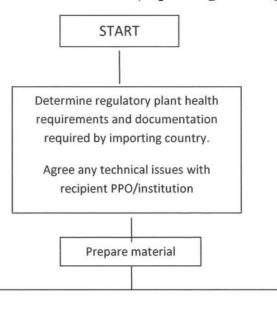
Technical recommendations (exporting country)



In-vitro material:

Start in vitro cultures from pathogen-tested mother plants

Plant into sterile culture medium (constituents may vary with host plant)

Use aseptic techniques including autoclaving instruments between lines and cutting over a sterile disposable surface

Chronologically record actions in handling germplasm so material can be checked for cross-infection, should infected material be detected later

Test in-vitro plants for pathogens before multiplication and plant material that tested negative in sterilized compost under containment. Test again for pathogens prior to flowering and observe for disease symptoms

If pathogens are detected which cannot be eradicated the germplasm must be destroyed. If the germplasm is scarce or unique, maintain it separately under containment so as not to present a risk to other germplasm. Check for cross-infection as appropriate.

Saprophytic bacterial or fungal contamination of scarce or unique material may be treated with antibiotics or fungicides. These and charcoal must not be added to the medium before shipping.

Seed:

Prior to flowering, test plants used for seed production for freedom from seed-transmitted pathogens.

Collect fruit, remove pulp, dry and inspect seed for arthropod pests. If pests are present, treat by storage at -20°C for 7 days.

Surface sterilizes using standard methods to kill external seed borne pathogens.

If required by the exporting or importing organisation, test a sample of the seeds before export for freedom from seed-transmitted pathogens.

Ensure a priority compliance with regulatory plant health requirements of the importing country including arranging for inspection and the issuing of a Phytosanitary Certificate to accompany the material.

Prepare additional documents such as a Germplasm Health Statement and include any other relevant information. Send advance copies to recipient and include another with shipment.