

**WORK PLAN FOR THE USDA
PRECLEARANCE
INSPECTION AND COLD
TREATMENT OF SOUTH
AFRICAN
CITRUS FRUIT DESIGNATED
FOR EXPORT TO THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA**

May 2008

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1 DEFINITIONS

1.1. Products to be exported to the United States:

Clementines (To include):	
Clementines	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Mandarines	<i>C. reticulata</i>
Satsuma	<i>C. unshiu</i>
Grapefruit	<i>C. paradisi</i>
Lemon	<i>C. limon</i>
Minneola	<i>C. paradisi x C. reticulata</i>
Sweet Oranges (To include):	
Navel orange	<i>C. sinensis</i>
Valencia orange	<i>C. sinensis</i>
(including Delta Seedless and Midknights)	

1.2 Pests and organisms of concern

The Appendix lists the pests and pathogens associated with the program

1.3 Participating organizations:

United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (USDA-APHIS)

South African Department of Agriculture, Directorate Agricultural Products Inspection Services and Directorate Plant Health (DoA)

Perishable Product Export Control Board (PPECB). Authorized by DoA to perform certain activities

Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust (DFPT). The Cooperator

1.4 Co-operative agreement

It is agreed that the DFPT will be responsible for signing the **COOPERATIVE TRUST FUND** agreement, and the DFPT undertakes to pay the costs involved for the USDA-APHIS pre-clearance inspection by signing an annual financial workplan.

2 USDA REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF EXPORTED PRODUCT

2.1. Code of federal regulations

Federal Register No. 319.56 (CFR 7 Part 319.56)

2.2. Conditions of entry

A phytosanitary certificate issued by the South African Department of Agriculture must accompany each shipment of citrus fruit. The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following Additional Declaration: *"The citrus fruit in this consignment was grown in and packed in South Africa in the Western Cape Province and in the Northern Cape Province in the districts of Hartswater and Warrenton."* and shipped from the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The designated citrus black spot free areas in the Western Cape of South Africa are as follows: the magisterial districts of Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Cape, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Goodwood, Grabouw, Heidelberg, Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuilsrivier, Ladismith, Malmesbury, Mitchell's Plain, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Paarl, Piketberg, Robertson, Somerset-West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Villiersdorp, Vredenburg, Wellington, Worcester and Wynberg. The designated citrus black spot free areas in the Northern Cape of South Africa are as follows: the magisterial districts of Hartswater and Warrenton. South African citrus is subject to product inspection by the USDA-APHIS.

Each shipment of citrus fruit will be subject to cold treatment in transit. (see Sec. 4.1)

All boxes must be marked in plain English with correct and accurate information including the following:

- Name and address of exporter
- Country of origin
- Registered code identifying pack house and the Production Unit Code (PUC)
- Count: indicating number of fruit in the box, and/or caliber, indicating approximate diameter of fruit
- Net weight in pounds or kilograms
- General description: variety and type of citrus fruit

All pallets must be accompanied by USDA official "Passed" labels on all four sides. These labels are issued and controlled by USDA-APHIS.

Required documents:

Container Shipment:

- Official Phytosanitary certificate
- Bill of lading
- PPQ Form 203 (Confirmation of inspection)
- Commercial invoice
- Certificate of calibration of temperature recording equipment
- Plan of location of temperature sensors
- Plan of location of containers
- Grower list per container
- Covering letter advising of the vessel, load port, date of sailing and discharge port
- Instructions to Master of M/V
- Precooling certificate

Break Bulk Shipment:

- Phytosanitary certificate issued by Department of Agriculture
- Bill of lading
- PPQ Form 203 (Confirmation of inspection)
- Commercial invoice
- Certificate of calibration of temperature recording equipment
- Plan of location of temperature sensors
- Grower list by hatch
- Covering letter advising of the vessel, load port, date of sailing and discharge port

- Instructions to Master of M/V
- Precooling certificate

3 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 USDA-APHIS

APHIS Pretoria will provide an accounting of funds deposited by the Cooperator at the end of each fiscal year and a final accounting upon termination or expiration of the agreement. Any funds that are not obligated at the conclusion of any fiscal year may be utilized during the ensuing fiscal year in a continuation of the inspection services in the event of renewal of this agreement. Any non-obligated funds remaining in the account, upon termination or expiration of this agreement, shall be returned to the Cooperator.

APHIS will provide adequate personnel to conduct the required inspections.

3.2 Government agency (DoA)

DoA, in cooperation with USDA-APHIS is responsible for all phytosanitary inspections. USDA/DoA will forward all interception data to the USDA-APHIS National Identification Services, Riverdale, MD, Permits and Risk Assessment Support Staff, Riverdale, MD and USDA-APHIS Pretoria, South Africa.

DoA in cooperation with USDA-APHIS will monitor all orchards, pack houses and inspection depots.

DoA is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

DoA will register all production units (PUC's) and pack houses (PHC's).

DoA is responsible for scheduling all inspections.

DoA is responsible for identification of all insect pests and diseases.

DoA is responsible for developing and maintaining all program records and statistics.

3.3 The Cooperator (DFPT)

The Cooperator shall pay 100% of the cost of the preclearance program.

The Cooperator is responsible for providing logistical support for USDA-APHIS FSN and TDY personnel and for making arrangements for suitable accommodations for the TDY officers.

The Cooperator shall assure that all exporters/producers are aware of and adhere to the provisions of the Work Plan and the GAP.

3.4 Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)

PPECB is responsible for the selection and monitoring of the biometric sampling and initiation of the cold chain.

PPECB is responsible for quality inspections and for safeguarding activities in the pack houses.

4 TREATMENT

4.1 Type of treatment required

Citrus fruits will be cold treated at 31 degrees F (minus 0.55 C) or below for 24 days.

Fruits will be subject to a three-day pre-cooling period to assure that they are chilled to the proper temperature before the mandatory cold treatment is initiated.

4.2 Equipment certification requirement

Vessels and containers to be used will be USDA-APHIS approved and have valid USDA-APHIS certificates of approval. List of USDA-APHIS approved vessels and containers can be found on the following web site: www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/vessellist-external.html

Calibration of the temperature monitoring devices and temperature recording equipment will be done by USDA-APHIS authorized PPECB personnel according to the agreed USDA-APHIS and PPECB requirements.

4.3 Monitoring

Vessels will be USDA-APHIS registered and will have the minimum number of sensors required to monitor air and fruit temperatures.

USDA-APHIS officers will ensure that all documentation is in order and that container seals have not been broken.

At the Port of Entry, USDA-APHIS will examine and verify the cold treatment log.

5 SAFEGUARDS

5.1 Good Agricultural Practices

All pack houses and growers (PUC's) must comply with the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) protocol.

5.2 Pack house procedures

All pack houses must be registered by DoA. DoA and USDA-APHIS will conduct random certification inspections on pack houses prior to the beginning of the season.

The pack house manager shall be responsible for assuring that the packing, inspection, working environment, cold storage and general storage facilities are sanitary and free from culls and debris.

Pack houses must be equipped with insect traps for specific regulated pests. These traps are monitored on a regular schedule and records must be kept on insects retrieved from these traps.

Pack houses must take precautions to exclude insect pests. Such precautions shall include the use of plastic curtains or double doors with air locks on bay doors.

Empty cartons, wooden pallets and packing material must be safeguarded from hitchhiking pests. Areas where cartons are assembled must also be safeguarded from hitchhiking pests.

5.3 Other considerations

USDA-APHIS will modify entry requirements on an emergency basis if unacceptably high incidences of regulated insect pest interceptions are recorded during the season.

The GAP will be reviewed periodically to evaluate the efficacy of the prescribed measures to reduce pest load. Upon agreement between USDA and DoA, additional measures may be required and existing measures revised.

6 INSPECTION

6.1 General requirements

Fruits in the queue for inspection must be safeguarded using techniques such as shrink-wrapping of pallets and using insect proof mesh screens in holding areas.

Fruits for inspection should be as close to room temperature as practicable.

No fruits will be inspected in plastic bags.

USDA-APHIS/DoA will monitor sampling and conduct safeguarding activities.

Inspections will be conducted only at DoA approved depots

Fruit presented for inspection must be approved for quality by PPECB.

USDA "Passed" labels must be attached to pallets of approved (passed) fruit on at least two sides, one of which must be a long side.

Fruits rejected for phytosanitary reasons may not be repacked and re-submitted for inspection for the USA market. If a previously rejected consignment is found to have been repacked and re-submitted for inspection, the offending exporter, grower and packhouse will be immediately suspended.

Consignments rejected for improper sampling may be re-submitted for inspection. DoA/APHIS will draw a random sample consisting of the appropriate number of boxes, from the popular count from the main consignment at the inspection depot.

Fruits must be packed only in new, clean boxes. These boxes must be marked with correct and accurate information. Reuse of boxes is prohibited.

Sample boxes must accompany the main consignment to the inspection depot. Any consignment arriving at the inspection depot without sample boxes will be rejected.

Once the pallets are inspected and passed, they cannot be broken down or reconfigured.

High Cube Pallets

High cube pallets are used to reduce unused space at the top of shipping containers. To utilize the unused space, three pallets are broken down and their cartons added to the 20 pallets used to fill a 40-foot container. These 20 oversized pallets must be re-strapped. The few loose cartons remaining from the three broken down pallets must be labeled with USDA "Passed" stickers. The APHIS PPQ Form 203 should indicate the total number of cartons in the consignment.

High cube pallets must be submitted for inspection as high cube.

6.2 Minimum consignment size

For clementine, mandarin, satsuma, minneola, and lemon – 10 pallets (1400 cartons)
For sweet orange (including navel and valencia) – 18 pallets (1260 cartons)

6.3 Sampling

6.3.1 Sampling rate

A **biometric sampling procedure** has been established that provides a 95% confidence level when an infestation level of 4% or higher is present when 6% of the consignment is sampled and inspected.

Incorrect sampling will result in rejection of the consignment.

Principals:

- > Sample must be collected from the most popular count (see 6.3.6)
- > If the popular count is packed in multiple sized packaging, then samples

- must be pulled from each of those packaging sizes.
- > Although clumps of samples can be packed into a single larger carton, the sample must remain in its original packaging.
 - > A consignment cannot exceed a total of 3920 primary sample units (PSU). In other words, a consignment cannot exceed 3920 cartons of 15 kg cartons of sweet oranges; and a consignment cannot exceed 11,760 cartons of 2.3 kg of clementines.

Selection of Primary Sample Units from various size cartons

Sweet Oranges:

Package Size	Clumping of units in inspection sample	Inspection sample (>800 carton consignments)	Comments
15 kg	1 x 15 kg carton (1 carton = 1 PSU)	75 x 1 x 15 carton	
Other sizes *	15 kg / A kg = B	75 x B x A kg carton	At each sampling interval, B cartons will be drawn as a single PSU **
Example: 5 kg	15 kg / 5 kg = 3 (3 cartons = 1 PSU)	75 x 3 x 5 kg carton	

A = carton size

B = number of cartons that comprise a Primary Sample Unit (PSU)

* = other sizes can be either in bags or cartons

** = each sample clump (PSU) can be packed in a 15 kg carton, but each unit must remain in the original packaging

Clementines:

Package Size	Clumping of units in inspection sample	Inspection sample (>800 carton consignments)	Comments
15 kg	1	75 x 1 x 15 kg carton	
10 kg	1	75 x 1 x 10 kg carton	
2.3 kg	3	75 x 3 x 2.3 kg carton	At each sampling interval, 3 cartons will be drawn as a single PSU **
Other sizes *	6.9 kg / A kg = B	75 x B x A kg carton	At each sampling interval, B cartons will be drawn as a single PSU **
Example: 4 kg	6.9 kg / 4 = 1.72 (round up to 2)	75 x 2 x 4 kg carton	

A = carton size

B = number of cartons that comprise a Primary Sample Unit (PSU)

* = to ensure sampling intensity equivalent to the minimum calculated for the 2.3 kg

** = each sample clump (PSU) can be packaged in a 15 kg carton, but each unit must remain in the original packaging

The sample carton should be numbered as each is selected. The number should reflect the sample interval.

If industry is estimating the shipment size, the selected interval may produce either a smaller or larger sample than required. For example:

- A. If at the conclusion of the production run, too few cartons have been submitted, additional cartons should be selected from the shipment. No more than one sample box should be selected from a pallet. These should be marked with some distinguishing mark such as a double X (eg. **XX**).
 - a. If for instance, the required sample size is 75 cartons, and at the conclusion of the production run only 72 cartons have been selected, three additional cartons must be pulled from three of the pallets to complete the sample. These three cartons should be

marked appropriately (as with **XX**) and added to the sample and re-incorporated into their original pallets after inspection.

- B. If during the production run of a consignment of over 800 cartons, the number of sample cartons pulled exceeds the maximum of 75, continue to extract samples using the selected sampling interval until the production run is completed.
 - a. For example, if the required sample size is 75 but 82 cartons are selected, **all 82 cartons will be submitted for inspection but only 75 of the cartons will be inspected.**

After the sample cartons are selected, they are not to be opened without the presence of a plant health official (USDA and/or DoA).

6.3.2 Selection procedure for consignments that are **HOMOGENOUS (only one producer, one cultivar)**

- A. Establish the inspection unit (consignment size) eg. 6000 cartons.
- B. Divide the inspection unit size by the biometric sample size: $6000/75 = 80$ (this is the sampling interval).
- C. Randomly select a number between 1 and 80, eg. 10. This is the **first carton** to be selected for inspection.
- D. To determine the **second carton**, add the sampling interval (80) to the first carton number (10): $80+10 = 90$; 90 is the number of the second carton.
- E. To determine the **third carton** add the sampling interval (80) to the second carton number (90): $80+90 = 170$; 170 is the number of the third carton.
- F. Continue the process until the biometric sample size is reached (in this case, 75 cartons).

6.3.3 Selection procedure for consignments consisting of fruit from two or more different cultivars

A consignment of two or more different cultivars is sampled as a single unit. If a rejection occurs in any of the cultivars, the **entire** consignment is rejected.

6.3.4 Selection procedure for consignments consisting of fruit from two or more producers

The number of pallets presented by any one producer, in relation to the number presented by the other producers contributing to the consignment, will determine the number of sample cartons to be drawn from each producer.

Example:

Three producers contribute to a consignment totaling 3,200 cartons. Biometric sample size = 75 cartons.

<u>Producer</u>	<u>Inspection Unit Size</u>	<u>Biometric Sample Size</u>
1	10 pallets: 1600 cartons	$1600/3,200 \times 75 = 37.5$ round to 37
2	5 pallets: 800 cartons	$800/3,200 \times 75 = 18.75$ round to 19
3	5 pallets: 800 cartons	$800/3,200 \times 75 = 18.75$ round to 19

37 cartons will be sampled from producer #1, and 19 cartons each from producers #2 and #3.

Procedure:

1. Divide the inspectional unit size (3,200) by the biometric sample size (75): $3,200/75 = 42.66 = 42$ (always round down). This is the sampling interval.
2. Select a number between 1 and 42, eg 10. This is the **first sample carton**.
3. Add the sampling interval (42) to the first carton (10) = 52. This is the **Second sample carton**.
4. **Third sample carton** = $42 + 52 = 94$.
5. Continue until appropriate amount of sample cartons are drawn.

Rejection from one producer will result in rejection of the entire consignment but the "strike" will only be against the offending producer.

6.3.5 Sample selection procedure for organic citrus

A normal biometric sample will be drawn but instead of one carton being pulled, two cartons will be selected. One carton will be reserved for the USDA preclearance inspection and the next consecutive carton will be pulled for a separate DoA inspection. For example, if cartons selected for biometric sample area 10, 20, 30, etc, then cartons 11, 21, 31, etc will also be pulled.

DoA will inspect the duplicate set at the inspection depot. If the sample is rejected, the entire consignment fails and will automatically be eliminated from the program. This data will not be used for calculation of the running average. If the sample passes, then the USDA sample will be sent forward for preclearance inspection.

6.3.6 Popular count sampling

Most shipments will be composed of fruits of different sizes (eg. small, medium, large). Popular count refers to the size which comprises the bulk of the consignment. For instance if 60% of the consignment consist of medium sized fruit, 30% consist of small fruit and 10% consist of large fruit, the popular count will be medium size fruit. The sampling can then be based on medium size fruit.

Example: single producer consignment

<u>Size</u>	<u>Number of Cartons</u>
Small	600 (popular count)
Medium	300
Large	300
Total	1200

Biometric Sampling Calculations

Step 1. 1,200 cartons in consignment is greater than 800 cartons thus 75 cartons required

Step 2. $600 \div 75 = 8$, thus 8 is the sampling interval

Example: multiple producer consignment

	Size	Number of Cartons	Biometric Sample Size
n Producer #1 e r	Small	600 Popular count	
	Medium	300	
	Large	300	
1 v a l	Total	1200	$1200 \div 4800 \times 75 = 18.75$ round to 18
Producer #2 f o	Small	300	
	Medium	600 Popular count	
	Large	300	
2 r	Total	1200	Same as above
P Producer #3 o d	Small	600	
	Medium	1200 Popular count	
	Large	600	
3 u c	Total	2400	$2400 \div 4800 \times 75 = 37.5$ round to 37
Total consignment		4800	Total sample 75

Interval for Producers 1 and 2: $600/18 = 33$
Interval for Producer 3: $1200/37 = 32$

In multiple producer consignments, rejection from one producer will result in rejection of the entire consignment but the "strike" will only be against the offending producer.

Sample selection by popular count is not a requirement.

6.4 Running average

A 21 day (inspection days) running average will be kept for the Western Cape Province.
A 12 day (inspection days) running average will be kept for the Northern Cape Province.

At least 20 and 21 consignments must be presented for inspection during the given timeframe for the Northern Cape and Western Cape respectively.

Rejections for incorrect sampling will not be used in calculating the running average.

If the rejection rate reaches 20%, immediate fumigation or cessation of **all** further or future shipments will be implemented. All consignments that have been passed up to that point, whether in storage or on the water, remain approved for export.

Results can be viewed at:

1. www.nda.agric.za
2. Click Regulatory and Other Services
3. Click National Plant Protection Organization
4. Click Plant Health
5. Click Import / Export Programmes
6. Click Running Average for deciduous and citrus fruit export to the USA

6.5 Location of inspections

6.5.1 Pre-harvest

DoA in conjunction with USDA-APHIS will monitor the orchards and pack houses during the growing season for GAP compliance.

DoA will assure that GAP procedures are being implemented.

6.5.2 Post-harvest

Fruit inspections will take place only at inspection depots that have been registered and approved by DoA. Criteria for inspection depots can be found on the DoA website website.

Suitable lighting and inspection tables are required for all inspection depots. Inspection tables will have white work surfaces.

6.5.2.1 FPT Inspection Depot at the Port of Cape Town

Under the following conditions, FPT must utilize both USDA inspection rooms:

If more than 10-12 consignments of navels are to be inspected.

If more than 12 consignments of clementines are to be inspected.

6.6 Responsibilities of the USDA-APHIS inspector

The USDA-APHIS inspector will perform all required phytosanitary inspections in cooperation with DoA inspectors.

The USDA-APHIS inspector will perform safeguarding activities at pack houses and inspection depots as necessary and will report any discrepancies or violations to the Area Director.

The USDA-APHIS inspector will verify all required documents before signing the PPQ Form 203.

The USDA-APHIS inspector will complete the PPQ Daily Report in a timely manner and forward it to the Pretoria Office.

The USDA-APHIS inspector in conjunction with DoA will verify that the cold chain has been properly initiated.

The USDA-APHIS inspector will keep track of all interceptions made during the TDY assignment and forward the required PPQ 309 forms to the Pretoria Office as well as to Riverdale. All pests intercepted during inspections should be forwarded to the host country identifier for identification.

7 STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Rejected fruit must be kept separate from other consignments.

Precleared fruit will be clearly marked and stored at least 1 m from other fruit at the pack houses.

Precleared fruit will be kept in dedicated storage rooms at the Port facility.

Storage rooms for precleared fruit must be insect proof and free of debris and culls.

8 SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Safeguards

All fruit will be shipped in conventional refrigerated vessels that are USDA-APHIS approved, or in USDA-APHIS approved containers.

All shipping containers will be free of soil and debris.

Preleared fruit will be transported either in enclosed trucks or under tarpaulin on flatbed trailers.

All wood packing material will be in compliance with IPPC ISPM 15 requirements.

8.2 Sealing requirements

Hatches and containers will be sealed with standard sealing wire and lead seals. The seals used on hatches of ships will be inscribed with the PPECB cold chain logo. Seals used for containers are inscribed with serial numbers. These seals may only be broken in the presence of a USDA-APHIS officer.

9 VIOLATIONS/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

9.1 Program violations, first warning (action)

Failure of the producer/exporter/pack house to comply with any of the above provisions will result in DoA implementing corrective actions beginning with verbal discussion with all parties to seek clarification of the issue(s), followed, if necessary, by formal written notification detailing the extent of the violation and the required corrective actions.

Rejection of a consignment presented for inspection will be considered as a first warning action.

9.2 Program violations, second warning (action)

Formal written notification from DoA detailing the extent of the violation and actions required. Failure to resolve issues identified may lead to suspension.

The second rejection of a consignment will be considered as a second warning action.

9.3 “Strike” system

Each grower or a designated orchard within a farm is assigned a production unit code (PUC). A rejected consignment from a PUC is considered a “strike”.

Western Cape - A PUC (which includes all citrus types) will immediately be suspended from the program for the duration of the season if TWO consignments presented for inspection are rejected.

Northern Cape – A PUC will be immediately suspended from the program for the duration of the season if THREE consignments presented for inspection are rejected.

Rejections for phytosanitary reasons (quarantine pests and diseases, soil) will result in a “strike” against the PUC.

Rejections for program violations (dirty or re-used boxes, improper sampling, improper storage, consignments arriving without sample boxes) will NOT be counted as “strikes”.

It is the industry’s responsibility to keep track of the “strikes” and DoA’s responsibility to manage the situation and communicate this information to the USDA-APHIS Area Director.

9.4 Program reinstatement

In order for a suspended producer/exporter/pack house to be reinstated for the next export season, it must provide documentation of the corrective actions taken to DoA. DoA and USDA-APHIS will conduct field and pack house inspections at PUC’s suspended during the previous season to assure compliance with the GAP. DoA will determine reinstatement based upon compliance with program requirements.

10 REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF USDA DESTINED ORCHARDS

Only orchards of packers approved by USDA/DoA will be eligible.

DoA is responsible for the registration of all orchards (PUC).

All orchards (PUC) must document compliance with the GAP. Such documentation will be available for examination by DoA and USDA-APHIS.

Orchards will be identified on cards affixed to the side of each bulk bin of fruit packed. Information required on the card shall include: orchard name and number, cultivar name and date picked.

APPENDIX

PESTS AND PATHOGENS AND APPROPRIATE QUARANTINE ACTIONS

Insecta

Acantholepis capensis Mayr (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Acropex sp - **ACTION required**
Agrius convolvuli (L.) (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae)
Agrotis segetum (Denis & Schiffermuller)(Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Aleurocanthus sp. near *hansfordi* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae)
Aleurocanthus spiniferus (Quaintance)(Homoptera: Aleyrodidae)
Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae)
Ancistrotermes latinotus (Holmg.) (Isoptera: Termitidae)
Anoplocnemis curvipes F. (Heteroptera: Coreidae)
Anoplolepis braunsi (Forel) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Anoplolepis custodiens (Smith) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Anoplolepis steingroeweri (Forel) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Antestiopsis variegata (Thunb.) (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae)
Antestiopsis variegata (Thunb.) (Geteroptera: Pentatomidae)
Apate indistincta Murray (Coleoptera: Bostrichidae)
Apate terebrans Pallas (Coleoptera: Bostrichidae)
Archips occidentalis (Walsingham) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)
Ascotis selenaria reciprocaria (Walker)(Lepidoptera: Geometridae)
Aulacaspis tubercularis Newstead (Homoptera: Diaspididae)
Bagrada hilaris (Burmeister) (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae)
Cacoecimorpha pronybana (Hubner)(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)
Calpe emarginata Feld. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Calpe provocans Walker (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Calpe triobliqua Saalm. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Camponotus rufoglaucus (Jerd.) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
C. cosyra (Walker) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
C. quinaria (Bezzi) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Ceroplastes rusci (L.) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Chrysomphalus pinnulifer (Maskell) (Homoptera: Diaspididae)
Cirphis leucosticha
Coccus viridis (Green) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Colasposoma fulgidum Lefevre (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)
Collembola - **ACTION required**
Conogryllus sp (Orthoptera: Gryllidae) – **ACTION required**
Crematogaster castanea Smith (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Crematogaster liengmei For. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Cribrolecanium andersoni (Newsted) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Cryptophlebia leucotreta (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*) – **ACTION required**
Delottococcus elizabethae – **ACTION required**
Dereodus recticollis Mohl. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)
Egybolis vaillantina Stoll (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Elateridae
Elatenidae: *Cardiophoninae* - **ACTION required**
Empoasca citrusa Theron (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)
Epichoristodes acerbella Walker (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Archipini) – **ACTION required**
Epignoma natelensis Dworakowska (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)
Ferrisia consobrina Williams & Watson (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae)
Gascardia brevicauda (Hall) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Gascardia destructor (Newstead) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Gonocephalum simplex (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)
Gryllidae bimaculatus (common cricket) (Orthoptera : Gryllidae) – **ACTION required**
Gryllus sp (Orthoptera: Gryllidae) – **ACTION required**

Helicoverpa armigera (Hubner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Holopterna vulga L. (Heteroptera: Coreidae)
Hypopholis sommeri Burmeister (Coleoptera: Melolonthidae)
Hypurus sp – **ACTION required**
Icerya seychellarum (Westwood) (Homoptera: Margarodidae)
Iridomyrmex humilis (Mayr) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Lema erythrodera – **ACTION required**
Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae – **ACTION required**
Leptoglossus membranaceus (F.) (Heteroptera: Coreidae)
Locustana paradalina (Walker) (Orthoptera: Acrididae)
Lygaeidae nysuis
Macchiademus diplopterus (Heteroptera : Lygaeidae).
Macrotermes natalensis (Hav.) (Isoptera: Termitidae)
Microtermes sp. (Isoptera: Termitidae)
Mocis frugalis (F.) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Myrmecaria natalensis eumenoides Gerst. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Nipaecoccus vastator (Maskell) (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae)
Lepidoptera: Noctuidae – **ACTION required**
Odontotermes latericius (Hav.) (Isoptera: Termitidae)
Othreis divitiosa Walker (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Othreis fullonica (L.) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Othreis materna L. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Papilio dardanus cenea Stoll (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)
Papilio demodocus Esper (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)
Papilio nireus lyaeus Dbl. (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)
Paracoccus burnerae (Brain) (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae)
Parlatoria ziziphi (Lucas) (Homoptera: Diaspididae)
Penthimiola bella (Stal) (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)
Periapion untiyruium
Pericyma atrifusca Hmps. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Pericyma mendax Walker (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Pericyma scandulata Feld. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Periapion untiyruium
Pheidole megacephala (F.) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Pheidole tenionodis Mayr (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Phlyctinus callosus Boheman (Coleoptera: Curulionidae)
Phyllocnistis citrella Stainton (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae)
Phymateus leprosus (F.) (Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidae)
Phygasia sp (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) – **ACTION required**
Plecoptera lamiata
Polyrachis schistacea (Gerstaecker) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Prays citri Milliere (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae)
Promeces linearis L. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)
Proscopocera sofala Distant (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)
Protostrophus avidus Marshall (Coleoptera: Curulionidae)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Green) (Homoptera: Diaspididae)
Pseudococcus sp (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) – **ACTION required**
Pterandrus rosa (Karsch) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Pulvinaria aethiopica (De Lotto) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Pyrilidae Grass moths Lepidoptera: Crambinae, - **ACTION required**
Saissetia somereni (Newstead) (Homoptera: Coccidae)
Salagena sp. (Lepidoptera: Metarbelidae)
Sciobius granosus Fahrer (Coleoptera: Curulionidae)
Scirtothrips aurantii Faure (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)
Scirtothrips auranti – **ACTION required**
Scoytidae : Ipinae: Xyleborini (Xyleborus) – **ACTION required**
Serodes partita (F.) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Spodoptera littoralis (Boisduval) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)
Syngrapha cicumflexa – **ACTION required**
Tapinoma arnoldi For. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Taeniothrips sp. (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)
Technomyrmex albipes (Smith) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)
Theronopus lobatus (Webb) (Homoptera: Coccidae)

Tortrix capensana (Walker) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)
Toxoptera citricida (Kirkaldy) (Homoptera: Aphididae)
Triosa erytrae (Del Guercio) (Homoptera: Psyllidae)
Zonocerus elegans (Thunberg) (Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidadae)

Acarina

Calcarus citrifolii Keifer (Eriophyidae)
Eutetranychus africanus (Klein) (Tetranychidae)
E. orientalis (Klein) (Tetranychidae)

Gastropoda

Achatina immaculata Lamarck (Achatinidae)
Helix aspera Mueller (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Helicidae)
Theba pisana (Mueller) (Gastropoda: Helicidae) – **ACTION required**
Urocyclus spp. (Urocyclidae)

Pathogens

Citrus greening bacterium *Liberobacter africanum* (proposed name)
Guignardia citricarpa Kiely

