or Methyl Bromide in accordance rates specified on the label registered by the APVMA or used under an approved minor or emergency use permit issued by the APVMA; and

(b) Commercially sorted and packed; and

(c) Packed in secure conditions that prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid. Secure conditions means either packaging in unvented packages or sealed plastic sleeves or bags or shrink wrapped in palletised units.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the conditions have been met.

or

(viii) Strawberry fruit when treated in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Commercially sorted and packed; and

(b) a 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of tomato-potato psyllid; and

(c) Packed in secure conditions that prevent infestation with tomato-potato psyllid. Secure conditions means either packaging in unvented packages or sealed plastic sleeves or bags or shrink wrapped in palletised units.

The carrier(s) must be accompanied by an acceptable biosecurity certificate under section 413 of the Act certifying that the condition has been met.

D. A person within the area to which this movement control order relates must allow an inspector appointed under the Act or a person under the direction of an inspector appointed under the Act:

(i) to inspect or test any tomato-potato psyllid or a tomato-potato psyllid carrier;
(ii) to treat or destroy any tomato-potato psyllid or a tomato-potato psyllid carrier; or
(iii) to clean or disinfect any place, including any structure or thing at a place.

5. Prohibited matter obligations

The tomato-potato psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli*) is listed as prohibited matter under Schedule 1 of the Act. It is an offence under the Act to deal with prohibited matter unless you have a prohibited matter permit.

The bacterium *Candidatus* Liberibacter psyllaurous (which can be carried on the tomato-potato psyllid and is also known as *Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum) is also listed as prohibited matter under Schedule 1 of the Act.

All persons have an obligation to be aware of and take steps to prevent prohibited matter from entering Queensland and if a person becomes aware of prohibited matter or believes, or ought to reasonably believe, that something is prohibited matter, they need to:

- report it to an inspector without delay (which may be done by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23), unless they are aware that it has already been reported; and
- must not take any action reasonably likely to exacerbate, and must take any action reasonably likely to minimise, the biosecurity risk posed by the prohibited matter.

Further information about prohibited matter is available on the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website (https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/biosecurity/about-biosecurity/biosecurity-act-2014/biosecurity-matter/prohibited-matter).

6. Period of the order

This movement control order takes effect when it is published on the department's website, and will stay in force for three months unless earlier revoked.

7. Revocation of previous movement control order

The movement control order – tomato-potato psyllid and carriers signed on 4 August 2017 is revoked.

8. Authorisation

Elizabeth Woods
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Signed

2 November 2017
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Date of Authorisation

Dr Elizabeth Woods
Director-General
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries