

Plant Protection Act 1989

Plant Protection Regulation 2002

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Reprint No. 3A revised edition

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Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 30 June 2006. 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.

Dates shown on reprints

Reprints dated at last amendment All reprints produced on or after 1 July 2002, hard copy and electronic, are dated as at the last date of amendment. Previously reprints were dated as at the date of publication. If a hard copy reprint is dated earlier than an electronic version published before 1 July 2002, it means the legislation was not further amended and the reprint date is the commencement of the last amendment.

If the date of a hard copy reprint is the same as the date shown for an electronic version previously published, it merely means that the electronic version was published before the hard copy version. Also, any revised edition of the previously published electronic version will have the same date as that version.

Replacement reprint date If the date of a hard copy reprint is the same as the date shown on another hard copy reprint it means that one is the replacement of the other.

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

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



Queensland

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Plant Protection Regulation 2002

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 30 June 2006]

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

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 disinfestation

(1) If an inspector gives a direction under section 13³ of the Act to a person to disinfest a plant, the person must disinfest 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—

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) 15ml of a 1% solution of 2,4-D; or
 - (ii) 15ml 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.

s 43

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 $1m^3$ 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

 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 $21M^{13}$ of the Act for reconsideration of the decision; and
- (c) how to apply.

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 a 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 areas and objects of quarantine

76 Declaration of pest quarantine areas

Each of the following areas is declared to be a pest quarantine area for mango leafhopper—

- (a) the area of Queensland north of latitude 13°45' south;¹⁴
- (b) the local government area of Mareeba.

77 Objects of quarantine

The objects of the quarantine are—

¹⁴ Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

- (a) to prevent mango leafhopper being brought out of a pest quarantine area; and
- (b) to prevent the spread of mango leafhopper in a quarantine area; and
- (c) for the pest quarantine area declared under section 76(a)—to prevent the introduction of mango leafhopper into Queensland.

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 Restrictions on movement out of pest quarantine area

(1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, move a mango leafhopper, or a prescribed part of a mango plant, out of a pest quarantine area.

- (2) An inspector may give an approval under subsection (1) only if the inspector is satisfied the movement of the mango leafhopper or prescribed part will not pose a significant risk of spreading mango leafhopper in Queensland.
- (3) In this section—

prescribed part, of a mango plant, means a part of the mango plant other than the fruit of the plant and any stems attached to the fruit.

81 Restrictions on movement within pest quarantine area

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

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.¹⁵

¹⁵ Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

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—

- (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 $24^{\circ}30'$ south and east of longitude $150^{\circ}00'$ east¹⁶ 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

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 Oueensland.

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—

- issued by-(a)
 - (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
- stating that all plant material, sugarcane smut spores and (b) 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.¹⁷
- (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.

¹⁷ 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 11A¹⁸ of the Act, declared by the chief

¹⁸ Section 11A (Approved plant variety) of the Act

executive to be an approved plant variety for planting or cultivating in the area. $^{19}\,$

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. (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.²⁰

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.

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—

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.²¹

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.

consumption movement means any of the following-

(a) the movement of the fruit of a host plant into the pest quarantine area if the movement is to a retailer who intends to sell the fruit for consumption;

²¹ Schedule 1 (Prescribed pests), part 2 (Pests associated with plant disease)

(b) the movement of the fruit of a host plant within or out of the pest quarantine area if the fruit is obtained from a retailer for consumption.

destroy, a host plant, means to deal with the plant in any way that ensures the plant can not be relevant to the spread of canker, including, for example, for a growing plant, by uprooting and burning it.

export movement means any of the following-

- (a) the movement of the fruit of a host plant, and any other part of the host plant attached to the fruit, within the pest quarantine area for packing the fruit for export;
- (b) the movement of the fruit of a host plant within or out of the pest quarantine area for export.

host plant means a plant of the family 'Rutaceae'.22

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.

native citrus plant means a host plant of the species *Citrus glauca*.

nominated herbicide means a herbicide nominated by the chief executive to destroy the regrowth of a relevant host plant by—

- (a) giving the owner a written notice stating the name of the herbicide; or
- (b) publishing the name of the herbicide on the department's website.

non-citrus plant means a host plant that is not of the genus *Citrus*.

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

²² 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.

- (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 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;
 - (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
- (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).

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 $2.^{23}$

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.²⁴

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.

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

relevant host plant means a host plant other than the following—

²³ Agvet Code, part 2 (Approvals and registration)

²⁴ Canker Notice, section 3 (Declaration of pest quarantine area). The Canker Notice, section 3, commenced on 2 July 2004.

(b) a host plant that was, is, or will be in the immediate future, the subject of a movement that is not in contravention of section 131H.

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 950mg/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.²⁵

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.

²⁵ 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 to a person moving a host plant if—
 - (a) the movement is a consumption movement or an export movement; and
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) has an inspector's approval for the movement; and
 - (ii) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (3) Also, subsection (1) does not apply to a person moving an appliance or other thing if the person—
 - (a) has an inspector's approval to move the appliance or other thing; and
 - (b) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (4) For subsections (2)(b) and (3), 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.

1311 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.

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 Obligations and requirements about removing infestation and creating buffer zone

131M Purpose of div 4

The purpose of this division is, for achieving the objects mentioned in section 131G, to provide for—

- (a) the destruction, to the greatest practicable extent, of all relevant host plants infested with the canker bacterium; and
- (b) the destruction, to the greatest practicable extent, of all other relevant host plants to achieve a buffer zone for land infested with the canker bacterium; and
- (c) impose restrictions or requirements to support paragraphs (a) and (b) to—
 - (i) control or remove pest infestation of canker in the pest quarantine area; or
 - (ii) prevent the spread or re-introduction of canker in the pest quarantine area.

131N Destruction of particular host plants

- (1) The chief executive must ensure an inspector is nominated and directed to destroy all relevant host plants that are in the pest quarantine area.
- (2) The inspector nominated and directed under subsection (1) may destroy all relevant host plants that are in the pest quarantine area.
- (3) Subsection (4) is a direct instruction for section $11B^{26}$ of the Act.
- (4) Urgent and immediate action must be taken to destroy, to the greatest practicable extent, all relevant host plants that are on any parcel of land within the pest quarantine area.

²⁶ Section 11B (Review of particular decisions and actions) of the Act

1310 Requirement to treat appliances or other things

- (1) This section applies if an inspector requires the owner of an appliance or other thing on land within the pest quarantine area to treat the appliance or thing in a stated way and at a stated time.
- (2) The owner must treat the appliance or thing—
 - (a) in the stated way; and
 - (b) at the stated time.
- (3) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the owner an offence warning.

131P Restriction on planting particular plants

- (1) A person must not—
 - (a) plant a relevant host plant on land within the pest quarantine area before 1 January 2008; or
 - (b) without an inspector's approval, plant a native citrus plant or non-citrus plant.
- (2) For subsection (1)(b), an inspector may give the approval only if the inspector is satisfied that the presence of the plant in the pest quarantine area will not pose a significant risk of spreading or re-introducing canker in the area.

131Q Requirement to destroy regrowth of relevant host plants

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a relevant host plant on land within the pest quarantine area has been—
 - (i) under the Act, burnt, otherwise disposed of or destroyed on the land at any time after the day section 3 of the Canker Notice commenced; or
 - (ii) destroyed under section 131N; and
 - (b) the owner of the land becomes aware of any regrowth of the plant.
- (2) The owner must immediately destroy the regrowth by using a nominated 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.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the owner—
 - (a) has an inspector's approval to not destroy the regrowth; and
 - (b) if the inspector has imposed conditions on the approval—complies with the conditions of the approval.
- (5) For subsection (4), an inspector may give an approval, with or without conditions, only if the inspector is satisfied—
 - (a) the regrowth will be destroyed by an inspector or authorised person; or
 - (b) the presence of the regrowth in the pest quarantine area will not pose a significant risk of spreading or re-introducing canker in the area.
- (6) Subsection (3) does not apply if the owner—
 - (a) reasonably believes an inspector is aware of the presence of the regrowth; or
 - (b) has an inspector's approval to not give the notice.
- (7) For subsection (6)(b), an inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied it is not necessary for the notice to be given for giving effect to the objects stated in section 131G.

131R Restriction on possessing relevant host plants

- (1) A person must not, without an inspector's approval, possess a relevant host plant on land within the pest quarantine area.
- (2) Also, if the person is the owner of the land, the person must—
 - (a) give an inspector oral or written notice of the presence of the plant on the land; and

- (b) if the notice under paragraph (a) was oral—confirm the notice by written notice to the chief executive within 7 days after giving the oral notice.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the owner reasonably believes an inspector is aware of the presence of the plant on the land.
- (4) For subsection (1), an inspector may give the approval only if the inspector is satisfied that the presence of the plant within the pest quarantine area will not pose a significant risk of spreading or re-introducing canker in the area.
- (5) This section expires on 31 December 2007.

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

- (1) This section applies if an inspector requires an owner of land within the pest quarantine area on which a host plant is growing—
 - (a) to erect before a stated day or time a temporary canker sign, on the land, on or near any part of the boundary of the land; or
 - (b) to allow an inspector or an authorised person to erect, a a temporary canker sign, on the land, on or near any part of the boundary of the land.
- (2) If subsection (1)(a) applies, the owner of the land must erect the canker sign before the stated date or time.
- (3) If subsection (1)(b) applies, the owner of the land must allow the inspector or authorised person to erect the canker sign.
- (4) When making the requirement, the inspector must give the owner an offence warning.
- (5) In this section—

canker sign means a sign stating the information the chief executive considers necessary to be stated on a sign erected on land, or on or near the boundary of land, within the pest quarantine area on which a host plant is growing, for giving effect to the objects stated in section 131G.

s 131U

131T Prohibition on interfering with particular signs

- (1) This section applies if a person has, under section 131S, placed a sign on land in the pest quarantine area.
- (2) A person must not interfere with the sign.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person removing the sign if the person has an inspector's approval to remove the sign.
- (4) For subsection (3), an inspector may give an approval only if the inspector is satisfied the presence of the sign is no longer necessary for giving effect to the objects stated in section 131G.
- (5) In this section—

interfere, with a sign, includes—

- (a) to damage, destroy or remove the sign or any part of the sign; and
- (b) to cover, erase or modify anything written on the sign.

131U 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 canker or host plants.
- (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 to look for canker 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 owner an offence warning.
- (5) In this section—

land does not include premises in which a person resides.

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;
 - (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 $49(3)^{27}$ 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—

²⁷ Section 49(3) (Declaration of restricted area)

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

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

Schedule 1 **Prescribed pests**

section 4

Part 1

Animals

Insects and mites

Scientific name and author
Heteronychus arator (Fabricius)
Linepithema humile (Mayr)
Siphoninus phillyreae (Haliday)
Bactrocera atrisetosa (Perkins)
Bactrocera decipiens (Drew)
Bactrocera kirki (Froggatt)
Bactrocera tau (Walker)
Bactrocera trilineola Drew
Bactrocera trivialis (Drew)
Bactrocera xanthodes (Broun)
Bactrocera musae (Tryon)
Erionota thrax (Linnaeus)
Odoiporus longicollis (Oliver)
Cosmopolites sordidus (Germar)
Bactrocera occipitalis (Bezzi)
Camponotus pennsylvanicus (De Geer)
Bactrocera umbrosa (Fabricius)
Aonidiella aurantii (Maskell)
Bactrocera carambolae Drew and Hancock

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

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

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

Common name	Scientific name and author
Sri Lankan fruit fly	Bactrocera kandiensis Drew and Hancock
stem borer	Chilo spp.
sugarcane borer	Scirpophaga spp.
sugarcane borer	Sesamia spp.
sugarcane borer	Tetramoera schistanceana (Snellen)
sugarcane leafhopper	Eumetopina spp.
sugarcane leafhopper	Pyrilla perpusilla (Walker)
sugarcane planthopper	Perkinsiella spp.
sugarcane scale	Aulacaspis tegalensis (Zehntner)
sugarcane weevil borer	Rhabdoscelus obscurus (Boisduval)
sugarcane whitefly	Aleurodicus barodensis (Maskell)
sugarcane woolly aphid	Ceratovacuna lanigera Zehntner
tobacco beetle	Lasioderma serricorne (Fabricius)
tobacco stem borer	Scrobipalpa heliopa (Lower)
Tongan fruit fly	Bactrocera facialis (Coquillett)
tropical fire ant	Solenopsis geminata (Fabricius)
variegated grape leafhopper	r <i>Erythroneura variabilis</i> Beamer
warehouse beetle	Trogoderma variabile Ballion
western flower thrips	Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande)
western grapeleaf skeltonizer	Harrisiana brillians Barnes and McDunnough
woolly whitefly	Aleurothrixus floccosus (Maskell)

Molluscs

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

Part 2 Pests associated with plant disease

A Organisms

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner and Buhrer) 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

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 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.

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 Rodriquez

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

Eutypa lata (Pers.:Fr.) Tul. and C. Tul.

Exobasidium vexans Massee

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 ampelicida* (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

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.

Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) G. Winter

Ustilago scitaminea Syd. (abbreviated name-sugarcane smut)

B Viruses 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 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 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 *Tomato yellow leaf curl 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 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

Disorder	Description
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
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 interferring 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

Disorder	Description
smut	an organoid gall of leaf, stem, floral or meristematic tissue associated with intercellular hyphae and chlamydospores of a fungus of the order Ustilaginales
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 Albugo, 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 Scien

Scientific name and author

khapra beetle mango leafhopper mango leafhopper melon fly Oriental fruit fly papaya fruit fly Philippine fruit fly red-banded mango caterpillar red imported fire ant sugarcane borer tropical fire ant

Trogoderma granarium Everts Idioscopus clypealis (Lethierry) Idioscopus nitidulus (= niveosparsus) (Walker) Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett) Bactrocera dorsalis (Hendel) Bactrocera papayae Drew and Hancock Bactrocera philippinensis Drew and Hancock Deanolis sublimbalis (Snellen) Solenopsis invicta Buren Sesamia spp. Solenopsis geminata (Fabricius)

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.

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	Bacterial wilt, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C Disorders', caused by—	bacterial wilt of bananas
		banana blood disease
	• <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (E. F. Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al</i> ; or	banana bugtok disease
	• <i>"Pseudomonas celebensis"</i> = banana blood disease bacterium (uncharacterised)	banana moko disease
bacterial wilt of grape plants	Bacterial wilt, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C Disorders', caused by <i>Xylella fastiodiosa</i> Wells <i>et al</i>	Pierce's disease

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>Erwinnia</i> <i>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</i> <i>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. citri (Hasse) Vauterin	citrus canker
	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
fusurial wilt of banana plants	Fusurial 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	fusurial wilt of banana banana Panama disease
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</i> <i>virus</i> (abbreviated name—banana bunchy top)	banana bunchy top disease

Disorder	Description	Common or abbreviated names
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</i> <i>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>Liberobcter asiatica</i> "	citrus greening Huanglongbing
	Jagouix <i>et al</i> .	
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',	sugarcane Fiji disease
	caused by sugarcane Fiji disease virus	Fiji virus
smut of prescribed cereal crop plants	Smut, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C Disorders', caused by <i>Tilletia</i> <i>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</i> <i>scitaminea</i> Syd. (abbreviated name—sugarcane smut)	sugarcane smut

Disorder	Description	Common or abbreviated names
spot of banana plants	Spot, as described in schedule 1, part 2, under the heading 'C Disorders', caused by	banana black Sigatoka disease
	Mycosphaerella fijiensis M. Morelet (anamorph Paracercospora fijiensis (M. Morelet) Deighton)	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.²⁸

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—

²⁸ Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

- 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.

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

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 15ml 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 15ml 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

• 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	Common name
Rubus hybrids	thornless blackberry
Species	Common name
Prunus salicina	plum
Rubus ideus	red raspberry
Genus	Examples of common names
Amelanchier	service berry, June berry
Cotoneaster	cotoneaster
Crataegus	hawthorn
Cydonia	quince
Eriobotrya	loquat
Malus	apple
Mespilus	medlar
Pyracantha	fire thorn
Pyrus	pear
Sorbus	mountain ash
Stransvaesia	-

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

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

Common name	Scientific name and author
coffee berry	Coffea arabica [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	Annona squamosa L. x A.cherimolia Mill. [Annonaceae]
date	Phoenix dactylifera L. [Arecaceae]
eggplant	Solanum melongena L. [Solanaceae]
feijoa	Acca sellowiana (Berg.) Burret [Myrtaceae]
fig	Ficus carica L. [Moraceae]
granadilla	Passiflora quadrangularis L. [Passifloraceae]
grape	Vitis vinifera L. [Vitaceae] (wine grape)
	Vitis labrusca L. [Vitaceae] (Isabella grape)
grapefruit	Citrus paradisi Macf. [Rutaceae]
grumichama	Eugenia braziliensis Lam. [Myrtaceae]

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

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

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

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	Terminalia catappa L. [Combretaceae]
walnut	Juglans regia L. [Juglandaceae]
wax apple (rose apple)	Eugenia jambos L. [Myrtaceae] (L.) Alston
wax jambu	Syzgium samarangense (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	Persea americana Mill. [Lauraceae]
babaco (ripe)	Carica pentagona Heilb [Caricaceae]
banana	Musa spp. [Musaceae]
lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swing. [Rutaceae] (West Indian lime)
	C. latifolia [Rutaceae] (Tahitian lime)
	<i>C. reticulata</i> var. <i>Austera</i> Lyb. [Rutaceae] (Rangpur lime)
papaya	Carica papaya L. [Caricaceae]

Part 3

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

Common name	Scientific name and author
durian	Durio zibethinus Murray [Bombacaceae]
lychee	Litchi chinensis Sonn. [Sapindaceae]
mangosteen	Garcinia mangostana L. [Clusiaceae]
passionfruit	Passiflora edulis f. edulis Sims [Passifloraceae] (purple passionfruit)
	<i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> Sims [Passifloraceae] (yellow passionfruit)
pomegranate	Punica granatum L. [Punicaceae]
rambutan	Nephelium lappaceum 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	Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch
itch grass	Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) Clayton
giant plume grass or sugarcane plume grass	Saccharum giganteum (Walt.) Pers.
pit pit	Saccharum edule Hassk.
sugarcane	(a) Saccharum (interspecific hybrids); or
	(b) Saccharum officinarum L.
uba cane or Japanese cane	Saccharum sinense Roxb.
wild cane or pit pit	Saccharum spontaneum 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.²⁹

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.³⁰

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;³¹
- 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;³²
- to latitude 20°12' south, longitude 147°55' east;³³

²⁹ Latitude 13°45' south passes near Coen.

³⁰ Latitude 19°15' south passes near Townsville.

³¹ Latitude 19°15' south passes near Townsville.

³² Latitude 19°53' south, longitude 148°05' east is in the vicinity of Abbot Point.

³³ Latitude 20°12' south, longitude 147°55' east is in the vicinity of Mt Aberdeen.

- to latitude 20°33' south, longitude 147°51' east;³⁴
- 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.³⁵

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.³⁶

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.

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

³⁵ Latitude 23°27' south passes near Rockhampton.

³⁶ Latitude 25°18.7' south passes near Howard.

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' east³⁷ to latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°34' east;³⁸
- to latitude 27°04' south, longitude 152°34' east;³⁹
- to latitude 27°04' south, longitude 152°53' east;
- to latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°53' east.

³⁷ Latitude 26°50' south, longitude 152°53' east is in the vicinity of Peachester.

³⁸ Longitude 152°34' east passes near Kilcoy.

³⁹ 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

Animals

Insects and mites

Common name

Part 1

Scientific name and author

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

Cook Islands fruit fly

Bactrocera melanotus (Coquillett)

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

Common name	Scientific name and author
sugarcane whitefly	Aleurodicus barodensis (Maskell)
sugarcane woolly aphid	Ceratovacuna lanigera Zehntner
Tongan fruit fly	Bactrocera facialis (Coquillett)

Molluscs

Common name	Scientific name and author
giant African snail	Achatina fulica Bowditch

Part 2 Pests associated with plant disease

A Organisms

Bacteria

"Liberobacter asiatica" Jagoueix et al Panotoea stewartii subsb. 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

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 Viruses 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

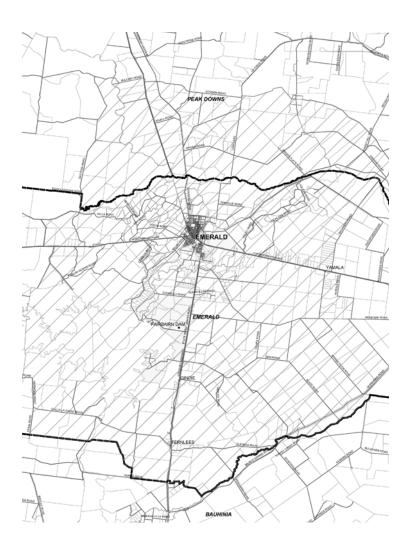
Schedule 12A Lettuce aphid host plants

section 131A, definition host plant

Species	Common name
Cichorium endivia	endive
Cichorium intybus	chicory
Crepis capillaris	hawksbeard
Cynara scolymus	artichoke
Lactuca sativa	lettuce
Genus	Examples of common names
Hieracium spp.	hawkweed
Lapsana spp.	nipplewort
Nicotiana spp.	tobacco, wild tobacco
Petunia spp.	garden petunia
Ribes spp.	currants (black, red, white), gooseberry
Scrophularia spp.	figwort
Sonchus spp.	annual sowthistle, spiny sowthistle

Schedule 12B Pest quarantine area for canker

section 131F



Schedule 13 Dictionary

section 3

accredited business see section 101.

approved condition see section 86.

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).

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.⁴⁰ *clarified juice* see section 69. *clearance certificate* see section 106. consumption movement, for part 17B, see section 131E. destroy, for part 17B, see section 131E. **DPI fire ant approved symbol** see section 56(1). export movement, for part 17B, see section 131E. 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

⁴⁰ 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.

- (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 see the Sugar Industry Act 1999, schedule.

must, for grapes, see section 69.

native citrus plant, for part 17B, see section 131E.

nominated herbicide, for part 17B, see section 131E.

non-citrus plant, for part 17B, see section 131E.

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.

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.

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) (*Tricitium* X *Secale*).

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

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

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.

relevant host plant, 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.

southern pest quarantine area see schedule 3, section 6.

Schedule 13 (continued)

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

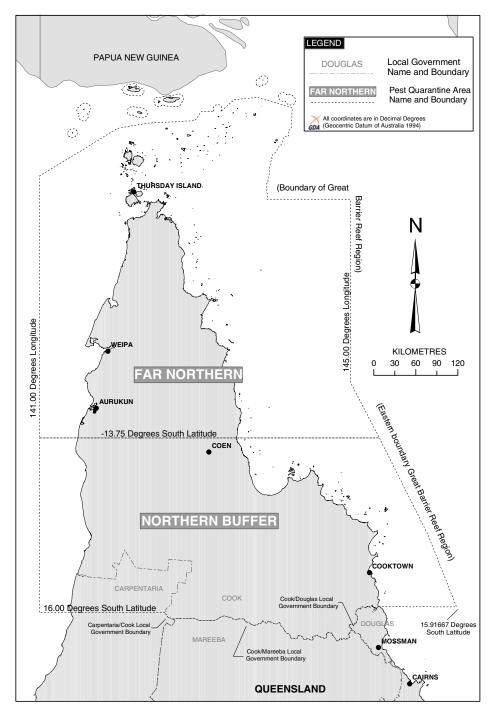
Map 2—Northern pest quarantine area

Map 3—Southern buffer and special pest quarantine areas

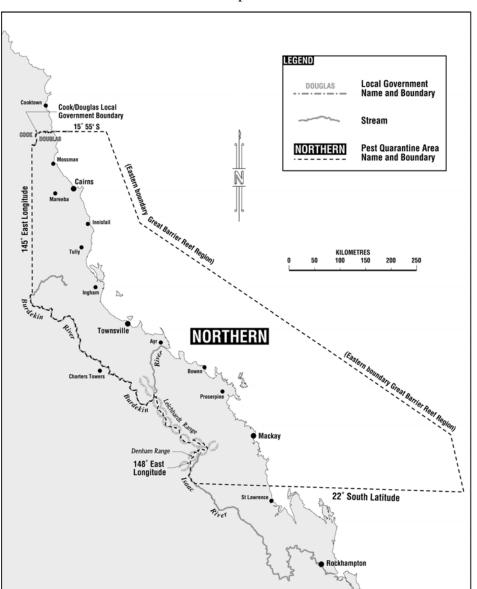
Map 4—Southern pest quarantine area

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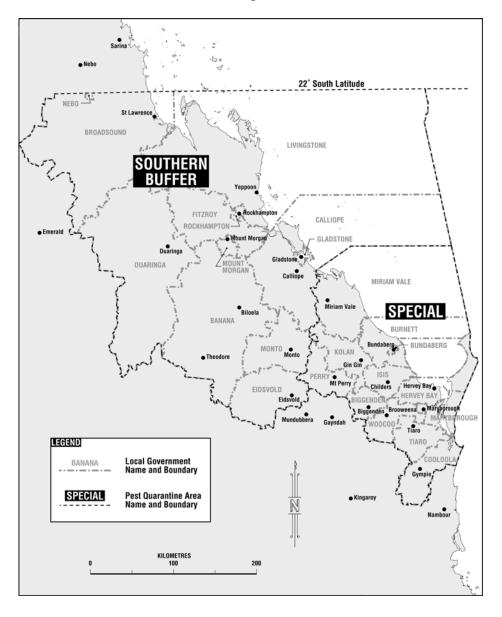
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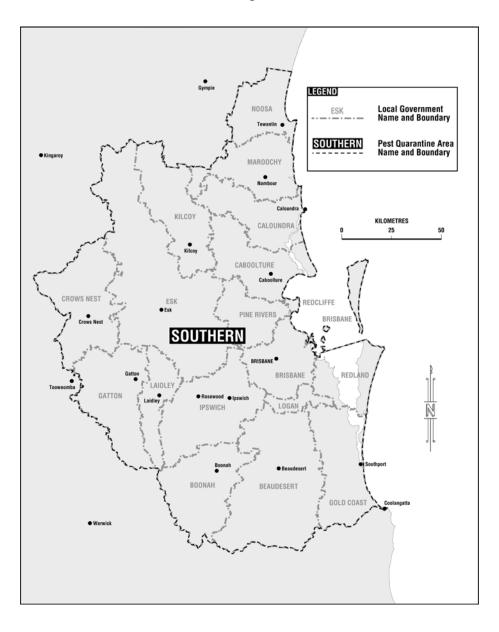
Map 2

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Map 4	1
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Attachment 2

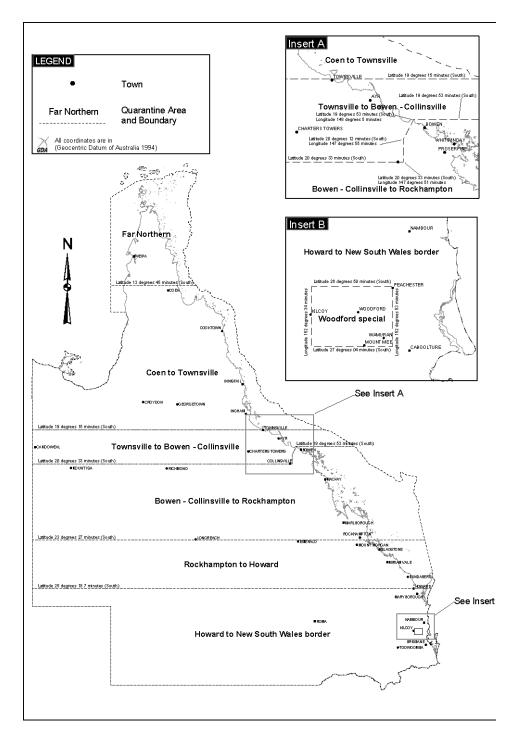
section 114(2) and (3)

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.

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Map



Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

		Page
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	.152
3	Key	.152
4	Table of reprints	.153
5	List of legislation	.153
6	List of annotations	.154

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 30 June 2006. 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

AIA=Acts Interpretation Act 1954 $(prev)$ =previouslyamd=amendedproc=proclamationamdt=amendmentprov=provisionch=chapterpt=partdef=definitionpubd=publisheddiv=divisionR[X]=Reprint No.[X]exp=expires/expiredRA=Reprints Act 1992gaz=gazettereloc=relocatedhdg=headingrenum=renumberedins=insertedrep=repaeledlap=lapsed(retro)=retrospectivelynotif=notifiedrv=revised editiono in c=order in councils=sectionom=omittedsch=scheduleorig=originalsdiv=subdivisionp=pageSIA=Statutory Instruments Act 1992para=paragraphSIR=subordinate legislation 2002prec=precedingSL=subordinate legislationpres=presentsub=substitutedprev=previousunum=unumbered	Key		Explanation	Key	Explanation
pres = present sub = substituted	amd amdt ch def div exp gaz hdg ins lap notfd o in c om orig p para		amended amendment chapter definition division expires/expired gazette heading inserted lapsed notified order in council omitted original page paragraph	proc prov pt pubd R[X] RA reloc renum rep (retro) rv s sch sdiv SIA SIR	proclamation provision part published Reprint No.[X] Reprints Act 1992 relocated renumbered repealed retrospectively revised edition section schedule subdivision Statutory Instruments Act 1992 Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
	pres	=	present	sub	substituted

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.

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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 Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2005 SL No. 157 notfd gaz 8 July 2005 pp 837-8 commenced on date of notification Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2005 SL No. 332 notfd gaz 16 December 2005 pp 1490-6 commenced on date of notification Plant Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2006 SL No. 171 notfd gaz 30 June 2006 pp 1060-7

commenced on date of notification

6 List of annotations

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