

Import Plant Quarantine Requirements for Fresh Blueberry from the State of Oregon, USA

Revised March 13, 2023

1. Item and Area Subjected

Fresh fruits of blueberries (*Vaccinium corymbosum* and *V. virgatum*) commercially produced in Oregon, USA.

2. Means of Conveyance

Ship cargo or air cargo.

3. Registration of Export Orchards and Packinghouses

- 3.1 Blueberry orchards and packinghouses for export to Korea (hereinafter "export orchards" and "export packinghouses") should be registered with and managed by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. (hereinafter "APHIS").
- 3.2 A list of export orchards and packinghouses should be provided to Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency of Korea (hereinafter "APQA") immediately upon request.

4. Field inspection during cultivation

- 4.1 APHIS should maintain low pest prevalence or pest freedom of *Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*, *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Choristoneura rosaceana* and *Grapholita packardi* as follows;
 - 4.1.1 Oregon State Government officials or similar qualified persons should conduct monitoring (including trap survey for insects) during growing period, and apply appropriate control measures in case of pest occurrence.
 - 4.1.2 During the initial month of the trap survey, if the trap catch in any individual trap exceeds the trap threshold for *Argyrotaenia citrana* or *Grapholita packardi*

during two consecutive weeks, or if the trap threshold has been exceeded in 2 or more traps during any week, then Oregon State Government officials or similar qualified persons should conduct a non-aerial application of target pest(s).

4.1.3 After the initial month of the trap survey, an intensified visual inspection will be required in response to trap catches above the threshold for *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Choristoneura rosaceana* and *Grapholita packardi*.

Pest	Trap catch thresholds
<i>Argyrotaenia citrana</i> (Orange tortrix)	20 moths caught in any trap during any single week of the trapping survey
<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i> (Obliquebanded leafroller)	20 moths caught in any trap during any single week of the trapping survey
<i>Grapholita packardi</i> (Cherry fruit worm)	2 moths caught in any trap during any single week of the trapping survey

4.2 In case of four pests (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*, *Rhagoletis mendax*, *Rhagoletis tabellaria*, *Acrobasis vaccinii*) that are currently not known to present in Oregon, APHIS should ensure the absence of these pests in Oregon through the existing measures or other additional measures.

4.2.1 Upon incursion of one of these pests, APHIS will inform APQA immediately.

4.2.2 When occurrence of these four pests or any other new pests associated with blueberry is confirmed, appropriate risk mitigation measures should be prepared.

4.2.3 In case the incursion of the four pests is not informed properly, the import of blueberry from Oregon would be restricted until the cause is revealed and correction measures are implemented.

5. Sorting and Packing

5.1 APHIS should check sanitary conditions of export packinghouses each year before export and supervise to ensure that following measures are taken.

- 5.1.1 Packinghouses and storages should be kept clean and disinfected regularly.
- 5.1.2 Packinghouses and storages should be equipped appropriately in order to prevent pest re-contamination (e.g. insect screen, air curtain, rubber curtain, automatic closing door)
- 5.1.3 Fruits for export to Korea should not be sorted, mixed or mixed loaded with fruits from non-export orchards.
- 5.1.4 Export consignments should be free from contaminants such as leaves, branches and soil.
- 5.2 Upon arrival at the packing facility, each load of fruits will be sampled and tested, using salt water (or sugar water) flotation method, to confirm freedom from *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Choristoneura rosaceana* and *Grapholita packardi* larvae.

6. Packaging and labeling

- 6.1 Each carton or pallet for export to Korea should be marked with the name of packinghouse and "for Korea". The information of tracing the fruit back to the export orchard should be indicated on each clamshell.
- 6.2 APHIS should ensure that consignments for export to Korea are handled in a manner to prevent pest re-contamination during storage and transportation.

7. Export Inspection and Certification

- 7.1 After export inspection, APHIS should issue a phytosanitary certificate for the consignments which conform with the agreed requirements and are found free from quarantine pests of Korea (Annex 1).
- 7.2 At least 2% of the fruits from each consignment should be taken for the export inspection. Especially, APHIS should conduct a visual target inspection for *Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*, *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Choristoneura rosaceana*, *Grapholita packardi* and *Epiphyas postvittana*.
- 7.3. Upon detection of *Epiphyas postvittana*, the consignment should be rejected and

export by the related export orchards should be suspended for the remainder of the season. And APHIS should inform APQA of information on the detection of *Epiphyas postvittana* immediately.

7.4 Phytosanitary certificates should have the following additional declarations.

7.4.1 "Fruits in this consignment are not infested with *Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*, *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Choristoneura rosaceana*, *Grapholita packardi* and *Epiphyas postvittana*."

7.4.2 The name of packinghouse

7.5 After loading the fruits into shipping container, it should be sealed and the seal number should be included on shipping documents. In case that shipping containers are not used, entire pallet should be wrapped with screen, plastic or other materials and sealed with APHIS official tape.

8. Import Inspection

8.1 At the port of arrival, APQA should check the followings and in case any non-compliance is reported, all or part of the consignments will be rejected.

8.1.1 Phytosanitary certificate and its additional declaration (including shipping documents).

8.1.2 Name of the export packinghouse and "for Korea" mark on carton or pallet and traceback information for orchard on clamshell.

8.1.3 Sealing of shipping container or pallet.

8.2 Without any non-compliance from the above-mentioned check, APQA should inspect the consignment based on relevant plant quarantine laws and regulations of Korea.

8.3 Upon detection of *Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*, *Argyrotaenia citrana*, *Choristoneura rosaceana*, *Grapholita packardi* or *Epiphyas postvittana*, the consignment should be rejected and export by that orchard should be suspended during that season.

8.4 Phytosanitary requirements for blueberry will be revised if the detection of above-mentioned pests continues at the port of arrival inspection.

8.5 In case of detecting other live quarantine pests, the consignments will be ordered for treatment. If appropriate treatment method is not available, it will be destroyed or returned to origin. In case of detecting unassessed pests or frequent detection of quarantine pests (Annex 1), risk assessment will be conducted to determine required quarantine measures.

9. On-site survey

9.1 APQA will conduct on-site survey biennially for the overall implementation of the above-mentioned requirements in Oregon, with APHIS.

9.2 All expenditure required for this on-site survey should be covered by the U.S. side according to the guidelines of APQA.

<Annex 1>

Quarantine Pests Associated with Fresh Fruits of Oregon Blueberries

Pathogen

*Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi**

Insects

*Argyrotaenia citrana**

*Choristoneura rosaceana**

*Epiphyas postvittana**

Ericaphis fimbriata

Ericaphis scammelli

*Grapholita packardi**

Hemiberlesia rapax

Leptocoris trivittatus

* The five pests require specific risk mitigation measures.