Technical recommendations (importing country)

START

Determine regulatory material for import

Identify source of germplasm

Collect information about health status of germplasm material

Evaluate pest risk material

Select least risk source material

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Plan, prepare and check: regulatory documentation, reception and subsequent

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In vitro material:

Examine for the presence of fungi, bacteria and arthropod pests, particularly mites and thrips. Destroy contaminated material.

Adopt strict aseptic techniques and procedures 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.

Before multiplication, test in vitro plants for pathogens as specified by the PPO. Plant material testing negative in sterilized material in containment; observe for disease symptoms and test for pathogens again. If results negative, release in vitro plants. If positive, assess risk of cross-contamination of other material and retest or destroy this as necessary.

If in vitro facilities not available, plant directly in sterilised compost in containment and observe and test as above.

List of pests present in exporting country: distribution, incidence and severity.

Documentation: e.g. Phytosanitary Certificate and Germplasm Health Statement from exporting PPO and institution

Convey additional requirements to exporter:

For in vitro material do not use fungicides and antibiotics in media for shipping;

For seeds, clean consignment (free of pulp, dried)

Inspect for arthropods, particularly mites and thrips in vitro

Ensure secure packaging for all material

Seed:

Inspect visually with a hand lens under contained conditions. If arthropod pests found, treat by storage at -20°C for 7 days.

Establish seeds in vitro or germinate in sterile potting compost and grow out under containment.

Test seedlings for pathogens as specified by the PPO.