



Queensland

Plant Protection Act 1989

Plant Protection Regulation 2002

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This regulation is reprinted as at 13 May 2005. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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Revised edition indicates further material has affected existing material. For example—

- a correction
- a retrospective provision
- other relevant information.



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Plant Protection Regulation 2002

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 13 May 2005]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Plant Protection Regulation 2002*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 September 2002.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 13 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Prescribed pests and notifiable pests

4 Prescription of pests

Each organism, virus, viroid, disorder, condition or cause of specified symptoms in plants mentioned in schedule 1 is prescribed for section 4(1)¹ of the Act.

¹ Section 4 (Pest declarations) of the Act

5 References to prescribed pests

- (1) If a prescribed pest has a life cycle, a reference in this regulation to the pest includes a reference to the pest at each stage of the pest's life cycle.

Examples of stages of the pest's life cycle—

Egg, larva, pupa, adult.

- (2) If schedule 1 states an abbreviated or common name for a prescribed pest, the body of this regulation refers to the pest by that name.

6 Notifiable pests

Each pest mentioned in schedule 2 is declared to be a notifiable pest for section 12(1)² of the Act.

Part 3 General offences

7 Sale of infested plant prohibited

A person must not, in trade or commerce, sell or dispose of, or possess for sale, a plant the person knows is, or reasonably believes may be, infested with a prescribed pest.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

8 Labelling for introduction

A person must not possess a plant introduced into Queensland in trade or commerce unless—

- (a) the plant is identified as to the place where it was grown or despatched; and
- (b) if the plant is in a package, a clear and legible description of the contents of the package is clearly

² Section 12 (Notification of pests) of the Act

marked on the package together with the name and address of both the sender and the recipient.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

9 Certification of disinfection

- (1) If an inspector gives a direction under section 13³ of the Act to a person to disinfect a plant, the person must disinfect the plant within 72 hours before introducing or moving the plant.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) If the plant is disinfested under the inspector's direction, the inspector must, if the recipient of the plant requests, give the recipient a certificate to that effect.

10 Plant to be repacked if certificate given

A person must, within 24 hours of receiving a certificate issued under section 9, repack and remove the plant from the place of treatment.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

11 Graft union

A person must not sell a grafted citrus fruit tree unless it is of upright growth with the stock-scion union at least 100mm above the point where the first lateral root branches from the main stem.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 4 Bactrocera philippinensis

12 Definitions for pt 4

In this part—

3 Section 13 (Special powers in relation to specific pest infestations) of the Act

approved person means—

- (a) a person approved by the chief executive; or
- (b) an inspector of the department of the Northern Territory that deals with matters relating to agriculture in the Northern Territory.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 13.

13 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for *bactrocera philippinensis*.

14 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction of *bactrocera philippinensis* into Queensland.

15 Bactrocera philippinensis and infested plant

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—

- (a) *bactrocera philippinensis*; or
- (b) a plant infested with *bactrocera philippinensis*.

16 Restriction on introducing fruit

- (1) A person must not introduce into Queensland fruit grown in, or despatched from, the area within 50km of the place in the Northern Territory, situated at latitude 12°24'20" south and longitude 130°55'7" east.⁴
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to fruit—
 - (a) for which an inspector's approval has been given; or
 - (b) that complies with subsections (3) and (4).

⁴ Latitude 12°24'20" south, longitude 130°55'7" east is near Darwin.

- (3) The fruit is of a species and cultivar approved by the chief executive or an inspector as a non-host of *Bactrocera philippinensis*.
- (4) The fruit is—
 - (a) accompanied by a certificate for the fruit issued by an approved person stating the fruit has been treated in an approved way, including, for example, that the fruit has been sorted to meet an approved non-host condition; and
 - (b) packed in a container marked with the following—
 - (i) the words ‘Treated for fruit fly’ or ‘TF/FF’;
 - (ii) the day the fruit was treated;
 - (iii) the name and postal address of the person carrying on the business that treated the fruit.
- (5) For subsection (4)(b), the marking on the container must be—
 - (a) in clearly legible letters of at least 5mm high; and
 - (b) indelible; and
 - (c) in a position on the outside of the container so the marking can be clearly seen.

Part 5 Banana pests

Division 1 Preliminary

17 Definitions for pt 5

In this part—

banana plant—

- (a) generally, means a plant of the genera *Musa* or *Ensete*; and
- (b) for division 3, see also section 20.

banana plant pest see section 25.

ground cover vegetation means any low spreading plant that covers the soil and retards movement of soil.

pest banana plant means a plant of the genera—

- (a) *Musa* spp., other than—
 - (i) a plant that produces edible fruit; or
 - (ii) an indigenous plant that is not a volunteer plant.
- (b) *Ensete* spp.

pest quarantine area means each of the pest quarantine areas declared under section 18.

pest site see section 25.

treatment method A see schedule 5, item 1.

treatment method B see schedule 5, item 2.

treatment method C see schedule 5, item 3.

treatment method D see schedule 5, item 4.

Division 2 Pest quarantine areas and objects of quarantine

18 Declaration of pest quarantine areas

- (1) Each area described in schedule 3 is declared to be a pest quarantine area for pests of banana plants.⁵
- (2) Attachment 1 to this regulation shows the approximate location of each pest quarantine area.
- (3) The attachment—
 - (a) does not form part of this regulation; and

5 Maps of the quarantine areas are available for inspection at the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane and at the following places—

- (a) Maroochy Horticultural Research Station at Mayers Road, Nambour;
- (b) Centre for Wet Tropics Research at South Johnstone Road, South Johnstone;
- (c) the department's regional office at 21 Redden Street, Cairns.

- (b) must be revised if the area of a pest quarantine area is amended.
- (4) The revision must be made when the pest quarantine area is amended.

19 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine for each pest quarantine area are—

- (a) to prevent the introduction into Queensland of pests that infest banana plants; and
- (b) to prevent the spread of the pests in Queensland; and
- (c) to prevent, control or remove pest infestations of banana plants in the pest quarantine area.

Division 3 General pest control measures

20 Definition for div 3

In this division—

banana plant does not include the fruit of the plant.

21 Restriction on introducing banana plants

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce a banana plant into Queensland unless the plant—
 - (a) is a banana plantlet; and
 - (b) is in a sealed pest-proof container; and
 - (c) is accompanied by—
 - (i) a QBAN certificate for the plant; or
 - (ii) an inspector's certificate stating the plant may be introduced; and
 - (d) is transported in a way that prevents infestation by a banana plant pest.

(2) In this section—

banana plantlet means a banana plant that—

- (a) has been grown in a QBAN facility; and
- (b) is in a tissue culture medium in a closed container.

QBAN certificate means a document that—

- (a) is given by a QBAN facility for a plant; and
- (b) states the plant has been tested and found to be free of each of the following viruses—
 - (i) banana bunchy top;
 - (ii) banana streak;
 - (iii) cucumber mosaic.

QBAN facility means a banana plant nursery or other place approved by the Banana Industry Protection Board under the *Banana Industry Protection Act 1989* to give a QBAN certificate.

22 Restriction on moving banana plants

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move a banana plant—

- (a) into a pest quarantine area; or
- (b) from a parcel of land in a pest quarantine area to another parcel of land in the area; or
- (c) out of a pest quarantine area.

23 Restriction on moving soil, appliances and other things

(1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move soil on which a banana plant has been growing or an appliance or other thing that has been in contact with an infested plant or soil on which an infested plant has been growing—

- (a) into a pest quarantine area; or

- (b) from a parcel of land in a pest quarantine area to another parcel of land in the area; or
 - (c) out of a pest quarantine area.
- (2) In this section—

infested plant means a banana plant infested with 1 or more of the following—

- (a) bacterial wilt of banana, also known as—
 - (i) banana blood disease; or
 - (ii) banana bugtok disease; or
 - (iii) banana moko disease;
- (b) fusarial wilt of banana, also known as banana Panama disease;
- (c) leaf spot of banana, also known as banana black Sigatoka disease.

other thing includes clothing, footwear, packaging material and banana bunch covers, but does not include fruit of a banana plant.

24 Restriction on planting and cultivating banana plants

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval—
 - (a) plant a banana plant in a pest quarantine area; or
 - (b) cultivate a banana plant in a pest quarantine area.
- (2) However, a person may plant or cultivate a banana cultivar mentioned in schedule 4, parts 1 or 2, if the cultivar is planted and cultivated in—
 - (a) a pest quarantine area for the part of the schedule in which the cultivar is in; and
 - (b) a residential plantation.
- (3) An inspector may give an approval to plant or cultivate a pest banana plant only if satisfied the planting and cultivation are to be carried out—
 - (a) for research or educational purposes; and
 - (b) in a way that is not likely to spread the plant's seed.

(4) In this section—

residential plantation means a group of no more than 10 banana plants or 30 pseudostems that are not cultivated for sale.

Division 4 Pest control measures for movement of fruit

25 Definitions for div 4

In this division—

banana plant pest means the following pests—

- (a) bacterial wilt of banana, also known as—
 - (i) banana blood disease; or
 - (ii) banana bugtok disease; or
 - (iii) banana moko disease;
- (b) banana black Sigatoka disease.

pest site means an area within approximately 50km of a place where a banana plant pest has been found.

26 Declaration of pest area

- (1) If the chief executive considers it necessary to prevent a banana plant pest spreading in Queensland, the chief executive may—
 - (a) declare an area in a pest quarantine area to be a pest area; and
 - (b) define the boundaries of the area so declared.
- (2) The chief executive must give notice of the declaration—
 - (a) in a newspaper, if any, published at least 5 days in any week, and circulating generally throughout the locality in which the pest area is situated; or

- (b) in another newspaper published in Brisbane and circulating generally throughout Queensland.⁶
- (3) The notice must state the following—
 - (a) that an area has been declared to be a pest area;
 - (b) the location and boundaries of the area;
 - (c) where a map showing the boundaries of the area is available for public inspection;
 - (d) the restrictions on movement of fruit of a banana plant growing in the pest area.

27 Restriction on moving fruit

- (1) This section applies to fruit of a banana plant growing in a pest site if—
 - (a) the chief executive declares the pest site to be a pest area under section 26; and
 - (b) the person moves the fruit—
 - (i) out of the pest area; or
 - (ii) from a parcel of land in the pest area to another parcel of land in the area.
- (2) The person must not, without an inspector's approval, move the fruit unless the person moves the fruit in a way that complies with the restrictions on movement of fruit stated in the declaration.

⁶ A copy of the notice may be inspected on the department's website at <www.dpi.qld.gov.au>.

Division 5 Other pest control measures

Subdivision 1 Treatment methods for banana plants

28 Treatment methods

Treatment methods A, B, C and D for treating banana plants under this part are described in schedule 5, items 1 to 4.

Subdivision 2 Notifiable pests

29 Bacterial wilt of banana

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area if a banana plant is growing on the land in a pest site.
- (2) Unless the owner has an inspector's approval stating the plant does not have to be treated under this section, the owner must—
 - (a) treat the plant using treatment method B or C; and
 - (b) fence off the pest site from other banana plants.
- (3) The owner must—
 - (a) treat the plant and fence off the pest site within 1 day after becoming aware the pest has been found; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable after the day the plant is treated, plant and grow ground cover vegetation on the pest site.
- (4) The owner must not, without an inspector's approval, plant a banana plant on the pest site.
- (5) The owner must grow the ground cover vegetation on the pest site unless the owner has an inspector's approval stating the vegetation need not be grown on the site.
- (6) In this section—

pest site means an area within 20m of a place where bacterial wilt of banana, also known as the following, has been found—

- (a) banana blood disease;
- (b) banana bugtok disease;
- (c) banana moko disease.

30 Banana black Sigatoka disease

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area who grows a banana plant on the land within 500m of a place where banana black Sigatoka disease has been found.
- (2) Unless the owner has an inspector's approval stating the plant does not have to be treated under this section, the owner must—
 - (a) treat the plant's leaf tissue that is dead or not green in colour by—
 - (i) burning it; or
 - (ii) burying it under at least 60cm of soil; and
 - (b) treat the plant using treatment method B, C or D.
- (3) The owner must—
 - (a) treat the leaf tissue mentioned in subsection (2)(a) within 1 day after an inspector gives the owner a direction to treat the leaf tissue; and
 - (b) treat the plant within 3 days after an inspector gives the owner a direction to treat the plant.
- (4) In this section—

banana plant does not include a banana black Sigatoka resistant cultivar mentioned in schedule 6.

31 Banana bract mosaic and banana bunchy top

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area who grows a banana plant on the land within 20m of a place where the following viruses have been found—
 - (a) banana bract mosaic;
 - (b) banana bunchy top.

- (2) Unless the owner has an inspector's approval stating the plant does not have to be treated under this section, the owner must—
 - (a) spray the plant with dieseline or kerosene; and
 - (b) treat it using treatment method A or B.
- (3) The owner must spray and treat the plant within 1 day after becoming aware the virus has been found.

32 Fusarial wilt of banana, also known as banana Panama disease

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area if—
 - (a) the owner is growing a banana plant on the land; and
 - (b) the plant is infested with banana Panama disease.
- (2) Unless the owner has an inspector's approval stating the plant does not have to be treated under this section, the owner must—
 - (a) treat the plant using treatment method B or C; and
 - (b) fence off the pest site from other banana plants.
- (3) The owner must—
 - (a) treat the plant and fence off the pest site within 7 days after becoming aware the plant is infested; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable after treating the plant, plant and grow ground cover vegetation on the pest site.
- (4) The owner must not, without an inspector's approval, plant a banana plant on the pest site for at least 5 years after the day the plant is treated.
- (5) The owner must grow the ground cover vegetation for at least 5 years after the day the plant is treated unless the owner has an inspector's approval to plant a banana plant on the pest site.
- (6) In this section—

pest site means the area within 5m of a plant infested with banana Panama disease.

33 Pest banana plants

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area if a pest banana plant is growing on the land.
- (2) Unless the owner has an inspector's approval to grow the plant, the owner must, within 1 day after becoming aware the plant is on the land—
 - (a) collect and burn the fruit and seeds of the plant; and
 - (b) inject the plant's pseudostem at a height of 30cm above the ground with—
 - (i) 15 ml of a 1% solution of 2,4-D; or
 - (ii) 15 ml of a 3.6% solution of glyphosate.

Subdivision 3 Other pests**34 Banana yellow Sigatoka and leaf speckle**

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area if—
 - (a) the owner grows a banana plant on the land; and
 - (b) there is an infested leaf on the plant.
- (2) Unless the owner has an inspector's approval stating the plant does not have to be treated under this section, the owner must treat each infested leaf by—
 - (a) removing it from the plant; and
 - (b) leaving it to rot on the surface of the soil.
- (3) The owner must treat each infested leaf within 7 days after the owner becomes aware it is an infested leaf.
- (4) In this section—

infested leaf means a banana plant leaf that is infested with the banana yellow Sigatoka pest or banana leaf speckle pest and the visible symptoms of the infestation of either or both of the pests are showing—

- (a) if the banana plant is grown on land in the northern pest quarantine area⁷—on more than 5% of the leaf; or
- (b) if the banana plant is grown on land in any other pest quarantine area—
 - (i) at any time between 1 November and 31 May—on more than 15% of the leaf; or
 - (ii) at any time between 1 June and 31 October—on more than 30% of the leaf.

Subdivision 4 Volunteer plants

35 Treating volunteer plants

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area if a volunteer plant that is a banana plant is growing on the land.
- (2) The owner must, within 5 days after becoming aware the plant is on the land, treat it using treatment method A, B or C.

Subdivision 5 Regrowth and weeds

36 Treating regrowth

- (1) If a person treats a banana plant under section 29, 32 or 33,⁸ the person must treat any regrowth of the plant by spraying it with a 0.2% solution of 2,4-D.
- (2) If a person treats a banana plant under section 30, 31 or 35,⁹ the person must treat any regrowth of the plant by—

7 See schedule 3 (Pest quarantine areas for pests of banana plants), section 3 (Northern pest quarantine area).

8 Section 29 (Bacterial wilt of banana), 32 (Fusarial wilt of banana, also known as banana Panama disease) or 33 (Pest banana plants)

9 Section 30 (Banana black Sigatoka disease), 31 (Banana bract mosaic and banana bunchy top) or 35 (Treating volunteer plants)

- (a) removing the regrowth from the soil and cutting it into pieces no more than 5cm in diameter; or
 - (b) spraying it with a 0.2% solution of 2,4-D.
- (3) The person must treat the regrowth as soon as practicable after becoming aware of it.

37 Keeping land free of weeds and other plants

An owner of land in a pest quarantine area who grows a banana plant on the land must keep the land within 2m of the plant free from weeds or other plants that are—

- (a) more than 60cm high; and
- (b) growing in numbers that an inspector reasonable believes would be likely to hinder—
 - (i) symptom expression of a pest infestation on the banana plant; or
 - (ii) inspection of the banana plant by an inspector.

Part 6 Fire ants

Division 1 Preliminary

38 Definitions for pt 6

In this part—

approved disposal site, for a restricted area, means a site in or near the restricted area approved by an inspector for treatment and disposal of things infested or possibly infested with fire ant.

approved risk management plan see section 52(2).

authorised person, at an approved disposal site, means a person authorised in writing by an inspector to receive fire ant declarations at the site from an owner.

business person see section 52(1).

DPI fire ant approved symbol see section 56.

fire ant means the following pests—

- (a) tropical fire ant;
- (b) red imported fire ant.

fire ant declaration see section 50(2).

high risk item see section 38A.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 39.

restricted area means a restricted area declared under section 49.

restricted item means any of the following—

- (a) soil;
- (b) baled hay or straw;
- (c) an appliance used in agriculture or for moving soil.

show cause period see section 60(1)(e).

soil includes a soil substitute that could be used as a growing medium for a plant.

Examples—

- potting mix
- organic mulch

treat means treat in a way directed by an inspector.

38A Meaning of *high risk item*

(1) A ***high risk item*** means any of the following—

- (a) red imported fire ant;
- (b) soil or any thing that has soil attached;

Examples—

- a plant that has soil on the plant's roots
- turf

- (c) waste material, other than soil, that—
- (i) comes from the ground; or
 - (ii) is manufactured from material that comes from the ground;

Examples—

- material extracted from the ground as part of building construction
- kiln dust

- (d) waste bio-solids that are a product of processing or manufacturing an animal, a plant or anything that comes from an animal or a plant;

Examples—

- solid waste from a sewerage treatment plant
- solid waste produced by processing an animal at an abattoir

- (e) a container used for growing, harvesting, moving, packing or storing that contains soil or has soil attached;

Examples of a container—

bee hive, bin, carton, case, crate, pallet, pot

- (f) baled hay or straw;
- (g) an appliance used—
- (i) to disturb soil; or
 - (ii) for packing or moving a thing mentioned in paragraph (a) to (f).

- (2) Also, if an inspector decides any thing associated with a person's commercial activity may spread fire ant, and notifies the person of the decision, the thing is a ***high risk item***.

Division 2 Pest quarantine area and objects of quarantine

39 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for fire ant.

40 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine are—

- (a) to prevent fire ant spreading in Queensland; and
- (b) to eradicate it in Queensland; and
- (c) to prevent the introduction of tropical fire ant into Queensland.

Division 3 Pest control measures for pest quarantine area**Subdivision 1 Restrictions on moving live fire ants, restricted items and other things****41 Restriction on moving live fire ants**

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move a live fire ant—

- (a) from a parcel of land in the pest quarantine area to another parcel of land in the area; or
- (b) out of the pest quarantine area.

42 Restriction on land owner's movement of restricted items and other things

(1) This section applies to an owner of land if an inspector—

- (a) reasonably believes the land is infested with fire ant; and
- (b) gives the owner a written notice stating—
 - (i) the land is infested with fire ant; and
 - (ii) the things on the land the inspector reasonably believes are infested with fire ant.

(2) The owner must not, without an inspector's approval, move, or allow another person to move, a restricted item or other thing mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(ii)—

- (a) from the owner's land to another parcel of land in the pest quarantine area; or
- (b) out of the pest quarantine area.

43 Restriction on other person's movement of restricted items and other things

- (1) This section applies to a person carrying on a commercial activity in the pest quarantine area if an inspector—
 - (a) reasonably believes the activity may spread fire ant in the pest quarantine area; and
 - (b) gives the person a written notice stating—
 - (i) that the activity may spread fire ant in the pest quarantine area; and
 - (ii) the things associated with the activity the inspector reasonably believes may spread fire ant.
- (2) The person must not, without an inspector's approval, move, or allow another person to move, a restricted item or other thing mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(ii)—
 - (a) from a parcel of land in the pest quarantine area to another parcel of land in the area; or
 - (b) out of the pest quarantine area.
- (3) In deciding whether the activity or other thing may spread fire ant, the inspector must have regard to—
 - (a) the nature of the activity or thing; and
 - (b) where the activity is carried out.

Subdivision 2 Other obligations of land owners

44 Definition for sdiv 2

In this subdivision—

land does not include premises in which a person resides.

45 Obligation of land owner to allow surveillance

- (1) If an inspector requires an owner of land in the pest quarantine area to allow the inspector to carry out surveillance on the land to look for and monitor the spread of fire ant, the owner must not refuse to allow the inspector to carry out surveillance.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), an inspector may carry out surveillance on the land by putting fire ant baits, lures or traps on the land.
- (3) The inspector may direct the owner to remove any thing on the land that would obstruct the inspector carrying out surveillance on the land.

Examples of things an inspector may direct to be removed—

- rubbish
 - scrap
 - vegetation
- (4) When making the requirement or direction, the inspector must give the person an offence warning.

46 Preventative treatment of land, plants and other things

- (1) If an inspector considers it necessary to prevent fire ant spreading in the pest quarantine area, the inspector may require an owner of land in the pest quarantine area to allow the inspector to treat—
 - (a) the land; or
 - (b) a plant, or other thing the inspector reasonably believes may spread fire ant, on the land.
- (2) The owner must not refuse to allow the inspector to carry out the treatment.
- (3) The inspector may direct the owner to remove any thing on the land that would obstruct the inspector treating the land, or plant or other thing on the land.

Examples of things an inspector may direct to be removed—

- rubbish
 - scrap metal
 - vegetation
- (4) When making the requirement or direction, the inspector must give the person an offence warning.

47 Obligation of owner of land in the vicinity of infested land

An owner of land in the vicinity of land infested with fire ant must, if directed by an inspector, monitor the owner's land for fire ant in the way the inspector considers appropriate for finding fire ant.

47A Restriction on who may treat fire ant and infested thing

- (1) An owner of land in the pest quarantine area must not, without an inspector's approval, treat, or allow another person other than an inspector or an authorised person to treat, the following on the land—
- (a) fire ant;
 - (b) a thing infested with fire ant.
- (2) In this section—
- authorised person* means a person authorised by the chief executive.

48 Treatment of infested land, plants and other things

- (1) If an inspector requires an owner of land infested with fire ant to allow an inspector or an authorised person to treat—
- (a) the land; or
 - (b) a plant, or other thing infested with fire ant, on the land;
- the owner must not refuse to allow an inspector or authorised person to carry out the treatment.
- (2) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the person an offence warning.

(3) In this section—

authorised person means a person authorised by the chief executive.

Division 4 Pest control measures for restricted areas

Subdivision 1 Restricted areas

49 Declaration of restricted area

- (1) If the chief executive considers it necessary to prevent fire ant spreading or to eradicate fire ant in Queensland, the chief executive may—
 - (a) declare an area in the pest quarantine area to be a restricted area; and
 - (b) define the boundaries of the area so declared.
- (2) The chief executive must give notice of the declaration—
 - (a) in a newspaper published in Brisbane and circulating generally throughout Queensland; and
 - (b) in another newspaper, if any, published at least 5 days in any week, and circulating generally throughout the locality in which the restricted area is situated.
- (3) The notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) that an area has been declared to be a restricted area;
 - (b) the location and boundaries of the area;
 - (c) where a map showing the boundaries of the area is available for public inspection;
 - (d) if a person is an owner of land in the area, the circumstances under which the owner must sign a fire ant declaration;
 - (e) if a person is carrying on a commercial activity in the area, the circumstances under which the person is

- required to treat high risk items and sign a fire ant declaration;
- (f) the restriction on disturbing soil in the area;
 - (g) the circumstances under which high risk items associated with a business person's commercial activity must be treated and certified.
 - (h) where a copy of the fire ant declaration can be obtained;
 - (i) if a person is carrying on a commercial activity in the area, the circumstances under which the person must have an approved risk management plan;
 - (j) if a person is required under section 52 to implement a risk management plan, the day from which the plan must be implemented.

Subdivision 2 Movement, treatment and other restrictions

49A Application of sdiv 2

This subdivision does not limit another provision of this part.

50 Owner must sign fire ant declaration when moving restricted item

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a restricted area if the owner moves a restricted item that the owner knows, or reasonably believes, is not infested with fire ant—
 - (a) from the owner's land to another person's parcel of land in the restricted area; or
 - (b) out of the restricted area.
- (2) The owner must not, without an inspector's approval, move the item unless the owner signs a declaration in the approved form (a *fire ant declaration*) stating that the owner will move the item in a way that complies with the requirements of the declaration.

- (3) The owner must give the declaration to the person receiving the item.
- (4) The person receiving the item must keep the declaration for at least 1 year, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) However, an owner need not comply with this section if the owner has an approved risk management plan under section 52.

51 Restriction on moving infested thing

- (1) An owner of land in a restricted area must not, without an inspector's approval, move, or allow another person to move a restricted item, or other thing, infested with fire ant—
 - (a) from the owner's land to another person's parcel of land in the restricted area; or
 - (b) out of the restricted area.¹⁰
- (2) However, the owner may move the thing to an approved disposal site for the restricted area.
- (3) If the owner moves the thing to an approved disposal site, the owner must—
 - (a) sign a fire ant declaration for the thing before the owner moves the thing to the site; and
 - (b) give the declaration to an authorised person at the site.
- (4) The authorised person must keep the declaration for at least 1 year, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

51A Disturbing soil

An owner of land in a restricted area must not, without an inspector's approval, disturb more than 1 m³ of soil on the land.

¹⁰ See section 12(2) (Notification of pests) of the Act.

Examples of disturbing soil—

- compacting, covering, excavating or exposing soil
- moving soil from a part of the land to another part
- stockpiling soil

51B Treatment of high risk item by person carrying on commercial activity

- (1) This section applies to a person carrying on a commercial activity in a restricted area if the person—
 - (a) has a high risk item on the site where the commercial activity is carried out; and
 - (b) knows, or reasonably believes, the item is not infested with fire ant.
- (2) The person must treat the high risk item before moving, or allowing another person to move, the item—
 - (a) from a parcel of land in the restricted area to another parcel of land in the area; or
 - (b) out of the restricted area.
- (3) However, an inspector may give the person an approval stating the high risk item does not have to be treated under this section.
- (4) This section applies whether or not the person is required to implement and keep an approved risk management plan.

51C When person carrying on commercial activity must sign fire ant declaration

- (1) This section applies to a person mentioned in section 51B(1) who is not required to implement and keep an approved risk management plan.
- (2) The person must, before moving the high risk item under section 51B(2), sign a fire ant declaration.
- (3) The person must give the declaration to the person receiving the item.
- (4) The person receiving the item must keep the declaration for at least 1 year, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Subdivision 3 Risk management plans

52 Business person must have risk management plan

- (1) This section applies to a person (a *business person*) carrying on a commercial activity in a restricted area if an inspector—
 - (a) reasonably believes the activity may spread fire ant—
 - (i) from a parcel of land in the restricted area to another parcel of land in the area; or
 - (ii) out of the restricted area; and
 - (b) gives the person notice, either in writing or orally, to that effect.
- (2) The business person must implement and keep a risk management plan that complies with section 54 for the commercial activity (an *approved risk management plan*).
- (3) In deciding whether the activity or other thing may spread fire ant, the inspector must have regard to—
 - (a) the nature of the activity or thing; and
 - (b) where the activity is carried out.
- (4) If an inspector gives a business person oral notice under subsection (1)(b), the person may request written notice.
- (5) The inspector must give the business person written notice within 14 business days after the request.
- (6) However, the business person is taken to have been given notice on the day the inspector gives the person oral notice.
- (7) This section does not limit another provision of this part.

53 Restriction on business person moving thing associated with commercial activity

- (1) A business person who has been given a notice under section 52 must not, without an inspector's approval, move, or allow another person to move, a thing associated with the business person's commercial activity unless—

- (a) the person has an approved risk management plan for the person's commercial activity; and
 - (b) the movement complies with the plan.
- (2) This section does not limit another provision of this part.

53A Certifying high risk item

- (1) This section applies to a business person who is, under section 51B(2),¹¹ required to treat a high risk item associated with the person's commercial activity.
- (2) The person must ensure the item is accompanied by a certificate, comprising of 1 or more documents, complying with subsection (3).
- (3) The certificate must—
- (a) state each of the following—
 - (i) the name of the person's business;
 - (ii) the number of the person's approved risk management plan;
 - (iii) the date of movement of the high risk item;
 - (iv) a description of the high risk item;
 - (v) the number or amount of the high risk item; and
 - (b) if the person has been given a sign under section 56(1)¹²—display the DPI fire ant approved symbol shown on the sign; and
 - (c) be either—
 - (i) attached to the high risk item; or
 - (ii) if the high risk item is in a package—attached to the package; or
 - (iii) part of another document connected with the sale or movement of the high risk item.

11 Section 51B (Treatment of high risk item by person carrying on commercial activity)

12 Section 56 (DPI fire ant approved symbol)

Examples—

- a receipt for the sale of the high risk item
 - an invoice for the movement of the high risk item
- (4) However, an inspector may give the person an approval stating the high risk item is not required to have a certificate accompanying it.

54 Requirements for risk management plan

- (1) A risk management plan must manage the risks associated with the commercial activity carried on in a restricted area by a business person by using appropriate management techniques to protect the activity, or the things associated with the activity, from spreading fire ant.
- (2) A business person must seek advice from an inspector on matters relevant to the preparation of the person's plan.
- (3) The plan has no effect unless it has been approved by an inspector.

55 Approval of risk management plan

- (1) An inspector must, when deciding whether to approve the risk management plan, consider if it—
- (a) takes into account the risks posed by the commercial activity carried on by the person that may spread fire ant; and
 - (b) identifies each high risk item or procedure associated with the activity that may spread fire ant; and
 - (c) ensures each high risk item is not infested with fire ant.
- (2) The factors the inspector must consider, if applicable to the commercial activity, include, but are not limited to, the following—
- (a) purchase of high risk items;
 - (b) movement of high risk items onto and off the site where the commercial activity is carried out;
 - (c) storage and use of high risk items on the site;

- (d) methods to increase the early detection of fire ant on the site;
 - (e) monitoring of the site to detect the presence of fire ant;
 - (f) treatment for fire ant at the site;
 - (g) treatment of a high risk item before moving the item off the site;
 - (h) staff training on detection of fire ant.
- (3) The person must provide information the inspector reasonably requires to decide whether the plan should be approved.
- (4) Before approving the risk management plan, the inspector may—
- (a) inspect, test or treat or take samples of a high risk item or other thing associated with the person's commercial activity; or
 - (b) do anything else the inspector reasonably considers necessary or desirable.
- (5) An inspector may approve a business person's risk management plan subject to conditions.

56 DPI fire ant approved symbol

- (1) If a business person has an approved risk management plan, an inspector may give the person a sign displaying a symbol (a *DPI fire ant approved symbol*).
- (2) If the business person is given a sign under subsection (1), the person must display the sign—
- (a) in a conspicuous position at the site where the person's commercial activity is carried out; and
 - (b) so it is clearly visible when entering the site.

57 Term of approved risk management plan

An approved risk management plan remains in force—

- (a) for any term stated initially in it; or

- (b) for any term an inspector later directs; or
- (c) until it is cancelled or suspended.

58 Audits

An inspector may audit a risk management plan to decide if it has been satisfactorily implemented and kept under this part.

Subdivision 4 Cancellation and suspension of approved risk management plan

59 Grounds for cancellation and suspension

Each of the following is a ground for cancelling or suspending a business person's approved risk management plan—

- (a) an inspector reasonably believes the person has not complied with the plan;
- (b) the approval was obtained by incorrect or misleading information or documents;
- (c) the person has not complied with—
 - (i) a condition of the approval; or
 - (ii) a direction by an inspector to amend the plan.

60 Procedure for cancellation and suspension—general

- (1) If an inspector considers a ground exists to cancel or suspend a business person's approved risk management plan, the inspector must give the person written notice stating each of the following—
 - (a) the proposed action;
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action;
 - (c) the facts and circumstances that form the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action is a suspension—the proposed suspension period;

- (e) that the person may make, within a stated period (the *show cause period*), written representations to show why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (2) The show cause period must end at least 14 business days after the person is given the notice.
- (3) If the inspector decides to take the proposed action, the inspector must, within 5 business days after making the decision, inform the person of the decision by written notice.
- (4) The decision takes effect when the notice is given.

61 Immediate suspension

- (1) This section applies despite sections 59 and 60.
- (2) If an inspector considers it necessary to prevent fire ant spreading or to eradicate fire ant in Queensland, the inspector may, by written notice to a business person, immediately suspend the person's approved risk management plan until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) the inspector informs the person of the inspector's decision by notice under section 60(3), given after complying with section 60(1) and (2);
 - (b) the end of 60 days after notice to the person.

62 Notice of decision and appeal

If the inspector cancels, suspends or immediately suspends an approval, the notice under section 60(3) or 61(2) must state—

- (a) the decision, and the reasons for it; and
- (b) that the person may apply to the chief executive under section 21M¹³ of the Act for reconsideration of the decision; and
- (c) how to apply.

13 Section 21M (Application for reconsideration of administrative decisions) of the Act

Division 5 Introduction restrictions for tropical fire ants

63 Live tropical fire ants and infested things

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce the following into Queensland—
 - (a) a live tropical fire ant;
 - (b) any thing the person reasonably believes may be infested with tropical fire ant.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of the thing will not pose a significant risk of introducing tropical fire ant into Queensland.

64 Restricted items

- (1) This section applies for restricted items that come from another State in which tropical fire ant is known to be living.
- (2) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce the restricted item into Queensland.
- (3) An inspector may give an approval only if the restricted item is accompanied by a certificate, from an interstate inspector, that states—
 - (a) the item is dispatched from a property that is more than 5km from an infestation of tropical fire ant; or
 - (b) the item, when inspected by the interstate inspector, was free from evidence of tropical fire ant.

Part 7 Fire blight

65 Definitions for pt 7

In this part—

authorised person means a person authorised by—

- (a) the chief executive of an interstate department; or
- (b) an interstate inspector.

fire blight area means an area in a State, other than Queensland, where there is an infestation of fire blight.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 66.

regulated fire blight host plant, for a fire blight area, means a plant that—

- (a) is—
 - (i) a hybrid mentioned in schedule 7; or
 - (ii) of a species mentioned in schedule 7; or
 - (iii) of a species within a genus mentioned in schedule 7; and
- (b) has—
 - (i) for fruit—been grown within 5km of the fire blight area; or
 - (ii) for a plant (other than fruit)—been within 20km of the fire blight area.

66 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for fire blight.

67 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction of fire blight into Queensland.

68 Restriction on introducing regulated fire blight host plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce a regulated fire blight host plant into Queensland.
- (2) However, the person may introduce the plant, other than its fruit, if—

- (a) the plant has been grown in a nursery that has been certified, by an interstate inspector, to be—
 - (i) located more than 10km from a fire blight area; and
 - (ii) free from evidence of fire blight when inspected by an interstate inspector in the autumn and spring before the certificate was made; and
- (b) the plant is accompanied by a certificate, from an interstate inspector or authorised person, that states the plant was growing in the nursery for the entire year before the certificate was made.

Part 8 Grape phylloxera

69 Definitions for pt 8

In this part—

clarified juice means juice of grapes—

- (a) that is visibly clear; and
- (b) from which solids have been removed such that it contains no more than 1% of solids.

filtered juice means clarified juice processed through a filter that removes all particles larger than 50 microns in diameter.

fresh juice means the liquid fraction from must that—

- (a) excludes skins, seeds and other large solids; but
- (b) may contain some suspended solids.

fruit of a grape plant includes whole table grapes and whole wine grapes.

grape plant means a grape plant *Vitis* Spp. and includes the following—

- (a) vine cuttings, buds and vegetative tissue (or plant parts) for propagation;
- (b) germplasm establishment cuttings;
- (c) any vegetative part of the grape plant.

grape plant product, of a grape plant, means a product derived from the plant and includes—

- (a) fruit of the grape plant, other than fruit packed in the fresh state for human consumption; and
- (b) clarified juice, filtered juice, fresh juice, marc and must.

marc means the solids residue, containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems, from pressing must or wine fermented on skins.

must, for grapes, means the total product of crushing grape berries and includes juice, skins, seeds, pulp, and possibly some stems and leaves.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 70.

70 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for grape phylloxera.

71 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction of grape phylloxera into Queensland.

72 Restriction on introducing grape phylloxera and infested plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—
 - (a) grape phylloxera; or
 - (b) a grape plant infested with grape phylloxera.

- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied—
 - (a) the introduction of the pest or plant will not pose a significant risk of introducing grape phylloxera into Queensland; and
 - (b) the pest or plant has been treated in an approved way.

73 Restriction on introducing grape plant, grape plant product, appliance and other thing

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—
 - (a) a grape plant, other than fruit of the plant packed in the fresh state for human consumption; or
 - (b) a grape plant product that comes from the plant; or
 - (c) an appliance or other thing that has been in contact with the plant or the soil on which the plant has been growing.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied—
 - (a) the introduction of the plant, product, appliance or other thing will not pose a significant risk of introducing grape phylloxera into Queensland; and
 - (b) the plant, product, appliance or other thing has been introduced in an approved way.
- (3) In this section—

other thing includes clothing, footwear, tools and packaging material, but does not include fruit of a grape plant packed in the fresh state for human consumption.

74 Introducing fruit of grape plant

A person may introduce into Queensland fruit of a grape plant packed in the fresh state for human consumption.

Part 9 Mango leafhopper

Division 1 Preliminary

75 Definitions for pt 9

In this part—

authorised person means a person authorised (by the chief executive, or an interstate inspector, of an interstate department of the State in which mango leafhopper has been detected and a mango plant was grown or despatched) to—

- (a) competently treat the mango plant in an approved way; and
- (b) issue a treatment certificate.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 76.

treatment certificate, for a plant, means a certificate stating the plant has been treated in an approved way.

Division 2 Pest quarantine area and object of quarantine

76 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The area north of latitude 13°45' south is declared to be a pest quarantine area for mango leafhopper.¹⁴

77 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine are—

- (a) to prevent the introduction of mango leafhopper into Queensland; and

¹⁴ Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

- (b) to prevent mango leafhopper being brought out of the pest quarantine area; and
- (c) to prevent its spread in the pest quarantine area.

Division 3 General pest control measures

78 Restriction on introducing mango leafhopper and infested plant

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—

- (a) mango leafhopper, or
- (b) a plant infested with mango leafhopper.

79 Restriction on introducing mango plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland a mango plant grown in or despatched from another State in which mango leafhopper has been detected.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply—
 - (a) to the fruit of the mango plant if the stem of the fruit is removed at the abscission layer; or
 - (b) to a mango plant if it is accompanied by a treatment certificate for the plant issued by—
 - (i) an interstate inspector; or
 - (ii) an authorised person.

80 Restriction on movement of mango leafhopper and infested plant

A person must not, without an inspector's approval—

- (a) move a mango leafhopper, or a plant, out of the pest quarantine area; or
- (b) move a mango leafhopper, or a plant infested with mango leafhopper, from a parcel of land within the pest quarantine area to another parcel of land within the area.

81 Treatment of infested land and mango plant

If an owner of land within the pest quarantine area finds a mango leafhopper on the land, the owner must take the reasonable measures that an inspector requires to control the pest.¹⁵

Example of a reasonable measure—

Treating a plant with a chemical treatment.

Part 10 Red-banded mango caterpillar**82 Definition for pt 10**

In this part—

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 83.

83 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The area north of latitude 13°45' south is declared to be a pest quarantine area for mango caterpillar.¹⁶

84 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent mango caterpillar spreading in Queensland.

85 Restriction on moving live mango caterpillars and mango plants

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move a live mango caterpillar or a mango plant—

15 See section 12 (Notification of pests) of the Act for obligations of an owner of land to notify an inspector and the chief executive of the existence of a notifiable pest on the land.

16 Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

- (a) from a parcel of land in the pest quarantine area to another parcel of land in the area; or
- (b) into or out of the pest quarantine area.

Part 11 Mediterranean fruit fly

86 Definitions for pt 11

In this part—

approved condition, for a plant, means the plant is in a condition approved by the chief executive or an inspector.

host plant means a plant mentioned in schedule 8.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 87.

87 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for Mediterranean fruit fly.

88 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction of Mediterranean fruit fly into Queensland.

89 Restriction on introducing mediterranean fruit fly and infested plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—
 - (a) Mediterranean fruit fly; or
 - (b) a plant infested with Mediterranean fruit fly.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of Mediterranean fruit fly or the

plant will not pose a significant risk of introducing Mediterranean fruit fly into Queensland.

90 Restriction on introducing Mediterranean fruit fly host plant

- (1) This section applies for a host plant, if the host plant has been grown at or comes from a place that is within 50km of an infestation of Mediterranean fruit fly.
- (2) A person must not introduce the host plant into Queensland unless—
 - (a) for a host plant mentioned in schedule 8, part 1—an inspector approves the introduction of the plant; or
 - (b) for a host plant mentioned in schedule 8, part 2—the plant has been harvested in a mature green condition; or
 - (c) for a host plant mentioned in schedule 8, part 3—the plant's skin has not been broken and the flesh has not been exposed when the plant was harvested.
- (3) An inspector may give an approval under subsection (2)(a) only if the inspector is satisfied the host is free from evidence of Mediterranean fruit fly and the plant—
 - (a) has been treated for mediterranean fruit fly; or
 - (b) is in an approved condition.

Part 12 Papaya ringspot

91 Definition for pt 12

In this part—

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 92.

92 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The area south of latitude 24°30' south and east of longitude 150°00' east¹⁷ is declared to be a pest quarantine area for papaya ringspot.

93 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent papaya ringspot being brought out of the pest quarantine area.

94 Restriction on moving prohibited plants

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, bring a prohibited plant out of the pest quarantine area.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval under subsection (1) only if the inspector is satisfied the plant is free of papaya ringspot.
- (3) In this section—

plant does not include the fruit or seed of the plant.

prohibited plant means—

- (a) a plant of the genus *Carica*; or
- (b) a plant of the family *Cucurbitaceae*.

Example for paragraph (a) of a plant of the genus Carica—

papaya plant

Examples for paragraph (b) of plants of the family Cucurbitaceae—

- cucumber
- melon
- pumpkin
- squash.

¹⁷ Latitude 24°30' south, longitude 150°00' east is in the vicinity of Moura.

Part 13 Potato pests

Division 1 Preliminary

95 Definitions for pt 13

In this part—

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 96.

potato pest means the following pests—

- (a) golden nematode;
- (b) potato cyst nematode.

potato pest area means an area in a State, other than Queensland, within 20km of an infestation of a potato pest.

restricted item means the following—

- (a) soil;
- (b) a plant of the *Solanaceae* family.

Examples of plants of the Solanaceae family—

- capsicum
- potato
- thornapple
- tobacco
- tomato.

Division 2 Pest quarantine area and object of quarantine

96 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for potato pest.

97 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction into Queensland of potato pest.

Division 3 General pest control measures**98 Introduction of restricted item**

- (1) A person must not introduce a restricted item into Queensland if the restricted item has been in a potato pest area unless—
 - (a) an inspector has given approval; and
 - (b) if the approval is given on conditions, the person has complied with the conditions.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval under subsection (1) only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of the restricted item will not pose a significant risk of introducing potato pest into Queensland.

99 Introduction of other thing

- (1) A person must not introduce a thing, other than a restricted item, into Queensland if the thing has come from a potato pest area unless—
 - (a) the thing is accompanied by a certificate from an interstate inspector that states potato pest does not exist at the place; or
 - (b) an inspector has given approval and, if the approval is given on conditions, the person has complied with the conditions; or
 - (c) the thing is not a plant and all soil has been removed from it.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of the thing will not pose a significant risk of introducing potato pest into Queensland.

100 Restrictions on planting potato tuber

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, plant a potato tuber if the potato tuber—

- (a) has been in a potato pest area; and
- (b) is not substantially free of soil.

Part 14 Strawberry plant pests**101 Definitions for pt 14**

In this part—

accredited business means a business accredited under a strawberry runner certification scheme by the chief executive of an interstate department.

authorised person means a person authorised, by an interstate inspector or the chief executive of an interstate department of the State in which a strawberry plant is grown, to issue a strawberry runner scheme certificate for the plant.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 102.

strawberry plant means a plant of the genus *Fragaria* spp.

strawberry plant pest means the following—

- (a) *Strawberry crinkle virus*;
- (b) *Strawberry mild yellow edge associated virus*;
- (c) strawberry mottle virus (uncharacterised).

strawberry runner certification scheme means a scheme for the production of strawberry plants that—

- (a) ensures the plants grown by an accredited business are free of strawberry plant pest at the time of despatch from the business; and

- (b) is monitored by the chief executive for an interstate department of the State in which the plants are grown; and
- (c) is approved by the chief executive.

strawberry runner scheme certificate, for a plant, means a certificate that states the plant has been produced under the conditions of a strawberry runner certification scheme.

102 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for strawberry plant pest.

103 Object of quarantine

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction of strawberry plant pest into Queensland.

104 Restriction on introducing strawberry plant pest and infested plant

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—

- (a) strawberry plant pest; or
- (b) a plant infested with strawberry plant pest.

105 Restriction on introducing strawberry plants

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland a strawberry plant unless the plant—
 - (a) has been produced by an accredited business; and
 - (b) is accompanied by a strawberry runner scheme certificate for the plant issued by—
 - (i) an interstate inspector; or
 - (ii) an authorised person.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of the plant will not pose a

significant risk of introducing strawberry plant pest into Queensland.

Part 15 Pests of sugarcane

Division 1 Sugarcane smut

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

106 Definitions for div 1

In this division—

clearance certificate, for an appliance, means a certificate—

- (a) issued by—
 - (i) an inspector of the department of government of Western Australia that deals with agricultural matters; or
 - (ii) a person approved by the chief executive; and
- (b) stating that all plant material, sugarcane smut spores and soil have been removed from the appliance by—
 - (i) disassembling it (if necessary); and
 - (ii) steam cleaning or washing it with a water and detergent mixture under high pressure.

host plant means a plant mentioned in schedule 9.

Ord Irrigation District means the Ord Irrigation District in Western Australia constituted as an irrigation district under section 28(1) of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA).

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 107.

sugarcane plant means a plant of the genus *Saccharum*.

Subdivision 2 Pest quarantine area and objects of quarantine

107 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for sugarcane smut.

108 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine are—

- (a) to prevent the introduction into Queensland of sugarcane smut; and
- (b) to restrict the introduction into Queensland, and the use and sale in Queensland, of appliances that may spread sugarcane smut.

Subdivision 3 Pest control measures in pest quarantine area

109 Restriction on entry of pests, plants, soil and appliances etc.

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—
 - (a) sugarcane smut; or
 - (b) a plant infested with sugarcane smut; or
 - (c) a host plant from Western Australia or the Northern Territory; or
 - (d) soil from a parcel of land in the Ord Irrigation District on which a host plant was growing; or
 - (e) any appliance that—
 - (i) is intended to be used on a parcel of land being prepared for planting a host plant, or on which a host plant is growing, in the pest quarantine area; and

- (ii) has been in contact with a host plant, or on a parcel of land on which a host plant was growing, in the Ord Irrigation District.
- (2) Subsection (1)(e) does not apply to an appliance if—
 - (a) it is accompanied by a clearance certificate issued after its last contact with a host plant or the last time it was on a parcel of land on which a host plant was growing; and
 - (b) the person introducing it notifies the chief executive, as soon as practicable before it is introduced, of—
 - (i) the day and place of entry into Queensland; and
 - (ii) a place in Queensland where the appliance may be examined by an inspector.

110 Restriction on using appliances

- (1) This section applies to a person who uses an appliance in the pest quarantine area on a parcel of land—
 - (a) being prepared for planting a host plant; or
 - (b) on which a host plant is growing.
- (2) The person must not, without an inspector's approval, use the appliance on the land if the appliance has, within 1 year before its use, been—
 - (a) in contact with a host plant in the Ord Irrigation District; or
 - (b) on a parcel of land on which a host plant was growing in the district.

111 Restriction on selling appliances

A person must not, without an inspector's written approval, sell an appliance in the pest quarantine area if the appliance—

- (a) is of a type normally used to transport or farm sugarcane plants; and
- (b) has, within 1 year before the sale, been—
 - (i) in contact with a host plant in the Ord Irrigation District; or

- (ii) on a parcel of land on which a host plant was growing in the district.

112 Restriction on using clothing and footwear

- (1) This section applies to clothing or footwear that has been in contact with a host plant, or on a parcel of land on which a host plant was growing, in the Ord Irrigation District.
- (2) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, use the clothing or footwear in the pest quarantine area on a parcel of land—
 - (a) being prepared for planting a host plant; or
 - (b) on which a host plant is growing.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if, at any time before being used on the land in the pest quarantine area—
 - (a) for clothing—it was washed for at least 10 minutes in a water and detergent mixture at a temperature of more than 60°C; and
 - (b) for footwear—it was cleaned by removing all sugarcane smut spores and soil with a hot water and detergent mixture.

Division 2 Other sugarcane pests

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

113 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

pest quarantine area means each of the pest quarantine areas declared under section 114.

sugarcane plant pest means a pest mentioned in schedule 11.

Subdivision 2 Pest quarantine areas and objects of quarantine

114 Declaration of pest quarantine areas

- (1) Each area described in schedule 10 is declared to be a pest quarantine area for a sugarcane plant pest.¹⁸
- (2) Attachment 2 to this regulation shows the approximate location of each pest quarantine area.
- (3) The attachment—
 - (a) does not form part of this regulation; and
 - (b) must be revised if the area of a pest quarantine area is amended.
- (4) The revision must be made when the pest quarantine area is amended.

115 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine for each pest quarantine area are—

- (a) to prevent the introduction into Queensland of sugarcane plant pests; and
- (b) to prevent the spread of the pests in Queensland; and
- (c) to control or remove pest infestation of sugarcane plants in the pest quarantine area.

18 Maps of the quarantine areas are available for inspection at the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane and at the following places—

- (a) Maroochy Horticultural Research Station at Mayers Road, Nambour;
- (b) Centre for Wet Tropics Research at South Johnstone Road, South Johnstone;
- (c) the department's regional office at 21 Redden Street, Cairns.

Subdivision 3 General pest control measures

116 Restriction on introducing sugarcane plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce a sugarcane plant into Queensland.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of the plant will not pose a significant risk of introducing a sugarcane plant pest into Queensland.

117 Restriction on moving sugarcane plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move a sugarcane plant—
 - (a) into a pest quarantine area; or
 - (b) out of a pest quarantine area.
- (2) This section does not apply to a person moving sugarcane directly to a mill.

118 Restriction on moving appliances

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move into or out of a pest quarantine area—

- (a) an appliance that has been in contact with a sugarcane plant; or
- (b) soil on which a sugarcane plant is growing or has been growing.

118A Restriction on planting and cultivating non-approved sugarcane variety

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, plant or cultivate in a pest quarantine area a variety of sugarcane that is not, under section 11A¹⁹ of the Act, declared by the chief

¹⁹ Section 11A (Approved plant variety) of the Act

executive to be an approved plant variety for planting or cultivating in the area.²⁰

119 Restriction on planting infested plant

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, plant an infested plant in a pest quarantine area.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the planting is to be carried out—
 - (a) for research or educational purposes; and
 - (b) in a way that is not likely to spread the pest.
- (3) In this section—

infested plant means a sugarcane plant infested with a sugarcane plant pest.

120 Restriction on cultivating sugarcane plant infested with sugarcane Fiji disease

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, cultivate a sugarcane plant infested with sugarcane Fiji disease.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the cultivation is to be carried out—
 - (a) on conditions in the approval; and
 - (b) in a way that is not likely to spread sugarcane Fiji disease—
 - (i) in a pest quarantine area; or
 - (ii) out of a pest quarantine area.

121 Restriction on cultivating sugarcane plant infested with a sugarcane plant pest other than sugarcane Fiji disease

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, cultivate a sugarcane plant infested with a sugarcane plant pest, other than sugarcane Fiji disease, after the plant's fourth year of cultivation.

²⁰ See the *Plant Protection (Approved Sugarcane Varieties) Declaration 2003*.

(2) In this section—

fourth year of cultivation, for a sugarcane plant, means the fourth year after planting the plant.

122 Restriction on moving sugarcane plant infested with sugarcane plant pest

- (1) This section applies to an owner of land in a pest quarantine area if the owner is growing a sugarcane plant infested with a sugarcane plant pest on the land.
- (2) The owner must not, without an inspector's approval, move, or allow another person to move, a plant—
 - (a) from the owner's land to another person's parcel of land in the pest quarantine area; or
 - (b) out of the pest quarantine area
- (3) This section does not apply to a person who is moving sugarcane directly to a mill.

Part 16 White blister of brassica

123 Definition for pt 16

In this part—

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 124.

124 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for white blister of brassica.

125 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine for the pest quarantine area are—

- (a) to prevent the introduction into Queensland of white blister of brassica; and
- (b) to prevent its spread in Queensland; and
- (c) to control or remove pest infestation of white blister of brassica in the pest quarantine area.

126 Restriction on introduction

A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into Queensland—

- (a) white blister of brassica; or
- (b) a plant infested with white blister of brassica; or
- (c) a plant of the genus *Brassica* spp.

Examples of plants of the genus Brassica—

- broccoli
- cabbage
- cauliflower.

Part 17 Cape York Peninsula targeted pests

127 Definitions for pt 17

In this part—

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 128.

targeted pest means a pest mentioned in schedule 12.

128 Declaration of pest quarantine area

The area north of latitude 13°45' south is declared to be a pest quarantine area for a targeted pest.²¹

129 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine are—

- (a) to prevent a targeted pests being brought out of the pest quarantine area; and
- (b) to prevent its spread in the pest quarantine area.

130 Restriction on moving targeted pest and plant infested with targeted pest out of pest quarantine area

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move the following out of the pest quarantine area—
 - (a) a targeted pest;
 - (b) a plant infested with a targeted pest.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the movement of the targeted pest or plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading the targeted pest in Queensland.

131 Restriction on moving plant infested with targeted pest within pest quarantine area

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move a plant infested with a targeted pest within the pest quarantine area.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the movement of the targeted pest or plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading the targeted pest in the pest quarantine area.

²¹ Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

Part 17A Lettuce aphid

131A Definitions

In this part—

host plant means a plant mentioned in schedule 12A.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 131B.

131B Declaration of pest quarantine area

The whole of Queensland is declared to be a pest quarantine area for lettuce aphid.

131C Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine for the pest quarantine area are—

- (a) to prevent the introduction of lettuce aphid into the pest quarantine area; and
- (b) to prevent its spread in the pest quarantine area; and
- (c) to control or remove pest infestation of lettuce aphid in the pest quarantine area.

131D Restrictions on introduction

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, introduce into the pest quarantine area—
 - (a) lettuce aphid; or
 - (b) a plant infested with lettuce aphid; or
 - (c) a host plant.
- (2) An inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the introduction of the pest or plant will not pose a significant risk of—

- (a) introducing lettuce aphid into the pest quarantine area;
or
- (b) spreading lettuce aphid in the pest quarantine area.

Part 17B Canker

Division 1 Definitions

131E Definitions for pt 17B

In this part—

affected area means an area that is—

- (a) in the pest quarantine area; and
- (b) within 600m of a place where canker has been found.

affected area sign means a sign stating each of the following—

- (a) the land on which the sign is located is an affected area;
- (b) that a person entering the land is entering into an affected area;
- (c) the movement of host plants into, within or out of the affected area is prohibited unless the person entering the land has an inspector's approval;
- (d) the movement of an appliance or other thing out of the affected area is prohibited unless the appliance or thing has been treated with an approved disinfectant.

Agvet Code means the code set out in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth), schedule, applying as a law of Queensland under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*, section 5.²²

approved disinfectant means a bactericidal disinfectant for which a permit under the Agvet Code, part 7,²³ has been issued for treating an appliance or other thing to remove the infestation of canker from the appliance or thing.

authorised person means a person authorised by the chief executive to act as an authorised person under this part.

canker means canker as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading ‘C. Disorders, caused by the canker bacterium’.²⁴

canker bacterium means *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. citri (Hasse) Vauterin.

canker direction means an inspector’s direction, under section 13 of the Act that—

- (a) is in relation to canker; and
- (b) applies to land other than land within the pest quarantine area.

Canker Notice means the *Plant Protection (Canker) Notice 2004*.

host plant means a plant of the family ‘Rutaceae’.²⁵

interstate produce number, for an accredited person, means the unique sequence of numbers prefixed by the letter ‘Q’ that is issued by the chief executive to the accredited person to identify the accredited person.

22 *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth), schedule (Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code); *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*, section 5 (Application of Agvet Code in this jurisdiction)

23 Agvet Code, part 7 (Permits)

24 Schedule 1 (Prescribed pests), part 2 (Pests associated with plant disease)

25 Under the Act, schedule 2 (Dictionary)—

plant means a member of the plant kingdom and includes the seed or seedling of or a part of a plant, whether living or dead and whether attached to a plant but does not include timber in service.

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non-quarantined area means the part of Queensland that is not—

- (a) within the pest quarantine area; or
- (b) the subject of a canker direction.

other thing includes any harvester, trailer, harvesting bin, fruit picking bag, pruning or other tool, clothing, footwear, glove or hat.

pest quarantine area means the pest quarantine area declared under section 131F.

prescribed conditions means—

- (a) for a consignment of host plants, other than kaffir lime leaves to be used for culinary purposes or the fruit of host plants—all of the following—
 - (i) an inspector or accredited person inspected the host plants in the consignment, before the host plants were treated, in the prescribed way and is reasonably satisfied the host plants are free from any symptoms of canker;
 - (ii) the host plants have been treated, under the supervision of the inspector or accredited person who inspected the host plants in the way mentioned in subparagraph (i)—
 - (A) by using treatment method A; and
 - (B) within 7 days before the host plants were moved from the place where they were grown;
 - (iii) the host plants are accompanied by—
 - (A) if the host plants were inspected, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (i) by an inspector—an inspector's certificate; or
 - (B) if the host plants were inspected, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (i), by an accredited person—an assurance certificate;
 - (iv) the certificate states the host plants have been inspected and treated in a way that complies with

Plant Protection Regulation 2002

- the requirements under subparagraphs (i) and (ii);
or
- (b) for a consignment of kaffir lime leaves to be used for culinary purposes—all of the following—
- (i) the leaves have been treated, under the supervision of an inspector or an accredited person, by using treatment method B;
 - (ii) the packages in which the leaves are packed have the prescribed matters written on it in the prescribed way;
 - (iii) an inspector or accredited person inspected the leaves and any peduncles, twigs or other parts of a host plant in the consignment, in the prescribed way, after the leaves were treated;
 - (iv) the inspector or accredited person who inspected the leaves in the consignment, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (iii), is reasonably satisfied the leaves, peduncles, twigs or other parts are free from any symptoms of canker;
 - (v) the leaves are accompanied by—
 - (A) if the leaves were inspected, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (iii), by an inspector—an inspector's certificate; or
 - (B) if the leaves were inspected, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (iii), by an accredited person—an assurance certificate;
 - (vi) the certificate states the leaves have been treated, packed and inspected in a way that complies with the requirements under subparagraphs (i) to (iii); or
- (c) for a consignment of the fruit of host plants—all of the following—
- (i) the fruit has been treated, under the supervision of an inspector or an accredited person, by using treatment method C, treatment method D or treatment method E;
 - (ii) the fruit is packed without leaves or twigs of any host plant;

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- (iii) any stem of the host plant attached to the fruit is not longer than 2.5cm;
- (iv) the packages in which the fruit is packed have the prescribed matters written on them in the prescribed way;
- (v) an inspector or accredited person inspected the fruit in the consignment, after it had been treated, in the prescribed way and is reasonably satisfied the fruit is free from any symptoms of canker;
- (vi) the fruit is accompanied by—
 - (A) if the fruit was inspected, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (v), by an inspector—an inspector’s certificate; or
 - (B) if the fruit was inspected, in the way mentioned in subparagraph (v), by an accredited person—an assurance certificate;
- (vii) the certificate states the fruit has been treated, packed and inspected in a way that complies with the requirements under subparagraphs (i) to (v).

prescribed matters, in relation to kaffir lime leaves that have been packed, or the fruit of a host plant that has been packed, means each of the following—

- (a) the date or a code identifying the date on which the leaves were, or the fruit was, packed;
- (b) if the leaves were, or fruit was, packed by or for an accredited person—the interstate produce number for the accredited person;
- (c) if the leaves were, or fruit was, packed by or for a person other than an accredited person—the name and address of the person for whom the leaves were, or fruit was, packed.

prescribed way, for inspecting host plants in a consignment, other than kaffir lime leaves to be used for culinary purposes or the fruit of host plants, means to inspect, under lighting with an illuminance of at least 600 lux—

- (a) for a consignment that includes 600 host plants or less—every host plant in the consignment; or

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- (b) for a consignment that includes more than 600 host plants—the host plants in the consignment selected at random but in a way that ensures at least 600 host plants in the consignment are inspected.

prescribed way, for inspecting kaffir lime leaves to be used for culinary purposes, and any peduncle, twig or other part of a host plant that is attached to, or packed with, the leaves, in a consignment means to inspect, under lighting with an illuminance of at least 600 lux—

- (a) for a consignment that includes 600 kaffir lime leaves or less—
 - (i) every kaffir lime leaf in the consignment; and
 - (ii) if the kaffir lime leaves are inspected after they have been packed—every peduncle, twig or other part of a host plant attached to, or packed with, the kaffir lime leaves; or
- (b) for a consignment that includes more than 600 kaffir lime leaves—the kaffir lime leaves in the consignment selected at random but in a way that ensures the following are inspected—
 - (i) at least 600 kaffir lime leaves in the consignment;
 - (ii) if the kaffir lime leaves are inspected after they have been packed—every peduncle, twig or other part of a host plant attached to, or packed with, the 600 kaffir lime leaves mentioned in subparagraph (i); and
- (b) under lighting with an illuminance of at least 600 lux.

prescribed way, for inspecting the fruit of host plants in a consignment, means to inspect, under lighting with an illuminance of at least 600 lux—

- (a) for a consignment that includes 600 pieces of the fruit—every piece of fruit in the consignment; or
- (a) for a consignment that includes more than 600 pieces of the fruit—the fruit in the consignment selected at random but in a way that ensures at least 600 pieces of fruit in the consignment are inspected.

prescribed way, for writing prescribed matters on a package, means to write the matters on the package—

- (a) in a legible way; and
- (b) in permanent ink; and
- (c) by using characters with a height of at least 5mm.

registered agricultural chemical product means an agricultural chemical product, within the meaning given by the Agvet Code, that has been registered under the Agvet Code, part 2.²⁶

relevant business document means a document that—

- (a) contains information about, or that in any way is evidence of, a relevant business movement; and
- (b) is or forms part of a record relating to the trade or business the subject of the relevant business movement; and
- (c) was created in the course of the trade or business; and
- (d) was created—
 - (i) before the day the Canker Notice, section 3, commenced; or
 - (ii) after the day mentioned in subparagraph (i) but before the pest quarantine area stops being a pest quarantine area.²⁷

relevant business movement means the movement of a host plant within or out of Queensland if—

- (a) the movement happens after the day the Canker Notice, section 3, commenced; and
- (b) the movement is for trade or business, but happens before the plant comes into the possession of a consumer.

26 Agvet Code, part 2 (Approvals and registration)

27 Canker Notice, section 3 (Declaration of pest quarantine area). The Canker Notice, section 3, commenced on 2 July 2004.

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Examples of movement for paragraph (b)—

movement to or from a person who wholesales, ripens, packs or distributes fruit, or movement to a person who retails fruit

treatment method A, for treating a host plant, means to apply a treatment method A product to the whole upper surface of the host plant—

- (a) in a way that ensures the surface is completely wet; and
- (b) until the time the spray starts to run off the surface.

treatment method A product means a registered agricultural chemical product that contains copper, in the form of copper hydroxide or copper oxychloride, at a concentration of 250g for each 100L of water.

treatment method B, for treating kaffir lime leaves, means—

- (a) to completely immerse the kaffir lime leaves in a solution that contains peroxyacetic acid at a concentration of 200 parts per million; and
- (b) to leave the kaffir lime leaves in the solution for at least 1 minute; and
- (c) to ensure the kaffir lime leaves—
 - (i) are not subjected to artificial drying; and
 - (ii) are not subjected to any other treatment until the leaves are completely dry.

treatment method C, for treating the fruit of a host plant, means—

- (a) to completely wet the fruit with a solution that—
 - (i) contains available chlorine at a concentration of at least 200 parts per million; and
 - (ii) is maintained at a pH level of at least 6.0 but not more than 7.5; and
- (b) to leave the fruit wet with the solution for at least 2 minutes.

treatment method D, for treating the fruit of a host plant, means—

- (a) to completely wet the fruit with a solution that—

- (i) contains a treatment method D product at a concentration of 2.0%; and
- (ii) is maintained at a pH level of at least 11.7 but not more than 12.0; and
- (b) to leave the fruit wet with the solution for at least 1 minute.

treatment method D product means a registered agricultural chemical product that contains sodium ortho-phenylphenate tetrahydrate at a concentration of 950 mg/kg.

treatment method E, for treating the fruit of a host plant, means—

- (a) to completely wet the fruit with a solution that contains peroxyacetic acid at a concentration of 200 parts per million; and
- (b) to ensure the fruit is left wet with the solution for at least 1 minute by either—
 - (i) continuously spraying the fruit with the solution; or
 - (ii) continuously brushing the fruit with the solution; or
 - (iii) immersing the fruit in the solution; and
- (c) to ensure the fruit—
 - (i) is not subjected to artificial drying; and
 - (ii) is not subjected to any other treatment until the fruit is completely dry.

Division 2 Pest quarantine area and objects of quarantine

131F Declaration of pest quarantine area

- (1) The area shown as hachured on the map in schedule 12B is declared to be a pest quarantine area for canker.
- (2) The exact location of the boundary of the pest quarantine area is held in digital electronic form by the department.

- (3) The information held in digital electronic form can be reduced or enlarged to show the detail of the boundary of the pest quarantine area.
- (4) The chief executive must—
 - (a) keep the information available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public; and
 - (b) allow a person to take, free of charge, a copy of the information showing the detail of the boundary of the pest quarantine area.²⁸

131G Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine for the pest quarantine area are—

- (a) to prevent or control the spread of canker in the pest quarantine area; and
- (b) to prevent canker being brought into or out of the pest quarantine area; and
- (c) to control or remove pest infestation of canker in the pest quarantine area; and
- (d) to prevent the spread of canker in the non-quarantined area.

²⁸ The information may be inspected at, or a copy of the information may be obtained from, the following places during business hours—

- the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane
- other departmental offices at which an inspector is employed.

Division 3 Restrictions and obligations relating to movement

Subdivision 1 Restrictions on movement

131H Restrictions on movement into, within or out of pest quarantine area

- (1) A person must not move a host plant, or an appliance or other thing that has been in contact with a host plant—
 - (a) into the pest quarantine area; or
 - (b) from a parcel of land in the pest quarantine area to another parcel of land in the area; or
 - (c) out of the pest quarantine area.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person—
 - (a) has an inspector's approval to move the plant, appliance or other thing; and
 - (b) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (3) For subsection (2), an inspector may give an approval, with or without conditions, only if the inspector is satisfied the movement of the plant, appliance or thing will not pose a significant risk of—
 - (a) spreading canker in the pest quarantine area; or
 - (b) bringing canker out of the pest quarantine area.

131I Restrictions on movement within non-quarantined area or to particular land

- (1) This section applies to a host plant that is grown on a parcel of land in the non-quarantined area.
- (2) A person must not move the plant from the parcel of land to—
 - (a) another parcel of land in the non-quarantined area; or
 - (b) a parcel of land that is the subject of a canker direction.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the person—

- (a) has an inspector's approval to move the plant; and
 - (b) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (4) Also, subsection (2) does not apply to the movement of a consignment of host plants if all the prescribed conditions have been satisfied for the consignment of host plants.
- (5) For subsection (3), an inspector may give an approval, with or without conditions, only if the inspector is satisfied the movement of the host plants will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland.

131J Restrictions on movement into Queensland

- (1) A person must not move a host plant into Queensland.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person—
- (a) has an inspector's approval to move the plant; and
 - (b) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (3) For subsection (2), an inspector may give an approval, with or without conditions, only if the inspector is satisfied the movement of the host plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland.

Subdivision 2 Obligation to keep particular documents relating to movement of host plants

131K Obligation to keep relevant business document—movements within Queensland

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person (*person A*) has given a relevant business document to another person (*person B*); and
 - (b) the relevant business document relates to the movement of a host plant within Queensland.

- (2) If the relevant business document relates to the movement of a host plant, other than the fruit of a host plant—
 - (a) person A must keep a copy of the relevant business document for 7 years after the movement happens; and
 - (b) person B must keep the relevant business document, or a complete copy of the document, for 7 years after the movement happens.
- (3) If the relevant business document relates to the movement of the fruit of a host plant, person B must keep the relevant business document, or a complete copy of the document, for 7 years after the movement happens.

131L Obligation to keep relevant business document—movements into Queensland

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person (*person A*) has given a relevant business document to another person (*person B*); and
 - (b) the relevant business document relates to the movement of a host plant into Queensland.
- (2) Person B must keep the relevant business document, or a complete copy of the document, for 7 years after the movement happens.

Division 4 General obligations

131M Obligation of land owner to allow surveillance

- (1) This section applies if an inspector requires an owner of land in the pest quarantine area to allow an inspector or authorised person to carry out surveillance on the land to look for and monitor the spread of canker.
- (2) The owner must not refuse to allow the inspector or authorised person to carry out the surveillance.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), an inspector or authorised person may carry out surveillance on the land by taking a

sample of a host plant on the land and testing it, or having another person test it, on the land or at another place.

- (4) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the person an offence warning.
- (5) In this section—
land does not include premises in which a person resides.

131N Obligation of land owner to allow treatment of host plant, appliance or other thing

- (1) This section applies if an inspector requires an owner of land within the pest quarantine area to allow an inspector or an authorised person to treat a host plant, appliance or other thing on the land.
- (2) The owner must not refuse to allow the inspector or authorised person to carry out the treatment.
- (3) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the person an offence warning.

131O Obligation of land owner to dispose of or allow disposal of treated host plants

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a host plant on land within the pest quarantine area has been treated under section 131N or 131S; and
 - (b) an inspector requires the owner of the land to—
 - (i) dispose of the plant in a particular way; or
 - (ii) allow an inspector or an authorised person to burn or otherwise dispose of the plant on the land.
- (2) If subsection (1)(b)(i) applies, the owner of the land must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the inspector makes the requirement, dispose of the plant—
 - (a) in the way required by the inspector; and
 - (b) under the supervision of the inspector.

- (3) If subsection (1)(b)(ii) applies, the owner of the land must not refuse to allow the inspector or authorised person to burn or dispose of the plant.
- (4) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the person an offence warning.

131P Restriction on who may dispose of treated host plants in particular circumstances

- (1) This section applies if an inspector has required, in the way mentioned in section 131O, the owner of land in the pest quarantine area to allow an inspector or an authorised person to burn or otherwise dispose of a host plant on the land.
- (2) The owner of the land must not, without an inspector's approval—
 - (a) burn or otherwise dispose of the plant; or
 - (b) allow another person, other than the inspector or authorised person, to burn or otherwise dispose of the plant.
- (3) For subsection (2), an inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied that—
 - (a) allowing the owner or other person to burn or otherwise dispose of the plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland; and
 - (b) if the plant is to be moved for the purpose of burning or otherwise disposing of it—the movement of the plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland.

131Q Requirement to treat regrowth of host plants on particular land

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a host plant on land within the pest quarantine area has been treated under section 131N or 131S; and
 - (b) the owner of the land becomes aware of any regrowth of the plant.

- (2) The owner must immediately treat the regrowth by using glyphosate herbicide.
- (3) Also, the owner must—
 - (a) give an inspector oral or written notice of the regrowth within 24 hours; and
 - (b) if the notice under paragraph (a) was oral—confirm the notice by written notice to the chief executive within 7 days.

131R Restriction on planting plants on particular land

- (1) This section applies if a host plant on land within the pest quarantine area has been burnt or otherwise disposed of under section 131O or 131P.
- (2) The owner of the land must not, without an inspector's approval—
 - (a) plant another host plant on the land within 2 years after the host plant was burnt or otherwise disposed of; or
 - (b) plant a plant, other than a host plant, within 6 months after the host plant was burnt or otherwise disposed of.
- (3) For subsection (2), an inspector may give the approval only if the inspector is satisfied that planting the plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading or re-introducing canker in Queensland.

Division 5 Requirements and obligations for host plants in affected area

131S Requirement to treat host plants in affected area

- (1) This section applies if an inspector has notified an owner of land, on which a host plant is grown, that the land is in an affected area.
- (2) The owner must immediately treat the plant by spraying it with a copper-based chemical.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the owner has an inspector's approval that the treatment does not have to be given.
- (4) For subsection (3), an inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied that not treating the host plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland.

131T Obligation of land owner to erect or allow erection of fence or particular sign on land

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a host plant on land within an affected area has been treated under section 131N or 131S; and
 - (b) an inspector requires the owner of the land—
 - (i) to erect before a stated day or time—
 - (A) a stated type of temporary fence around the boundary of the land; or
 - (B) a temporary affected area sign, on the land, on or near any part of the boundary; or
 - (ii) to allow an inspector or an authorised person to erect—
 - (A) a temporary fence around the boundary of the land; or
 - (B) a temporary affected area sign, on the land, on or near any part of the boundary.
- (2) If subsection (1)(b)(i) applies, the owner of the land must erect the stated type of fence or affected area sign before the stated date or time.
- (3) If subsection (1)(b)(ii) applies, the owner of the land must not refuse to allow the inspector or authorised person to erect the fence or affected area sign.
- (4) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the owner an offence warning.

131U Prohibition on interfering with particular fences or signs on land in affected area

- (1) This section applies if a person has, under section 131T, placed—
 - (a) a fence around the boundary of land within an affected area; or
 - (b) an affected area sign on or near any part of the boundary of land in an affected area.
- (2) A person must not interfere with the fence or sign.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person removing the fence or sign if the person has an inspector's approval to remove the fence or sign.
- (4) For subsection (3), an inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied that the movement of a host plant, appliance or other thing into or out of the affected area will not pose a significant risk of spreading or re-introducing canker in the area.
- (5) In this section—

interfere, with a fence or an affected area sign, includes—

 - (a) generally—to damage, destroy or remove the fence or sign or any part of the fence or sign; and
 - (b) for an affected area sign—to cover, erase or modify anything written on the sign.

131V Requirement to treat appliances or other things in affected area

- (1) This section applies if an inspector has notified an owner of land, on which a host plant is grown, that the land is in an affected area.
- (2) The owner must treat an appliance or other thing on the land—
 - (a) by using an approved disinfectant; and
 - (b) before the appliance or thing is moved out of the affected area.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the owner has an inspector's approval that the treatment does not have to be given.
- (4) For subsection (3), an inspector may give the approval only if the inspector is satisfied that not treating the appliance or other thing will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland.

Division 6 Requirement for host plants near affected area

131W Requirement to treat host plants within 500m of affected area

- (1) This section applies if an inspector has notified an owner of land, on which a host plant is grown, that the land is within 500m of, but not in, an affected area.
- (2) The owner must treat the plant, by spraying it with a copper-based chemical—
 - (a) immediately after the notification is given; and
 - (b) every fortnight after the day the notification is given.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the owner has an inspector's approval that the treatment does not have to be given.
- (4) For subsection (3), the inspector may give the approval only if the inspector is satisfied that not treating the plant will not pose a significant risk of spreading canker in Queensland.

Division 7 Requirements for host plants in Selma Road area

131X Definition for div 7

In this division—

Selma Road area means the area, within the pest quarantine area, consisting of the following lots—

- (a) lot 1 on RP 898323;

- (b) lot 15 on CP 908882;
- (c) lot 3 on RP 842953;
- (d) lot 4 on RP 842963;
- (e) lot 5 on RP 842963;
- (f) lot 3 on RP 898323;
- (g) lot 179 on plan DSN 979.

131Y Restriction on movement of host plants

- (1) A person must not move a host plant into or out of the Selma Road area.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person moving a part of a host plant the subject of an export movement if the person—
 - (a) has an inspector's approval for the movement; and
 - (b) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (3) This section applies despite section 131H.
- (4) In this section—

export movement means any of the following—

 - (a) the movement of the fruit of a host plant, and any part of the host plant attached to the fruit, into the Selma Road area for packing the fruit for export;
 - (b) the movement of the fruit of a host plant out of the Selma Road area for export.

131Z Destruction of host plants within Selma Road area

- (1) The chief executive must ensure an inspector is nominated and directed to destroy all infested host plants that are on land within the Selma Road area.
- (2) The inspector nominated under subsection (1) may destroy all infested host plants that are on land within the Selma Road area.

- (3) Subsection (4) is a direct instruction for section 11B²⁹ of the Act.
- (4) Urgent and immediate action must be taken to destroy all infested host plants that are on land within the Selma Road area.
- (5) In this section—
infested host plant means a host plant infested with the canker bacterium.³⁰

131ZA Expiry of div 7

This division expires 12 months after it commences.

Part 18 Transitional provision for Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2003

132 Notification of new restrictions for restricted area

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement of this section, the chief executive declares an area to be a restricted area.
- (2) If the chief executive decides the amending regulation should, on or after the commencement, apply to the restricted area, the chief executive must give notice of the decision in each newspaper in which the chief executive gave notice of the declaration.
- (3) The notice must state the following—
 - (a) a sufficient reference to the location of the restricted area to identify the area;

²⁹ Section 11B (Review of particular decisions and actions) of the Act

³⁰ See also section 5 (Exercise of pest infestation powers) of the Act in relation to things that are deemed to be infested with a pest.

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- (b) the day the restricted area was declared;
- (c) that each of the following are in addition to the information or requirements stated, under the unamended regulation, section 49(3)³¹ in the notice of the declaration—
 - (i) if a person is carrying on a commercial activity in the area, the circumstances under which the person is required to treat high risk items and sign a fire ant declaration;
 - (ii) the restriction on disturbing soil in the area;
 - (iii) the circumstances under which high risk items associated with a business person's commercial activity must be treated and certified.
- (4) If the chief executive gives notice under subsection (2), the amending regulation applies to the restricted area from the day of publication, or first publication, of the notice.
- (5) In this section—

amending regulation means the *Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2003*.

unamended regulation means this regulation as in force before the commencement.

31 Section 49(3) (Declaration of restricted area)

Schedule 1 Prescribed pests

section 4

Part 1 Animals

Insects and mites

Common name	Scientific name and author
African black beetle	<i>Heteronychus arator</i> (Fabricius)
Argentine ant	<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Mayr)
ash whitefly	<i>Siphoninus phillyreae</i> (Haliday)
Bactrocera atrisetosa	<i>Bactrocera atrisetosa</i> (Perkins)
Bactrocera decipiens	<i>Bactrocera decipiens</i> (Drew)
Bactrocera kirki	<i>Bactrocera kirki</i> (Froggatt)
Bactrocera tau	<i>Bactrocera tau</i> (Walker)
Bactrocera trilineola	<i>Bactrocera trilineola</i> Drew
Bactrocera trivialis	<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> (Drew)
Bactrocera xanthodes	<i>Bactrocera xanthodes</i> (Broun)
banana fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Tryon)
banana skipper	<i>Erionota thrax</i> (Linnaeus)
banana stem weevil	<i>Odoiporus longicollis</i> (Oliver)
banana weevil borer	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar)
Bezzi fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera occipitalis</i> (Bezzi)
black carpenter ant	<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i> (De Geer)
breadfruit fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> (Fabricius)
Californian red scale	<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell)

Schedule 1 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
carambola fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> Drew and Hancock
Chinese fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera minax</i> (Enderlein)
citrus blackfly	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> Ashby
citrus fruit borer	<i>Citripestis sagitiferella</i> (Moore)
citrus gall wasp	<i>Bruchophagus muli</i> (Boucek and Brough)
citrus psylla or Asian citrus psylla	<i>Diaphorina citri</i> (Kuwayama)
citrus red mite	<i>Panonychus citri</i> (McGregor)
codling moth	<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (Linnaeus)
Colorado potato beetle	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say)
Cook Islands fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera melanotus</i> (Coquillett)
cotton boll weevil	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boheman
cucumber fly	<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> (French)
cut worm	<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> (Guenée)
Dacus bivattatus	<i>Dacus bivattatus</i> (Bigot)
Dacus ciliatus	<i>Dacus ciliatus</i> Loew
European corn borer	<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (Hübner)
European flower thrips	<i>Thrips vulgatissimus</i> Haliday
European red mite	<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> (Koch)
European wasp	<i>Vespula germanica</i> (Fabricius)
Fijian fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera passiflorae</i> (Froggatt)
granary weevil	<i>Sitophilus granarius</i> (Linnaeus)
grape leaf-folder	<i>Desmia funeralis</i> (Hübner)
grape leafhopper	<i>Erythroneura elegantula</i> Osborn

Schedule 1 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
grape phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)
grape thrips	<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i> Uzel
grasshoppers and locusts	Acrididae
guava fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera correcta</i> (Bezzi)
hesian fly	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i> (Say)
Indian fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera caryeae</i> (Kapoor)
Japanese bayberry whitefly	<i>Parabemisia myricae</i> (Kuwana)
Japanese beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i> Newmann
Japanese citrus fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> (Miyake)
khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma gladrum</i> (Herbst)
khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts
khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma inclusum</i> Le Conte
large grain borer	<i>Prostephanus truncates</i> (Horn)
lettuce aphid	<i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i> (Mosley)
mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i> (Lethierry)
mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus nitidulus</i> (= <i>niveosparsus</i>) (Walker)
mango pulp weevil	<i>Sternochetus frigidus</i> (Fabricius)
mango seed weevil	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (Fabricius)
Mediterranean fruit fly	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> (Wiedemann)
melon fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett)
melon thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny
Mexican fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Loew)
New Zealand flower thrips	<i>Thrips obscuratus</i> (Crawford)

Schedule 1 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
omnivorous leafroller	<i>Platynota sultana</i> Walsingham
Oriental fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel)
Pacific spider mite	<i>Eotetranychus willamettei</i> (McGregor)
palm leaf beetle	<i>Brontispa longissima</i> (Gestro)
papaya fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera papayae</i> Drew and Hancock
peach fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i> (Saunders)
pea leafminer	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard)
Philippine fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera philippinensis</i> Drew and Hancock
pink bollworm	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saunders)
pinkspotted bollworm	<i>Pectinophora scutigera</i> (Holdaway)
poinsetta whitefly	<i>Bemisia argentifolii</i> (= <i>B. tabaci</i> (Gennadius), (type B.) Bellows and Perring
potato moth	<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zeller)
Queensland fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt)
red-banded mango caterpillar (abbreviated name—mango catepillar)	<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i> (Snellen)
red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> Buren
rice weevil	<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> (Linnaeus)
Russian wheat aphids	<i>Diuraphis noxia</i> (Mordvilko)
serpentine leafminer	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess)

Schedule 1 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
silverleaf whitefly	<i>Bemisia argentifolii</i> (= <i>B. tabaci</i> (Gennadius), (type B.) Bellows and Perring
solanum fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> (Hendel)
South African citrus thrips	<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> Faure
spiraling whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russell
Sri Lankan fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera kandiensis</i> Drew and Hancock
stem borer	<i>Chilo</i> spp.
sugarcane borer	<i>Scirpophaga</i> spp.
sugarcane borer	<i>Sesamia</i> spp.
sugarcane borer	<i>Tetramoera schistanceana</i> (Snellen)
sugarcane leafhopper	<i>Eumetopina</i> spp.
sugarcane leafhopper	<i>Pyrilla perpusilla</i> (Walker)
sugarcane planthopper	<i>Perkinsiella</i> spp.
sugarcane scale	<i>Aulacaspis tegalensis</i> (Zehntner)
sugarcane weevil borer	<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> (Boisduval)
sugarcane whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus barodensis</i> (Maskell)
sugarcane woolly aphid	<i>Ceratovacuna lanigera</i> Zehntner
tobacco beetle	<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i> (Fabricius)
tobacco stem borer	<i>Scrobipalpa heliopa</i> (Lower)
Tongan fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera facialis</i> (Coquillett)
tropical fire ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i> (Fabricius)
variegated grape leafhopper	<i>Erythroneura variabilis</i> Beamer
warehouse beetle	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i> Ballion

Schedule 1 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
western flower thrips	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Pergande)
western grapeleaf skeltonizer	<i>Harrisiana brillians</i> Barnes and McDunnough
woolly whitefly	<i>Aleurothrixus floccosus</i> (Maskell)

Molluscs

Common name	Scientific name and author
giant African snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i> Bowditch
green snail	<i>Helix aperta</i> (Born)

Part 2 Pests associated with plant disease

A Organisms**Nematodes**

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner and Buhner) Nickle

Ditylenchus destructor Thorne

Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens (abbreviated name—potato cyst nematode)

Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens (abbreviated name—golden nematode)

Heterodera avenae (Wollenweber) Filipjev

Heterodera glycines Ichinohe

Pratylenchus coffeae (Zimmermann) Filipjev and Schuurmans Stekhoven

Pratylenchus goodeyi Sher and Allen

Schedule 1 (continued)

Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus (Cobb) Goodey*Xiphinema index* Thorne and Allen**Plants**A plant of the genera *Musa* spp., other than—

- (a) a plant that produces edible fruit; or
- (b) an indigenous plant that is not a volunteer plant.

Berberis spp.*Ensete* spp.*Mahonia* spp.*Orobanche ramosa* L. (common name—branched broomrape)*Striga asiatica***Phytoplasmas**

apple chat fruit phytoplasma

apple proliferation phytoplasma

apple rubbery wood phytoplasma

apricot chlorotic leaf roll phytoplasma

apricot witches broom phytoplasma

Australian grapevine yellows phytoplasma

cherry albino (X disease) phytoplasma

cherry necrotic rusty mottle phytoplasma

cherry western X (peach X) phytoplasma

grapevine flavesence doree phytoplasma

little cherry phytoplasma

little peach phytoplasma

palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma

Parry's disease (pear) phytoplasma

Schedule 1 (continued)

peach chlorotic leaf roll phytoplasma
peach eastern X phytoplasma
peach red suture phytoplasma
peach rosette phytoplasma
peach yellows phytoplasma
pear decline phytoplasma
plum chlorotic leaf roll phytoplasma
sugarcane grassy shoot phytoplasma
sugarcane white leaf phytoplasma

Bacteria

Acidovorax avenae subsp. *avenae* (Manns) Willems *et al.*

Agrobacterium tumefaciens biovar 3 (E.F. Smith and Town.)

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (Spiek and Kotth.) Davies *et al.*

Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow *et al.* (abbreviated name—fire blight)

Leifsonia xyli subsp. *xyli* (Davies *et al.*) Evtushenko

“*Liberobacter asiatica*” Jagoueix *et al.*

Panotoea stewartii subsp. *stewartii* (E.F. Smith) Mergaert *et al.*

Pseudomonas angulata (Fromme and Murray) Holland

“*Pseudomonas celebensis*” = banana blood disease bacterium (uncharacterised)

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *phaseolicola* (Burkeholder) Young *et al.*

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *syringae* Van Hall

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *tabaci* (Wolf and Foster) Young *et al.*

Pseudomonas syzygii I. Roberts *et al.*

Schedule 1 (continued)

Ralstonia solanacearum (E.F. Smith) Yabuuchi *et al.*
Xanthomonas albilineans (Ashby) Dowson
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri* (Hasse) Vauterin
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb) Dye
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *campestris* (Pammel) Dowson
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *oryzae* (Ishiyama) Swings *et al.*
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *phaseoli* (E. F. Smith) Dye
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb)
Xanthomonas fragariae J.K. Kennedy and King
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzicola* (Ishiyama) Swings *et al.*
Xylella fastidiosa Wells *et al.*
Xylophilus ampelinus (Panagopoulos) Willems *et al.*

Fungi

Albugo candida (Pers.) Kuntze (abbreviated name—white blister of brassica)
Ascochyta rabiei (Pass.) Labr.
Asperisporium caricae (Speg.) Maubl.
Cercospora longipes E.J. Butler
Claviceps africana Freder., Mantle and De Milliano
Claviceps gigantea S.F. Fuentes, Isla, Ullstrup and Rodriguez
Claviceps sorghi P. Kulkarni, Seshadri and Hedge
Coleosporium ipomoeae (Schwein.) Burrill
Colletotrichum kahawae J.M. Waller and P.D. Bridge
Colletotrichum lindemuthianum (Sacc. and Magnus) Scribm.
Cryphonectria cubensis (Bruner) Hodges
Deuterophoma tracheiphila Petri
Elsinoe fawcettii Bitanc. and Jenkins

Schedule 1 (continued)

- Eutypa lata* (Pers.:Fr.) Tul. and C. Tul.
- Exobasidium vexans* Masee
- Fusarium moniliforme* J. Sheld. var. *subglutinans* Wollenw. and Reinking
- Fusarium oxysporum* Schltdl. Fr. f. sp. *cubense* (E.F. Smith) W.C. Snyder and H.N. Hansen
- Fusarium oxysporum* Schltdl. Fr. f.sp. *chrysanthemi* G.M. Armstrong, J.K. Armstrong and R.H. Littrell
- Fusarium oxysporum* Schltdl. Fr. f.sp. *lycopersici* (Sacc.) W.C. Snyder and H.N. Hansen
- Fusarium oxysporum* Schltdl. Fr. f.sp. *vasinfectum* (Atk.) W.C. Snyder and H.N. Hansen
- Guignardia bidwellii* (Ellis) Viala and Ravaz (anamorph *Phyllosticta ampellicida* (Engelman) Aa)
- Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely (anamorph *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa)
- Guignardia musae* Racib. (anamorph *Phyllosticta musarum* (Cooke) Aa)
- Gymnosporangium* R. Hedw.
- Hemileia vastatrix* Berk. and Broome
- Microbotryum violaceum* (Pers.:Pers.) G. Deml. and Oberwinkler
- Monilinia fructigena* Honey in Whetzel
- Mycosphaerella angulata* W.A. Jenkins (anamorph *Cercospora brachypus* Ellis and Everh.)
- Mycosphaerella fijiensis* M. Morelet (anamorph *Paracercospora fijiensis* (M. Morelet) Deighton)
- Mycosphaerella musae* (Speg.) Syd. and P. Syd.
- Mycosphaerella musicola* J.L. Mulder (anamorph *Pseudocercospora musae* (Zimm.) Deighton)
- Pachymetra chaunorhiza* B.J. Croft and M.W. Dick

Schedule 1 (continued)

- Peronosclerospora maydis* (Racib.) C.G. Shaw
Peronosclerospora philippinensis (W. Weston) C.G. Shaw
Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara
Peronosclerospora sorghi (W. Weston and Uppal) C.G. Shaw
Peronosclerospora spontanea (W. Weston) C.G. Shaw
Peronospora hyoscyami de Bary
Phakopsora euvitis Y. Ono
Phoma tracheiphila (Petri) L.A. Kantsch. and Gikaschvili
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert
Physopella ampelopsidis (Dietel and P. Syd.) Cummins and Ramachar
Phytophthora cinnamomi Rands
Plasmodiophora brassicae Woronin
Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. and DeToni
Pseudopezicula tetraspora Korf, R.C. Pearson and Zhuang
Pseudopezicula tracheiphila (Müller-Thurg.) Korf and Zhuang (anamorph *Phialophora tracheiphila* (Sacc. and D. Sacc.) Korf)
Puccinia asparagi D.C.
Puccinia horiana Henn.
Puccinia psidii G. Winter
Pyricularia oryzae Cavara
Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.) J. Schröt.
Sphaceloma arachidis Bitanc. and Jenkins
Sporisorium cruentum (Kühn) K. Vánky
Stagonospora sacchari T.T. Lo and Y. Ling
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Percival
Tilletia indica Mitra
Uromyces gladioli Henn.

Schedule 1 (continued)

Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) G. Winter

Ustilago scitaminea Syd. (abbreviated name—sugarcane smut)

B Virus and viroids**viruses**

Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus

apple flat limb virus (uncharacterised)

Apple mosaic virus

apple ringspot virus (uncharacterised)

apple rough skin virus (uncharacterised)

apple star crack virus (uncharacterised)

apricot ring pox virus (uncharacterised)

Arabis mosaic virus

Artichoke Italian latent virus

Banana bract mosaic virus (abbreviated name—banana bract mosaic)

Banana bunchy top virus (abbreviated name—banana bunchy top)

Banana streak virus (abbreviated name—banana streak)

bratislava mosaic virus (uncharacterised)

cherry black canker virus (uncharacterised)

Cherry rasp leaf virus

Citrus tristeza virus

Cucumber mosaic virus (abbreviated name—cucumber mosaic)

grapevine Ajinashika virus (uncharacterised)

Grapevine Algerian latent virus

Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus

Schedule 1 (continued)

Grapevine chrome mosaic virus
grapevine corky bark virus (uncharacterised)
grapevine enation virus (uncharacterised)
Grapevine fanleaf virus
grapevine fleck virus (uncharacterised)
Grapevine leafroll virus
Grapevine virus A
Grapevine virus B
Grapevine virus D
Grapevine yellow vein virus
Maize dwarf mosaic virus
Myrobalan latent ringspot virus
Papaya ringspot virus type P (abbreviated name—papaya ringspot)
Papaya ringspot virus type W (abbreviated name—papaya ringspot)
Peach rosette mosaic virus
Pea seed-borne mosaic virus
Peach wart virus (uncharacterised)
Peanut stripe virus
Plum pox virus
prune diamond canker virus (uncharacterised)
Prune dwarf virus
Prunus necrotic ringspot virus
Sorghum mosaic virus
Squash mosaic virus
Strawberry crinkle virus
Strawberry mild yellow edge associated virus

Schedule 1 (continued)

strawberry mottle virus (uncharacterised)

Sugarcane bacilliform virus

Sugarcane Fiji disease virus

Sugarcane mosaic virus

sugarcane Ramu stunt virus (uncharacterised)

Sugarcane streak virus

sugarcane striate mosaic associated virus (uncharacterised)

Tobacco mosaic virus

Tobacco ringspot virus

Tomato black ring virus

Tomato leaf curl virus

Tomato mosaic virus

Tomato ringspot virus

Watermelon mosaic virus

Wheat streak mosaic virus

Zucchini yellow mosaic virus

viroids

Apple scar skin viroid

Avocado sunblotch viroid

Chrysanthemum stunt viroid

Citrus exocortis viroid

Coconut cadang-cadang viroid

Dapple apple viroid

grapevine stem pitting viroid (uncharacterised)

grapevine summer mottle viroid (uncharacterised)

grapevine vein necrosis viroid (uncharacterised)

Grapevine yellow speckle viroid-1

Schedule 1 (continued)

*Grapevine yellow speckle viroid-2**Potato spindle tuber viroid***C Disorders**

Disorder	Description
bacterial wilt	An occlusion and necrosis of the xylem tissue associated with invasion by plant pathogenic bacteria.
blight	A necrosis of leaf or stem tissue, with sudden onset, associated with a plant pathogenic bacterium (bacterial blight) or fungus (fungal blight).
canker	A sharply delineated necrosis or suberisation of the cortical tissue of leaves or stems, associated with a plant pathogenic bacterium or fungus.
downy mildew	A necrosis or organoid gall of leaf or stem tissue associated with intercellular hyphae and emergent sporophores of a fungus of the family Peronosporaceae.
ergot	An organoid gall of floral and ovule tissue associated with intercellular and extracellular hyphae and emergent sporophores of a fungus of the genus <i>Claviceps</i> Tul., order Hypocreales.
fusarial wilt	An occlusion and necrosis of the xylem tissue, associated with plant pathogenic strains of a fungus of the genus <i>Fusarium</i> Link ex Fr., order Moniliales.

Schedule 1 (continued)

Disorder	Description
gall	A swelling of tissue resulting from multiplication of cells (histoplasia), enlargement of cells (hypertrophy) or replacement with tissue of another organism, and associated with an intracellular or intercellular fungus, bacterium, phytoplasma, virus or mite.
grey mould	A necrosis of leaf, stem or floral tissue associated with intercellular and extracellular hyphae or emergent sporophores of a fungus of the genus <i>Botrytis</i> Pers. ex Fr., order Moniliales, or <i>Sclerotinia</i> Fuckel, order Helotiales.
mosaic (mottle or yellows)	A uniform or patchy variation of normal green colour associated with intracellular phytoplasm, virus or viroid infection.
mutant plant	A plant with recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) acquired artificially or by natural transmission but having an undesired quality of increasing the weed potential of the plant or interfering with pest management programs.
powdery mildew	A necrosis or suberisation of leaf or stem tissue associated with intracellular and extracellular hyphae and sporophores of a fungus of the order Erysiphales.
rust	An organoid gall of leaf or stem tissue associated with intercellular hyphae, aeciospores, uredospores or teliospores of a fungus of the order Uredinales.
smut	An organoid gall of leaf, stem, floral or meristematic tissue associated with intercellular hyphae and chlamydospores of a fungus of the order Ustilaginales.

Schedule 1 (continued)

Disorder	Description
spot	A localised necrosis or yellowing of leaf or stem tissue, associated with a plant pathogenic bacterium, fungus or virus.
white blister	An organoid gall of leaf or stem tissue associated with intercellular hyphae, sporeangia, zoospores and oospores of a fungus of the genus <i>Albugo</i> , order Peronosporales.
witches broom	A gall resulting in massed outgrowths of vegetative buds and associated with an intracellular or intercellular fungus, bacterium, phytoplasma, virus or mite.

Additional information about the disorders listed in part 2, item C of this schedule

- 1 For bacterial wilt, mosaic (mottle or yellows) and witches broom, the description's reference is *Plant Pathologist's Pocketbook*, CAB, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, UK.
- 2 For all other disorders, apart from mutant plant, the description's reference is *Ainsworth and Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi*, CAB, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, UK.

Schedule 2 Notifiable pests

section 6

Part 1 Animals

Common name	Scientific name and author
khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts
mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i> (Lethierry)
mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus nitidulus</i> (= <i>niveosparsus</i>) (Walker)
melon fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett)
Oriental fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel)
papaya fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera papayae</i> Drew and Hancock
Philippine fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera philippinensis</i> Drew and Hancock
red-banded mango caterpillar	<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i> (Snellen)
red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> Buren
sugarcane borer	<i>Sesamia</i> spp.
tropical fire ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i> (Fabricius)

Schedule 2 (continued)

Part 2**Pests associated with plant disease****A Organisms****Nematodes**

Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens (abbreviated name—potato cyst nematode)

Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens (abbreviated name—golden nematode)

Bacteria

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (Spiek and Kotth.) Davies *et al*

Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow *et al* (abbreviated name—fire blight)

“*Liberobacter asiatica*” Jagoueix *et al*

“*Pseudomonas celebensis*” = banana blood disease bacterium (uncharacterised)

Ralstonia solanacearum (E.F. Smith) Yabuuchi *et al*

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri* (Hasse) Vauterin

Xylella fastidiosa Wells *et al*

Fungi

Fusarium oxysporum Schltdl. Fr. f. sp. *cubense* (E.F. Smith) W.C. Snyder and H.N. Hansen

Mycosphaerella fijiensis M. Morelet (anamorph *Paracercospora fijiensis* (M. Morelet) Deighton)

Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara

Tilletia indica Mitra

Ustilago scitaminea Syd.

Schedule 2 (continued)

Plants

A plant of the genera *Musa* spp., other than—

- (a) a plant that produces edible fruit; or
- (b) an indigenous plant that is not a volunteer plant.

Ensete spp.

B Viruses and viroids**Viruses**

Banana bract mosaic virus

Banana bunchy top virus

Plum pox virus

Sugarcane Fiji disease virus

C Disorders

Disorder	Description	Common or abbreviated names
bacterial wilt of banana plants	<p>Bacterial wilt, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading ‘C. Disorders’, caused by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (E. F. Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i>; or • “<i>Pseudomonas celebensis</i>” = banana blood disease bacterium (uncharacterised). 	<p>bacterial wilt of bananas</p> <p>banana blood disease</p> <p>banana bugtok disease</p> <p>banana moko disease</p>
bacterial wilt of grape plants	<p>Bacterial wilt, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading ‘C. Disorders’, caused by <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> Wells <i>et al</i></p>	<p>Pierce’s disease</p>

Schedule 2 (continued)

Disorder	Description	Common or abbreviated names
blight of regulated fire blight host plants	Blight, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al</i> (abbreviated name—fire blight)	fire blight
blight of potato plants	Blight, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spiek and Kotth.) Davies <i>et al.</i>	potato ring rot
canker of citrus plants	Canker, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i> (Hasse) Vauterin	citrus canker
downy mildew of sugarcane plants	Downy mildew, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Peronosclerospora sacchari</i> (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara	sugarcane downey mildew
fusarial wilt of banana plants	Fusarial wilt, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Schltdl. Fr. F. sp. <i>cubense</i> (E.F. Smith) W.C. Snyder and H.N. Hansen	fusarial wilt of banana banana Panama disease

Schedule 2 (continued)

Disorder	Description	Common or abbreviated names
mosaic (mottles or yellows) of banana plants—banana bunchy top virus	Mosaic (mottles or yellows), as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Banana bunchy top virus</i> (abbreviated name—banana bunchy top)	banana bunchy top disease
mosaic (mottles or yellows) of banana plants—banana bract mosaic disease	Mosaic (mottles or yellows), as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Banana bract mosaic virus</i> (abbreviated name—banana bract mosaic)	banana bract mosaic disease
mosaic (mottles or yellows) of citrus plants	Mosaic (mottles or yellows), as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by " <i>Liberobacter asiatica</i> " Jagouix <i>et al.</i>	citrus greening Huanglongbing
mosaic (mottles or yellows) of stonefruit plants	Mosaic (mottles or yellows), as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>plum pox virus</i> .	plum pox virus
mosaic (mottles or yellows) of sugarcane plants	Mosaic (mottles or yellows), as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>sugarcane Fiji disease virus</i> .	sugarcane Fiji disease Fiji virus

Schedule 2 (continued)

Disorder	Description	Common or abbreviated names
smut of prescribed cereal crop plants	Smut, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra	Karnal bunt
smut of sugarcane plants	Smut, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Ustilago scitaminea</i> Syd. (abbreviated name—sugarcane smut)	sugarcane smut
spot of banana plants	Spot, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C. Disorders', caused by <i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> M. Morelet (anamorph <i>Paracercospora fijiensis</i> (M. Morelet) Deighton)	banana black Sigatoka disease spot

Schedule 3 Pest quarantine areas for pests of banana plants

section 18(1)

1 Far northern pest quarantine area

The far northern pest quarantine area consists of the area of Queensland north of latitude 13°45' south.³²

2 Northern buffer pest quarantine area

The northern buffer pest quarantine area is the area within the following boundary—

- from latitude 15°55' south where it intersects the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region to the boundary of the Cook and Douglas local government areas where it intersects the mainland shore at latitude 15°55'25" south
- then along the southern boundary of the Cook local government area through latitude 16° south to where the boundary next intersects latitude 16° south
- to latitude 16° south, longitude 141° east
- to latitude 13°45' south, longitude 141° east
- to latitude 13°45' south where it intersects the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region
- then along the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region to where it intersects latitude 15°55' south.

3 Northern pest quarantine area

The northern pest quarantine area is the area within the following boundary—

32 Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

Schedule 3 (continued)

- from latitude 22° south where it intersects the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region to the eastern bank of the Isaac River where it intersects latitude 22° south
- along the bank through longitude 148° east to where the bank next intersects longitude 148° east
- along longitude 148° east to the top of the Denham Range
- then north-easterly along the top of the Denham Range to where it intersects the top of the Leichardt Range at latitude 21°23'21" south, longitude 148°19'23" east
- then north-westerly along the top of the Leichardt Range to where it intersects the northern bank of the Burdekin River
- along the bank through longitude 145° east to where the bank next intersects longitude 145° east
- along longitude 145° east to where it first intersects the boundary of the Douglas local government area
- along the boundary of the Douglas local government area to the mainland shore at latitude 15°55'25" south
- to latitude 15°55' south where it intersects the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region
- then along the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region to where it intersects latitude 22° south.

4 Southern buffer pest quarantine area

The southern buffer pest quarantine area consists of—

- (a) the Banana, Calliope, Duaringa, Eidsvold, Fitzroy, Gladstone, Livingstone, Monto, Mt Morgan and Rockhampton local government areas; and
- (b) the part of the Broadsound local government area south of latitude 22° south.

Schedule 3 (continued)**5 Special pest quarantine area**

The special pest quarantine area consists of the Biggenden, Bundaberg, Burnett, Cooloola, Hervey Bay, Isis, Kolan, Maryborough, Miriam Vale, Perry, Tiaro and Woocoo local government areas.

6 Southern pest quarantine area

The southern pest quarantine area consists of—

- (a) the Beaudesert, Boonah, Brisbane, Caboolture, Caloundra, Crows Nest, Esk, Gatton, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Kilcoy, Laidley, Logan, Maroochy, Noosa, Pine Rivers, Redcliffe and Redland local government areas; and
- (b) the area of the City of Brisbane.

Schedule 4 Cultivars for residential plantations

section 24(2)

Part 1 Far northern, northern buffer, northern and southern buffer pest quarantine areas

Blue Java

Bluggoe

Ducasse

FHIA 01 (Goldfinger)

FHIA 02

Goly Goly Pot Pot

Kluai Namwa Khom (Dwarf Ducasse)

Pisang Ceylan (Mysore type)

Sh 3436

Simoi

Tu-8

War War

Yangambi Km5

Part 2 Special and southern pest quarantine areas

Blue Java

Bluggoe

Schedule 4 (continued)

Ducasse

FHIA 01 (Goldfinger)

Kluai Namwa Khom

Lady Finger

Pisang Ceylan (Mysore type)

Schedule 5 Treatment methods

section 28

- 1 Treatment method A
 - remove the plant, including the corm, suckers and pseudostem from the soil
 - cut each pseudostem into pieces no more than 60cm long and split each piece lengthwise
 - cut the corm into pieces no more than 5cm in diameter.
- 2 Treatment method B
 - remove the fruit from the plant or spray the fruit with a permanent marker dye to make it unsuitable for human or animal consumption
 - inject each pseudostem at a height of 30cm above the ground with 15 ml of a 1% solution of 2,4-D.
- 3 Treatment method C
 - remove the fruit from the plant or spray the fruit with a permanent marker dye to make it unsuitable for human or animal consumption
 - inject each pseudostem at a height of 30cm above the ground with 15 ml of a 3.6% solution of glyphosate.
- 4 Treatment method D
 - remove the plant, including the corm, suckers and pseudostem from the soil
 - cut the pseudostem and leaf tissue, other than leaf tissue that is dead or not green in colour, into pieces no more than 60cm long
 - cut the corm, suckers and butt of each pseudostem into pieces no more than 5cm in diameter
 - leave the pseudostem and leaf tissue pieces to rot on the surface of the soil or bury them under at least 60cm of soil

Schedule 5 (continued)

- leave the pieces of the corm, suckers and butt of each pseudostem to rot on the surface of the soil or bury them under at least 1m of soil.

**Schedule 6 Banana black sigatoka
resistant cultivars**

section 30(4)

Blue Java

Bluggoe

Ducasse

FHIA 01 (Goldfinger)

FHIA 02

FHIA 25

Kluai Namwa Khom (Dwarf Ducasse)

Pisang Ceylan (Mysore type)

SH 3436

Simoi

Tu-8

Yangambi Km5

Schedule 7 Regulated fire blight host plants

section 65, definition *regulated fire blight host plant*

Hybrid

Rubus hybrids

Common name

thornless blackberry

Species

Prunus salicina

Rubus ideus

Common name

plum

red raspberry

Genus

Amelanchier

Cotoneaster

Crataegus

Cydonia

Eriobotrya

Malus

Mespilus

Pyracantha

Pyrus

Sorbus

Stranvaesia

Examples of common names

service berry, June berry

cotoneaster

hawthorn

quince

loquat

apple

medlar

fire thorn

pear

mountain ash

–

Schedule 8 Mediterranean fruit fly host plants

section 86, definition *host plant*

Part 1 Host plants requiring treatment

Common name	Scientific name and author
abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i> (Ruiz and Pavon) Radlk. [Sapotaceae]
acerola	<i>Malpighia glabra</i> (L.) [Malpighiaceae] <i>M. glabra</i> x <i>M. puniceifolia</i> (L.) (Barbados cherry)
akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.Konig [Spaindacea]
akia	<i>Wikstroemia phillyreifolia</i> Gray [Thymelaeaceae]
almond (with husk)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch => <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb
apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh L. [Rosaceae] <i>Malus sylvestris</i> Mill. [Rosaceae] (crab apple)
apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L. [Rosaceae]
Barbados cherry	<i>Malpighia puniceifolia</i> (L.) [Malpighiaceae]
blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. [Rosaceae]
black sapote	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> J. König ex Retz. [Ebanaceae]
black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> L. [Juglandaceae]
blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L. [Ericaceae]

Schedule 8 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinsonia) Fosb. [Moraceae]
bourbon orange	<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> Labill. [Apocynaceae]
boxthorn	<i>Lycium europaeum</i> L. [Solanaceae]
Brazil cherry	see Grumichama
calamondin orange	<i>Citrofortunella mitis</i> (Blanco) J. Ingram and H. Moore [Rutaceae]
camito (star cherry)	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L. [Sapotaceae]
Cape gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L. [Solanaceae]
capsicum	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>grossum</i> (L.) sendt [Solanaceae]
carambola (star fruit)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L. [Oxalidaceae]
cashew apple	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. [Anacardiaceae]
casimiroa (white sapote)	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> LaLave and Lex. [Rutaceae]
cherimoya	<i>Annona cherimolia</i> Mill. [Annonaceae]
cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> L. (sweet cherry) [Rosaceae] <i>Prunus avium</i> L. (sour cherry) [Rosaceae]
chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> v <i>acuminatum</i> Fingerh. [Solanaceae] (chillies) <i>Capsicum annuum</i> v <i>cerasiforme</i> (Miller) Irish [Solanaceae] (cherry peppers) <i>Capsicum annuum</i> v <i>conoides</i> (Miller) Irish [Solanaceae] (tabasco)
citron	<i>Citrus medica</i> L. [Rutaceae]

Schedule 8 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
coffee berry	<i>Coffea arabica</i> [Rubiaceae] (Arabian coffee)
	<i>Coffea canephora</i> Pierre and Froehner [Rubiaceae]
	<i>Coffea excelsa</i> Chiov. [Rubiaceae] (excelsa coffee)
	<i>Coffea liberica</i> Hiern. [Rubiaceae] (Liberian coffee)
	<i>Coffea robusta</i> Linden [Rubiaceae] (robusta coffee)
custard apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L. x <i>A. cherimolia</i> Mill. [Annonaceae]
date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L. [Arecaceae]
eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L. [Solanaceae]
feijoa	<i>Acca sellowiana</i> (Berg.) Burret [Myrtaceae]
fig	<i>Ficus carica</i> L. [Moraceae]
granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> L. [Passifloraceae]
grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. [Vitaceae] (wine grape)
	<i>Vitis labrusca</i> L. [Vitaceae] (Isabella grape)
grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macf. [Rutaceae]
grumichama	<i>Eugenia braziliensis</i> Lam. [Myrtaceae]

Schedule 8 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. [Myrtaceae] <i>P. littorale</i> Raddi syn => <i>p.cattleianum</i> Sabine [Myrtaceae] (strawberry guava) <i>P. cattleianum</i> Sabine var. <i>lucidum</i> [Myrtaceae] (yellow cattley guava) <i>P. cattleianum</i> Sabine var. <i>guineense</i> Sw. [Myrtaceae] (Brazilian guava) <i>P. friedrichsthalianum</i> Nied. [Myrtaceae] (Costa Rican guava)
hawthorne	<i>Crataegis</i> spp. [Rosaceae]
ironwood	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>
jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> (DC.) Berg. [Myrtaceae]
jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. [Moraceae]
jambu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels [Myrtaceae]
Jerusalem cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L. [Solanaceae]
kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> (a. Chev.) Liang and Ferguson [Actinidiaceae]
kei apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i> (Hook.f. and Harv.) Warb.
kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i> (Thumb.) Swing. ; * <i>F.margarita</i> (Lour.) Swing. [Rutaceae]
lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>C. chinense</i> [Rutaceae]
lemon (Meyer)	<i>Citrus meyeri</i> Tanaka L [Rutaceae]
loganberry	<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L. H. Bailey [Rosaceae]
longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i> (Lour.) Stued. [Sapindaceae]
loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindley {Rosaceae}

Schedule 8 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
Madagascar olive	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i> (Lam.) Thours ex Hook {Oleaceae}
mamey sapote	<i>Pouteria spanota</i> (jacq.) H.E. Moore and Stearn [Sapotaceae]
mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco [Rutaceae]
mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. [Anacardiaceae]
mock orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> L. Jack [Rutaceae] M exotica
mombin	<i>Spondias</i> spp.
monstera	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm. [Araceae]
mountain apple (Malay apple)	<i>Syzygium malaccensis</i> L. Merrill and L.M. Perry [Myrtaceae] Eugenia
mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i> L. [Moraceae]
nashi	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i> (Mak.) Nakai or P. <i>betulaefolia</i> [Rosaceae]
natal plum	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> <i>Terminalia chebula</i>
nectarine	<i>Prunus persicae</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (R.Br.) Maxim. [Rosaceae]
orange	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.; <i>C. sinensis</i> L, Osbeck [Rutaceae]
otaheite apple	<i>Spondias cytherea</i> Sonn. [Anacardiaceae]
peach	<i>Prunus persicae</i> L. Batsch [Rosaceae]
pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L. [Rosaceae]
pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i> Aiton [Solanaceae]

Schedule 8 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.f. [Ebenaceae] (Japanese persimmon) <i>D.decandra</i> Lour. [Ebenaceae] (persimmon)
plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i> [Rosaceae] (prune) <i>Prunus insitita</i> L. [Rosaceae] (damson plum) <i>Prunus salicina</i> [Rosaceae] (Japanese plum)
pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>
prickly pear	<i>Opuntia ficus indica</i> L. Miller [Cactaceae] or <i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Haw.) Haw
pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (L.) Osbeck [Rutaceae]
quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Miller [Rosaceae]
raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L. [Rosaceae]
rollinia	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i> Safford [Annonaceae]
rose apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston [Myrtaceae]
santol	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i> Cav. [Meliaceae]
sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) Van Royen [Sapotaceae]
soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i> L. [Annonaceae]
Spanish cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L. [Sapotaceae]
Surinam cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L. [Myrtaceae]
sweetsop (sugar apple)	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L. [Annonaceae]
tamarillo	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (Cao) Sendtner [Solanaceae]
tangelo	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i> [Rutaceae]

Schedule 8 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
tomato (pink and red type)	<i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karst. ex Farw. [Solanaceae]
tree tomato	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (Cav.) Sendtn. [Solanaceae]
tropical almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. [Combretaceae]
walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i> L. [Juglandaceae]
wax apple (rose apple)	<i>Eugenia jambos</i> L. [Myrtaceae] (L.) Alston
wax jambu	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Blume) Merrill and L.M. Perrt [Myrtaceae]

Part 2**Host plants requiring treatment unless harvested in a mature green condition**

Common name	Scientific name and author
avocado	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill. [Lauraceae]
babaco (ripe)	<i>Carica pentagona</i> Heilb [Caricaceae]
banana	<i>Musa</i> spp. [Musaceae]
lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swing. [Rutaceae] (West Indian lime) <i>C. latifolia</i> [Rutaceae] (Tahitian lime) <i>C. reticulata</i> var. <i>Austera</i> Lyb. [Rutaceae] (Rangpur lime)
papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i> L. [Caricaceae]

Schedule 8 (continued)

Part 3**Host plants requiring treatment
if skin broken and flesh
exposed at harvest**

Common name	Scientific name and author
durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> Murray [Bombacaceae]
lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn. [Sapindaceae]
mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L. [Clusiaceae]
passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> f. <i>edulis</i> Sims [Passifloraceae] (purple passionfruit)
	<i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> Sims [Passifloraceae] (yellow passionfruit)
pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i> L. [Punicaceae]
rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L. [Sapindaceae]

Schedule 9 Host plants for sugarcane smut

section 106, definition *host plant*

Part 1 Host plants with common name

Common name	Scientific name
blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch
itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton
giant plume grass or sugarcane plume grass	<i>Saccharum giganteum</i> (Walt.) Pers.
pit pit	<i>Saccharum edule</i> Hassk.
sugarcane	(a) <i>Saccharum</i> (interspecific hybrids); or (b) <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.
uba cane or Japanese cane	<i>Saccharum sinense</i> Roxb.
wild cane or pit pit	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.

Part 2 Host plants without common name

Scientific name

Saccharum barberi Jeswiet

Saccharum robustum Brandes and Jeswiet ex Grassl

Schedule 10 Pest quarantine areas for pests of sugarcane plants

section 114

1 Far northern pest quarantine area

The far northern pest quarantine area consists of the area of Queensland, north of latitude 13°45' south.³³

2 Coen to Townsville pest quarantine area

The Coen to Townsville pest quarantine area consists of the area of Queensland—

- (a) south of latitude 13°45' south; and
- (b) north of latitude 19°15' south.³⁴

3 Townsville to Bowen-Collinsville pest quarantine area

The Townsville to Bowen-Collinsville pest quarantine area is the area within the following boundary—

- from latitude 19°15' south where it intersects the border of Queensland and the Northern Territory to where latitude 19°15' south intersects the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region;³⁵
- then along the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region to where it intersects latitude 19°53' south;
- to latitude 19°53' south, longitude 148°05' east;³⁶
- to latitude 20°12' south, longitude 147°55' east;³⁷

33 Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

34 Latitude 19°15' south passes near Townsville.

35 Latitude 19°15' south passes near Townsville.

36 Latitude 19°53' south, longitude 148°05' east is in the vicinity of Abbot Point.

37 Latitude 20°12' south, longitude 147°55' east is in the vicinity of Mt Aberdeen.

Schedule 10 (continued)

- to latitude 20°33' south, longitude 147°51' east;³⁸
- to where latitude 20°33' south intersects the border of Queensland and the Northern Territory;
- then along the border of Queensland and the Northern Territory to where it intersects latitude 19°15' south.

4 Bowen-Collinsville to Rockhampton pest quarantine area

The Bowen-Collinsville to Rockhampton pest quarantine area consists of the area of Queensland—

- (a) south of the southern boundary of the Townsville to Bowen-Collinsville pest quarantine area; and
- (b) north of latitude 23°27' south.³⁹

5 Rockhampton to Howard pest quarantine area

The Rockhampton to Howard pest quarantine area consists of the area of Queensland—

- (a) south of latitude 23°27' south; and
- (b) north of latitude 25°18.7' south.⁴⁰

6 Howard to New South Wales border pest quarantine area

The Howard to New South Wales border pest quarantine area—

- (a) consists of the area of Queensland south of latitude 25°18.7' south; but
- (b) does not include the Woodford special pest quarantine area.

38 Latitude 20°33' south, longitude 147°51' east is in the vicinity of Collinsville.

39 Latitude 23°27' south passes near Rockhampton.

40 Latitude 25°18.7' south passes near Howard.

Schedule 10 (continued)

7 Woodford special pest quarantine area

The Woodford special pest quarantine area is the area within the following boundary—

- from latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°53' east⁴¹ to latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°34' east;⁴²
- to latitude 27°04' south, longitude 152°34' east;⁴³
- to latitude 27°04' south, longitude 152°53' east;
- to latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°53' east.

41 Latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°53' east is in the vicinity of Peacheater.

42 Longitude 152°34' east passes near Kilcoy.

43 Latitude 27°04' south passes near Mount Mee.

Schedule 11 Sugarcane plant pests

section 113

leaf scald disease caused by *Xanthomonas albilineans*
(Ashby) Dowson

ratoon stunting disease caused by *Leifsonia xyli* subsp. *xyli*
(Davies *et al.*) Evtushenko

Sugarcane Fiji disease virus

Sugarcane mosaic virus

sugarcane striate mosaic associated virus (uncharacterised)

Schedule 12 Cape York Peninsula targeted pests

section 127, definition *targeted pest*

Part 1 Animals

Insects and mites

Common name	Scientific name and author
Bactrocera atrisetosa	<i>Bactrocera atrisetosa</i> (Perkins)
Bactrocera decipiens	<i>Bactrocera decipiens</i> (Drew)
Bactrocera kirki	<i>Bactrocera kirki</i> (Froggatt)
Bactrocera tau	<i>Bactrocera tau</i> (Walker)
Bactrocera trilineola	<i>Bactrocera trilineola</i> Drew
Bactrocera trivialis	<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> (Drew)
Bactrocera xanthodes	<i>Bactrocera xanthodes</i> (Broun)
banana skipper	<i>Erionota thrax</i> (Linnaeus)
banana stem weevil	<i>Odioporus longicollis</i> (Oliver)
Bezzi fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera occipitalis</i> (Bezzi)
breadfruit fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> (Fabricius)
Chinese fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera minax</i> (Enderlein)
citrus blackfly	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> Ashby
citrus fruit borer	<i>Citripestis sagitiferella</i> (Moore)
citrus gall wasp	<i>Bruchophagus muli</i> (Boucek and Brough)
citrus psylla or Asian citrus psylla	<i>Diaphorina citri</i> (Kuwayama)
Cook Islands fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera melanotus</i> (Coquillett)

Schedule 12 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
cut worm	<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> (Guenée)
Fijian fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera passiflorae</i> (Froggatt)
guava fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera correcta</i> (Bezzi)
Indian fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera caryeae</i> (Kapoor)
Japanese citrus fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> (Miyake)
mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i> (Lethierry)
mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus nitidulus</i> (= <i>niveosparsus</i>) (Walker)
mango pulp weevil	<i>Sternochetus frigidus</i> (Fabricius)
melon fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett)
peach fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i> (Saunders)
Philippine fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera philippinensis</i> (Drew and Hancock)
planthoppers	<i>Perkinsiella</i> spp.
red-banded mango caterpillar	<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i> (Snellen)
red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (Buren)
Sri Lankan fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera kandiensis</i> Drew and Hancock
stem borer	<i>Chilo</i> spp.
solanum fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> (Hendel)
sugarcane borer	<i>Scirpophaga</i> spp.
sugarcane borer	<i>Sesamia</i> spp.
sugarcane borer	<i>Tetramoera schistanceana</i> (Snellen)
sugarcane leafhopper	<i>Eumetopina</i> spp.
sugarcane leafhopper	<i>Pyrilla perpusilla</i> (Walker)

Schedule 12 (continued)

Common name	Scientific name and author
sugarcane planthopper	<i>Perkinsiella</i> spp.
sugarcane whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus barodensis</i> (Maskell)
sugarcane woolly aphid	<i>Ceratovacuna lanigera</i> Zehntner
Tongan fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera facialis</i> (Coquillett)

Molluscs

Common name	Scientific name
giant African snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i> Bowditch

Part 2 Pests associated with plant disease

A Organisms**Bacteria**

“*Liberobacter asiatica*” Jagoueix et al

Panotoea stewartii subsp. *stewartii* (E.F. Smith) Mergaert et al.

“*Pseudomonas celebensis*” = banana blood disease bacterium (uncharacterised)

Pseudomonas syzygii I. Roberts et al.

Ralstonia solanacearum (E.F. Smith) Yabuuchi et al.

Xanthomonas albilineans (Ashby) Dowson

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri* (Hasse) Vauterin

Schedule 12 (continued)

Fungi

Claviceps sorghi P. Kulkarni, Seshadri and Hedge

Cryphonectria cubensis (Bruner) Hodges

Elsinoe fawcettii Bitanc. and Jenkins

Fusarium oxysporum Schltdl. Fr. f. sp. *cubense* (E.F. Smith)
W.C. Snyder and H.N. Hansen

Hemileia vastatrix Berk. and Broome

Mycosphaerella fijiensis M. Morelet (anamorph
Paracercospora fijiensis (M. Morelet) Deighton)

Peronosclerospora philippinensis (W. Weston) C.G. Shaw

Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara

Peronosclerospora sorghi (W. Weston and Uppal) C.G. Shaw

Physopella ampelopsidis (Dietel and P. Syd.) Cummins and
Ramachar

Puccinia psidii G. Winter

Stagonospora sacchari T.T. Lo and Y. Ling

Ustilago scitaminea Syd.

B Virus and viroids

Banana bract mosaic virus

Banana bunchy top virus

Citrus tristeza virus

Coconut cadang-cadang viroid

Peanut stripe virus

Sorghum mosaic virus

Sugarcane Fiji disease virus

sugarcane Ramu stunt virus (uncharacterised)

Sugarcane mosaic virus

Tomato leaf curl virus

Schedule 12A Lettuce aphid host plants

section 131A, definition *host plant*

Species

Cichorium endivia

Cichorium intybus

Crepis capillaris

Cynara scolymus

Lactuca sativa

Common name

endive

chicory

hawksbeard

artichoke

lettuce

Genus

Hieracium spp.

Lapsana spp.

Nicotiana spp.

Petunia spp.

Ribes spp.

Scrophularia spp.

Sonchus spp.

Examples of common names

hawkweed

nipplewort

tobacco, wild tobacco

garden petunia

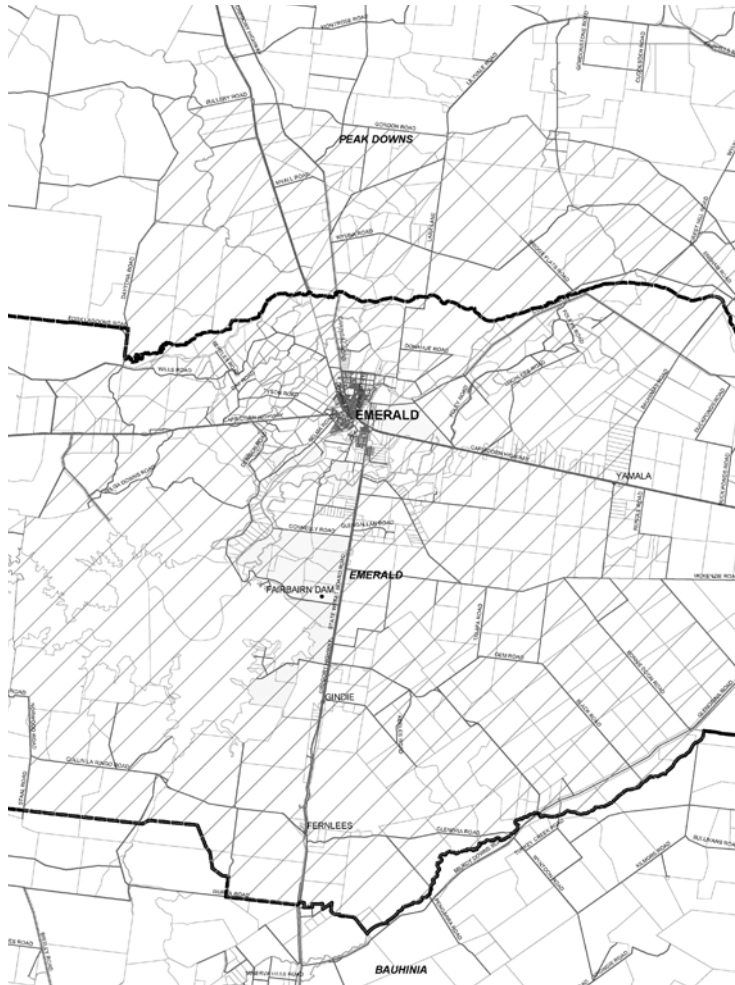
currants (black, red, white),
gooseberry

figwort

annual sowthistle, spiny sowthistle

Schedule 12B Pest quarantine area for canker

section 131F



Schedule 13 Dictionary

section 3

accredited business see section 101.

affected area, for part 17B, see section 131E.

affected area sign, for part 17B, see section 131E.

Agvet Code, for part 17B, see section 131E.

approved condition see section 86.

approved disinfectant, for part 17B, see section 131E.

approved disposal site see section 38.

approved person see section 12.

approved risk management plan see section 38.

approved way means a way approved by the chief executive or an inspector.

authorised person—

- (a) for part 6—see section 38; and
- (b) for part 7—see section 65; and
- (c) for part 9—see section 75; and
- (d) for part 14—see section 101; and
- (e) for part 17B—see section 131E.

banana leaf speckle pest means the banana leaf speckle disease caused by *Mycosphaerella musae* (Speg.) Syd. and P. Syd.

banana plant see section 17.

banana plant pest see section 25.

banana yellow Sigatoka pest means the banana yellow Sigatoka disease caused by *Mycosphaerella musicola* J.L. Mulder (anamorph *Pseudocercospora musae* (Zim.) Deighton).

business person see section 52(1).

Schedule 13 (continued)

canker, for part 17B, see section 131E.

canker direction, for part 17B, see section 131E.

Canker Notice, for part 17B, see section 131E.

citrus plant means a plant of the family Rutaceae.⁴⁴

clarified juice see section 69.

clearance certificate see section 106.

DPI fire ant approved symbol see section 56(1).

far northern pest quarantine area—

(a) for part 5—see schedule 3, section 1; and

(b) for part 15—see schedule 10, section 1.

filtered juice see section 69.

fire ant see section 38.

fire ant declaration see section 50(2).

fire blight area see section 65.

fresh juice see section 69.

fruit of a grape plant see section 69.

grape plant see section 69.

grape plant product see section 69.

Great Barrier Reef Region means the Great Barrier Reef Region under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (Cwlth).

ground cover vegetation see section 17.

high risk item, for part 6, see section 38A.

host plant—

(a) for part 11—see section 86; and

44 Under the Act, schedule 2 (Dictionary)—

plant means a member of the plant kingdom and includes the seed or seedling of or a part of a plant, whether living or dead and whether attached to a plant but does not include timber in service.

Schedule 13 (continued)

- (b) for part 15—see section 106; and
- (c) for part 17A—see section 131A; and
- (d) for part 17B—see section 131E.

interstate department means the department of another State that deals with matters relating to agriculture in the State.

interstate inspector means an inspector for an interstate department.

interstate produce number, for part 17B, see section 131E.

leaf scald disease means a disease of sugarcane caused by *Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson.

local government area means a part of Queensland established as a local government area under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

mango plant means a plant of the genus *Mangifera* spp.

marc see section 69.

mill, for sugarcane, means a mill under the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, section 76.⁴⁵

must, for grapes, see section 69.

non-quarantined area, for part 17B, see section 131E.

northern buffer pest quarantine area see schedule 3, section 2.

northern pest quarantine area see schedule 3, section 3.

offence warning, for a requirement under this regulation, means a warning that it is an offence for the person to whom the requirement is given, or of whom it is made, not to comply with it.

45 *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, section 76 (Meaning of *mill*)

A ***mill*** is works that are—

- (a) equipped for the manufacture of sugar from cane; or
- (b) proposed to be constructed and equipped for the manufacture of sugar from cane and established as a new mill under division 3.

Schedule 13 (continued)

Ord Irrigation District see section 106.

other thing, for part 17B, see section 131E.

package includes a box, basket, case, container, crate, carton, cover or wrapper.

pest banana plant see section 17.

pest quarantine area—

- (a) for part 4—see section 12; and
- (b) for part 5—see section 17; and
- (c) for part 6—see section 38; and
- (d) for part 7—see section 65; and
- (e) for part 8—see section 69; and
- (f) for part 9—see section 75; and
- (g) for part 10—see section 82; and
- (h) for part 11—see section 86; and
- (i) for part 12—see section 91; and
- (j) for part 13—see section 95; and
- (k) for part 14—see section 101; and
- (l) for part 15—
 - (i) for division 1—see section 106; and
 - (ii) for division 2—see section 113; and
- (m) for part 16—see section 123; and
- (n) for part 17—see section 127; and
- (o) for part 17A—see section 131A; and
- (p) for part 17B—see section 131E.

pest site see section 25.

potato pest see section 95.

potato pest area see section 95.

Schedule 13 (continued)

potato plant means a plant of the species *Solanum tuberosum* L. (common name—potato).

prescribed cereal crop plant means each of the following—

- (a) a plant of the species *Secale cereale* (common name—rye);
- (b) a plant of the species *Triticum aestivum* (common name—wheat);
- (c) a plant that is a hybrid of a plant mentioned in paragraph (a) and a plant mentioned in paragraph (b) (*Triticum X Secale*).

prescribed conditions, for part 17B, see section 131E.

prescribed matters, for part 17B, see section 131E.145

prescribed pest means a pest mentioned in schedule 1.

prescribed way, for part 17B, see section 131E.

ratoon stunting disease means a disease of sugarcane caused by *Leifsonia xyli* subsp. *xyli* (Davies *et al.*) Evtushenko.

reasonably believes means to believe on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

registered agricultural chemical product, for part 17B, see section 131E.

regulated fire blight host plant see section 65.

relevant business document, for part 17B, see section 131E.

relevant business movement, for part 17B, see section 131E.

restricted area see section 38.

restricted item—

- (a) for part 6—see section 38; and
- (b) for part 13—see section 95.

show cause period see section 60(1)(e).

soil, for part 6, see section 38.

southern buffer pest quarantine area see schedule 3, section 4.

Schedule 13 (continued)

southern pest quarantine area see schedule 3, section 6.

special pest quarantine area see schedule 3, section 5.

stone fruit plant means a plant of the species *Prunus* spp.

strawberry plant see section 101.

strawberry plant pest see section 101.

strawberry runner certification scheme see section 101.

strawberry runner scheme certificate see section 101.

sugarcane Fiji disease means a disease of sugarcane caused by *Sugarcane Fiji disease virus*.

sugarcane mosaic disease means a disease of sugarcane caused by *Sugarcane mosaic virus*.

sugarcane plant see section 106.

sugarcane plant pest see section 113.

sugarcane striate mosaic disease means a disease of sugarcane caused by sugarcane striate mosaic associated virus (uncharacterised).

targeted pest see section 127.

treat, for part 6, see section 38.

treatment certificate see section 75.

treatment method A—

(a) for part 5—see schedule 5, item 1; or

(b) for part 17B—see section 131E.

treatment method A product, for part 17B, see section 131E.

treatment method B—

(a) for part 5—see schedule 5, item 2; or

(b) for part 17B—see section 131E.

treatment method C—

(a) for part 5—see schedule 5, item 3; or

(b) for part 17B—see section 131E.

Schedule 13 (continued)

treatment method D—

- (a) for part 5—see schedule 5, item 4; or
- (b) for part 17B—see section 131E.

treatment method D product, for part 17B, see section 131E.

treatment method E, for part 17B, see section 131E.

Attachment 1

section 18(2) and (3)

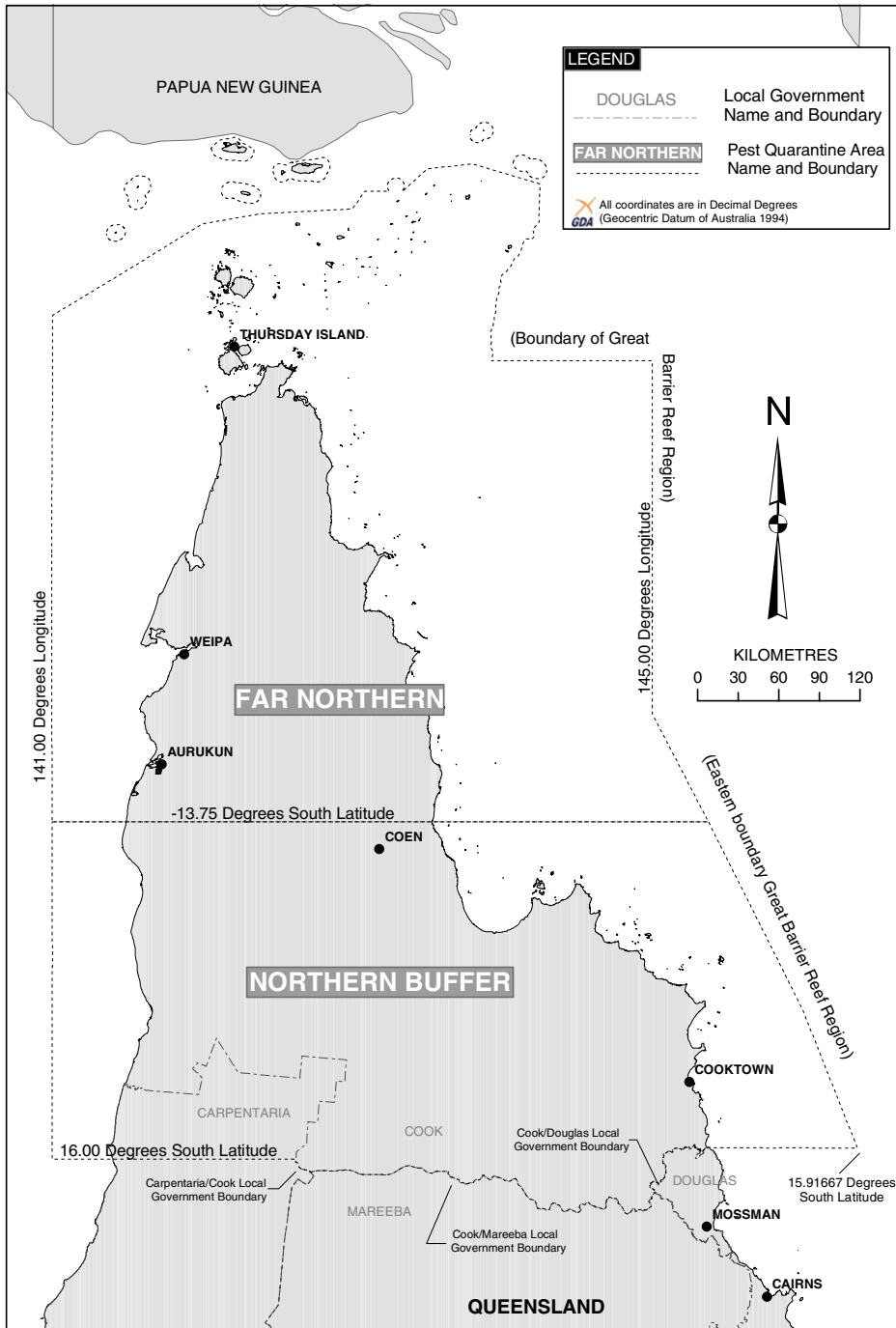
Map 1—Far northern and northern buffer pest quarantine areas

Map 2—Northern pest quarantine area

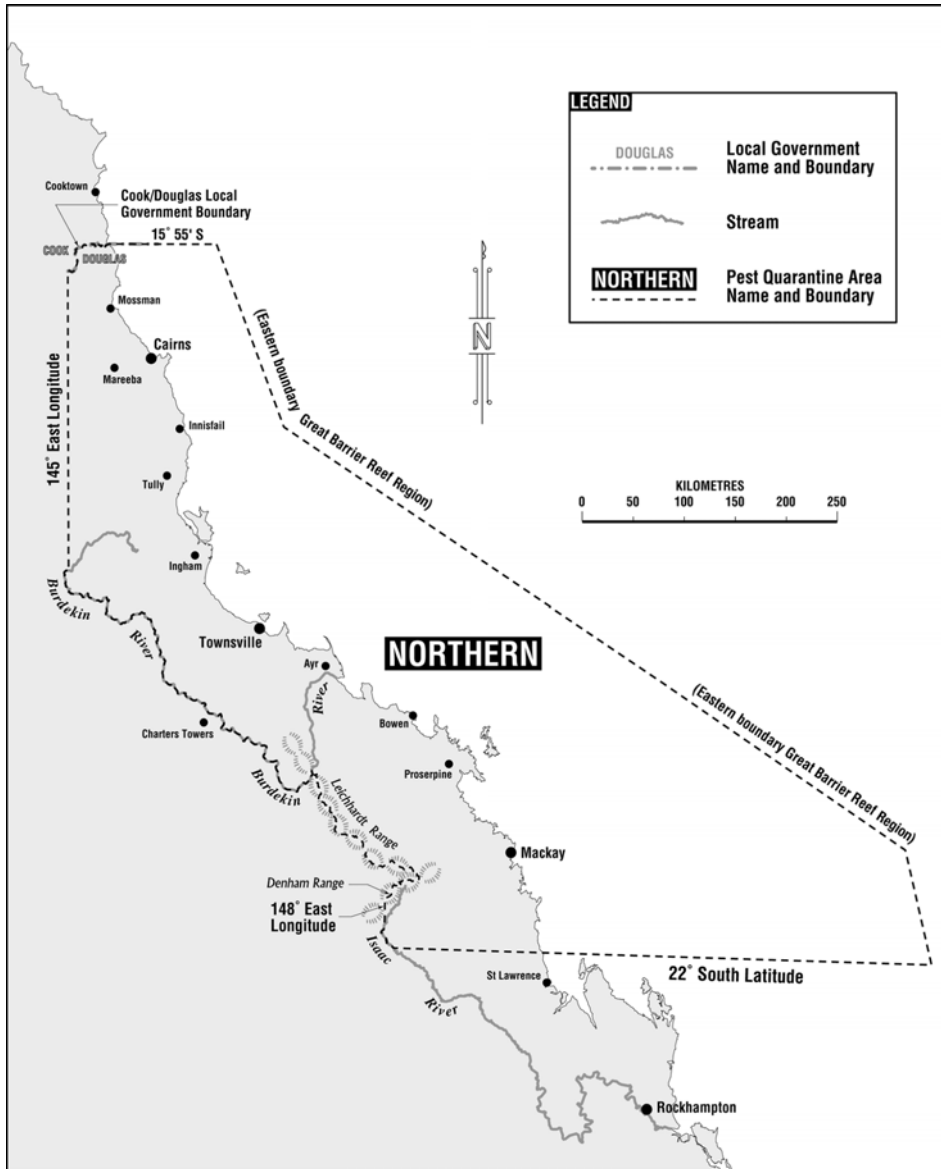
Map 3—Southern buffer and special pest quarantine areas

Map 4—Southern pest quarantine area

Map 1



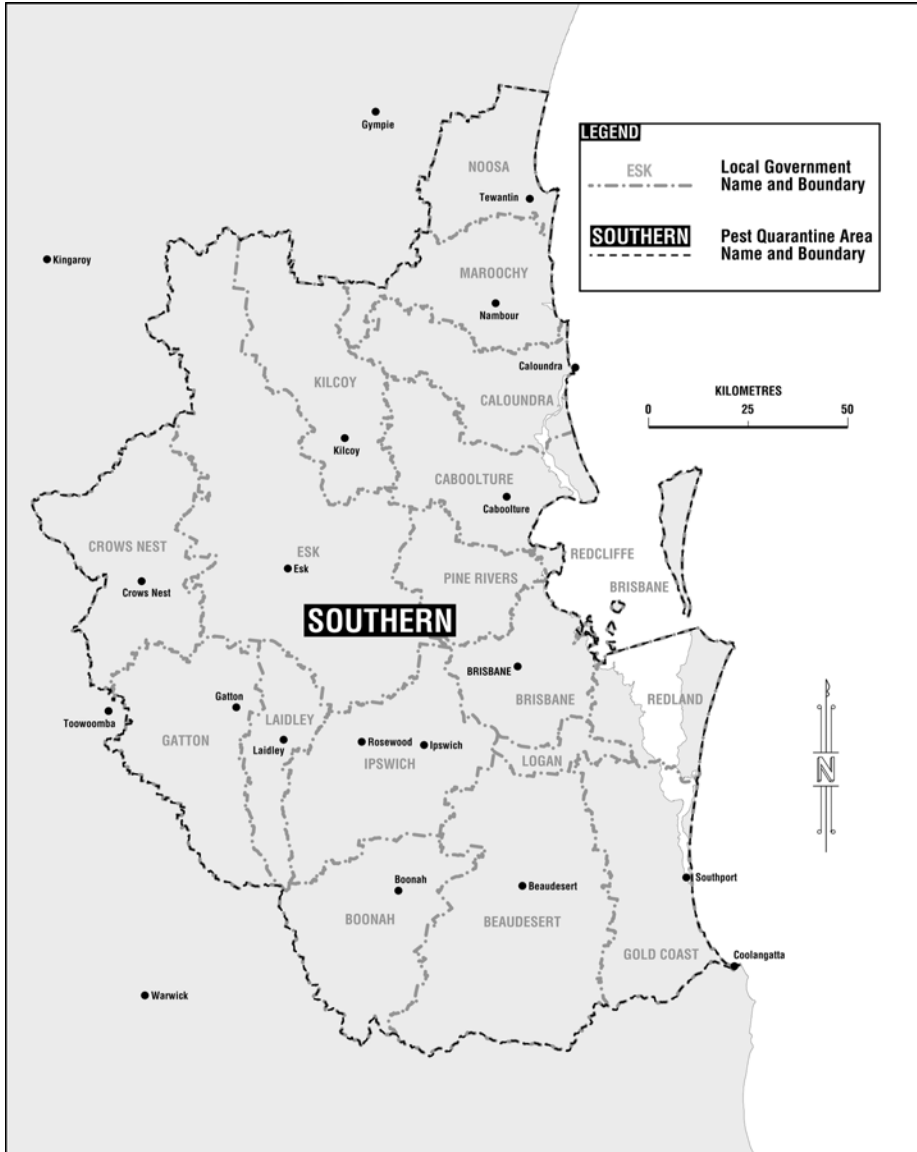
Map 2



Map 3



Map 4



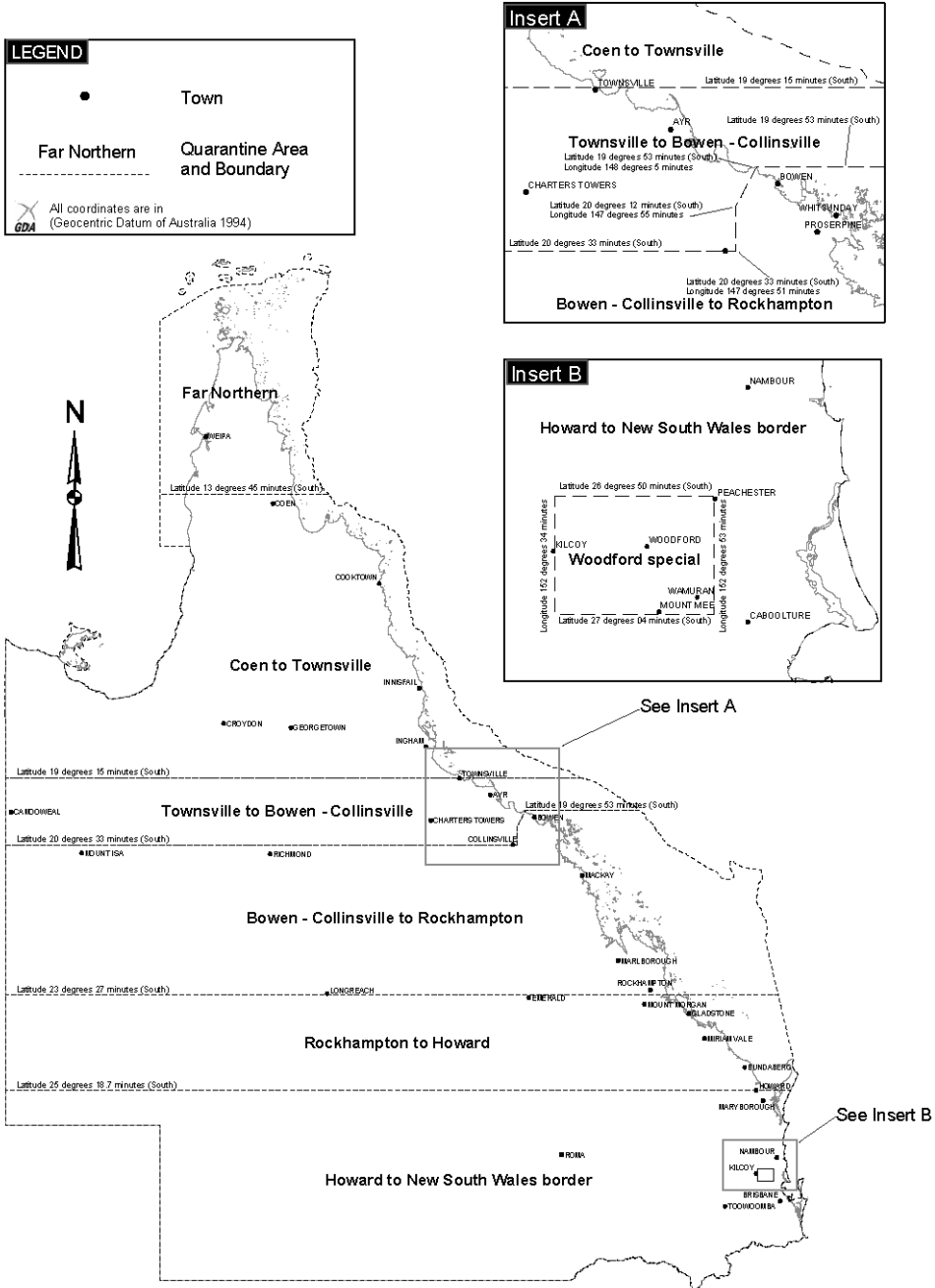
Attachment 2

section 114(2) and (3)

The map shows—

- Far northern pest quarantine area
- Coen to Townsville pest quarantine area
- Townsville to Bowen-Collinsville pest quarantine area
- Bowen-Collinsville to Rockhampton pest quarantine area
- Rockhampton to Howard pest quarantine area
- Howard to New South Wales border pest quarantine area
- Woodford special pest quarantine area.

Map



Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated	157
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6 List of annotations	159

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 13 May 2005. Future amendments of the Plant Protection Regulation 2002 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

5 List of legislation

Plant Protection Regulation 2002 SL No. 205

made by the Governor in Council on 22 August 2002

notfd gaz 23 August 2002 pp 1478–81

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2002 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2012 (see SIA s 54)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

amending legislation—

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2002 SL No. 235

notfd gaz 30 August 2002 pp 1557–61

commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 22

notfd gaz 21 February 2003 pp 622–3

commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2003 SL No. 158

notfd gaz 4 July 2003 pp 844–5

commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2003 SL No. 211

notfd gaz 12 September 2003 pp 128–31

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 12 September 2003 (see s 2)

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 4) 2003 SL No. 303

notfd gaz 28 November 2003 pp 1032–5

commenced on date of notification

Note—A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2003 SL No. 366

notfd gaz 19 December 2003 pp 1307–13

commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 4

notfd gaz 6 February 2004 pp 417–8

commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2004 SL No. 45

notfd gaz 7 May 2004 pp 47–8

commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2004 SL No. 101

notfd gaz 25 June 2004 pp 573–81
commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 4) 2004 SL No. 204

notfd gaz 1 October 2004 pp 393–5
commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2004 SL No. 232

notfd gaz 29 October 2004 pp 734–7
commenced on date of notification

Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 87

notfd gaz 13 May 2005 pp 149–50
commenced on date of notification

6 List of annotations

Labelling for introduction

s 8 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 3

Banana yellow Sigatoka and leaf speckle

s 34 amd 2002 SL No. 235 s 3

PART 6—FIRE ANTS**Definitions for pt 6**

s 38 def “**DPI fire ant approved symbol**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 4(2)
def “**high risk item**” sub 2003 SL No. 366 s 4(1)–(2)
def “**restricted item**” sub 2003 SL No. 366 s 4(1)–(2)
def “**soil**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 4(2)
def “**treat**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 4(2)

Meaning of “high risk item”

s 38A ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 5

Obligation of land owner to allow surveillance

s 45 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 6

Preventative treatment of land, plants and other things

s 46 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 7

Restriction on who may treat fire ant and infested thing

s 47A ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 8

Treatment of infested land, plants and other things

s 48 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 9

Declaration of restricted area

s 49 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 10

Division 4—Pest control measures for restricted areas**Subdivision 2—Movement, treatment and other restrictions**

sdiv 2 hdg amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 11

Application of sdiv 2

s 49A ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 12

Owner must sign fire ant declaration when moving restricted item

s 50 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 13

Restriction on moving infested thing

s 51 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 14

Disturbing soil

s 51A ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 15

Treatment of high risk item by person carrying on commercial activity

s 51B ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 15

When person carrying on commercial activity must sign fire ant declaration

s 51C ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 15

Certifying high risk item

s 53A ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 16

Approval of risk management plan

s 55 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 17

DPI fire ant approved symbol

prov hdg amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 18(1)

s 56 amd 2003 SL No. 366 s 18(2)–(3)

Introduction of restricted item

s 98 sub 2004 SL No. 4 s 3

Definitions for div 1

s 106 def “bureau chief executive” om 2003 SL No. 211 s 4(1)

def “clearance certificate” amd 2003 SL No. 211 s 4(2)

def “infested leaf” amd 2003 No. 303 s 3

Restriction on planting and cultivating non-approved sugarcane variety

s 118A ins 2003 SL No. 211 s 5

Objects of quarantine

s 129 prov hdg amd 2004 SL No. 101 s 3

PART 17A—LETTUCE APHID

pt 17A (ss 131A–131D) ins 2004 SL No. 101 s 4

PART 17B—CANKER

pt hdg ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3

Division 1—Definitions

div hdg ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3

Definitions for pt 17B

s 131E ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3

def “authorised person” sub 2004 SL No. 232 s 3

def “canker” amd 2005 SL No. 87 s 3(2)

def “canker bacterium” ins 2005 SL No. 87 s 3(1)

Division 2—Pest quarantine area and objects of quarantine**div 2** (ss 131F–131G) ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Division 3—Restrictions and obligations relating to movement****div hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Subdivision 1—Restrictions on movement****sdiv 1** (ss 131H–131J) ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Subdivision 2—Obligation to keep particular documents relating to movement of host plants****sdiv hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Obligation to keep relevant business document—movements within Queensland****s 131K** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3
amd 2004 SL No. 232 s 4**Obligation to keep relevant business document—movements into Queensland****s 131L** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3
amd 2004 SL No. 232 s 5**Division 4—General obligations****div hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Obligation of land owner to allow surveillance****s 131M** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3
amd 2004 SL No. 232 s 6**Obligation of land owner to allow treatment of host plant, appliance or other thing****s 131N** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Obligation of land owner to dispose of or allow disposal of treated host plants****s 131O** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Restriction on who may dispose of treated host plants in particular circumstances****s 131P** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Requirement to treat regrowth of host plants on particular land****s 131Q** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Restriction on planting plants on particular land****s 131R** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Division 5—Requirements and obligations for host plants in affected area****div 5** (ss 131S–131V) ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Division 6—Requirement for host plants near affected area****div hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Requirement to treat host plants within 500 m of affected area****s 131W** ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 3**Division 7—Requirements for host plants in Selma Road area****div 7** (ss 131X–131ZA) ins 2005 SL No. 87 s 4
exp 13 May 2006 (see s 131ZA)

**PART 18—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR PLANT PROTECTION
AMENDMENT REGULATION (No. 5) 2003**

pt 18 hdg prev pt 18 hdg exp 2 September 2002 (see s 133)
pres pt 18 hdg ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 19

Notification of new restrictions for restricted area

s 132 prev s 132 exp 2 September 2002 (see s 133)
pres s 132 ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 19

Expiry of pt 18

s 133 exp 2 September 2002 (see s 133)

SCHEDULE 1—PRESCRIBED PESTS

amd 2003 SL No. 22 s 3; 2003 SL No. 158 s 3; 2004 SL No. 45 s 3; 2004 SL
No. 204 s 4

SCHEDULE 2—NOTIFIABLE PESTS

amd 2004 SL No. 204 s 5

SCHEDULE 12A—LETTUCE APHID HOST PLANTS

ins 2004 SL No. 101 s 5

SCHEDULE 12B —PEST QUARANTINE AREA FOR CANKER

ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 6

SCHEDULE 13—DICTIONARY

def “**affected area**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**affected area sign**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**Agvet Code**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**approved disinfectant**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**authorised person**” amd 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(3)
def “**canker**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**canker direction**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**Canker Notice**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**citrus plant**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**DPI fire ant approved symbol**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 20(2)
def “**high risk item**” sub 2003 SL No. 366 s 20(1)–(2)
def “**host plant**” amd 2004 SL No. 101 s 6(1); 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(4)
def “**interstate produce number**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**non-quarantined area**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**offence warning**” amd 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(5)
def “**other thing**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**package**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 20(2)
def “**pest quarantine area**” ins 2004 SL No. 101 s 6(2)
amd 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(6)
def “**potato plant**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**prescribed cereal crop plant**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**prescribed conditions**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**prescribed matters**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**prescribed way**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**registered agricultural chemical product**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**relevant business document**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**relevant business movement**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)

def “**soil**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 20(2)
def “**stone fruit plant**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**treat**” ins 2003 SL No. 366 s 20(2)
def “**treatment method A**” sub 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(1)–(2)
def “**treatment method A product**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**treatment method B**” sub 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(1)–(2)
def “**treatment method C**” sub 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(1)–(2)
def “**treatment method D**” sub 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(1)–(2)
def “**treatment method D product**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)
def “**treatment method E**” ins 2004 SL No. 204 s 7(2)