

1973/109



## THE INTRODUCTION AND QUARANTINE OF PLANTS REGULATIONS 1973

DENIS BLUNDELL, Governor-General  
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 16th day of April 1973

Present:

THE RIGHT HON. N. E. KIRK PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Plants Act 1970, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

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## REGULATIONS

**1. Title and commencement**—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Introduction and Quarantine of Plants Regulations 1973.

(2) These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1973.

**2. Interpretation**—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Agricultural seed” includes any cereal, pulse, pasture, fodder, oil, vegetable, herb, and spice seed:

“Country of origin”, in relation to any plant material, means the country where the plant material was grown:

“Director-General” means the Director-General of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“Disease” means any unhealthy condition in any plant material or beneficial organism which may be caused directly or indirectly by any form of fungus, bacterium, virus, or micro-organism; and includes any form of fungus, bacterium, virus, or micro-organism which may cause such a condition; and “diseased” has a corresponding meaning:

“Fruit” includes fresh or cool-stored fruit, but, unless otherwise expressly provided, does not include dried, dehydrated, or deep-frozen fruit:

“Importer” includes the owner, consignee, and agent for the owner or consignee:

“Infected”, in relation to any plant material or beneficial organism, means that the plant material or beneficial organism is not known to be actually diseased or pestiferous, but may in the opinion of an inspector have had direct or indirect contact or been in association with, or been in the vicinity of, any disease, pest, or infected plant material or infected beneficial organism; and, in relation to any package, includes any case, container, cargo container, or other package or packing material in which any disease or pest, or any diseased, pestiferous, or infected plant material is, or has been packed, or which in the opinion of an inspector may have had direct or indirect contact or association with, or been in the vicinity of, any disease or pest, or any diseased, pestiferous, or infected plant material:

“Inspector” means an inspector within the meaning of the Plants Act 1970:

“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“New Zealand” includes any land, water, harbour, wharf, port, ship, or aircraft within the outer limits of the territorial sea of New Zealand:

“Nursery stock” means propagative material of any kind or species of plant and includes any vegetable to be used for propagation; but does not include any vegetable for consumption, fruit, or seed, or the bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber of any ornamental plant, that is in a dormant state:

"Pest" includes the living stage of any insect, mite, or other invertebrate animal, which may directly or indirectly cause an unhealthy condition in any plant material or beneficial organism; and includes any such condition caused by any pest; and "pestiferous" has a corresponding meaning:

"Place of origin" means a specified place within a country of origin or a region of origin and includes that area within the radius of 80 km of the specified place:

"Plant health certificate" means a certificate of health for plants and plant products given in accordance with regulation 28 of these regulations:

"Region of origin" means a continent or other physical geographic region and includes all countries within that region:

"Vegetable" includes any fresh or stored vegetable, but does not include any dried, dehydrated, brined, pickled, or deep-frozen vegetable.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, terms and expressions used in these regulations shall have the same meaning as in the Plants Act 1970.

(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, any plant material identified in these regulations by reference to its scientific name shall include all plant material to which the scientific name refers, and is not limited by any further description of the plant material, whether by reference to a common name, any specimen by way of example, or otherwise.

(4) These regulations shall be read subject to sections 6 and 7 of the Plants Act 1970.

## PART I

### PROHIBITIONS AGAINST INTRODUCING PLANT MATERIAL, ETC., INTO NEW ZEALAND

**3. Unauthorised introduction of plant material prohibited**—No person shall introduce into New Zealand any plant material, or any other thing the subject of these regulations, unless the introduction of that plant material or thing and the manner by which it is introduced, or is to be introduced, is expressly authorised by these regulations.

**4. Introduction of plant material prohibited**—No person shall introduce into New Zealand any plant material named or described in the Second Schedule to these regulations.

**5. Introduction of plant material prohibited from certain countries**—No person shall introduce into New Zealand any plant material or other commodity named or described in any Part A of any of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Schedules to these regulations from any region, country, or place named or described in any Part A of any of those Schedules in respect of that plant material or other commodity.

**6. Introduction of other plant material prohibited unless in accordance with conditions**—No person shall introduce into New Zealand any plant material or other commodity named or described in the Fourth Schedule, or in any Part B of any of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth

Schedules to these regulations unless in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Fourth Schedule, or in Parts B of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Schedules in respect of that plant material or other commodity.

**7. Introduction of disease or pest prohibited**—(1) No person shall introduce into New Zealand—

(a) Any injurious disease or pest; or

(b) Any plant having any noxious or undesirable characteristic.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subclause (1) of this regulation, any disease or pest may, by written permission of the Director-General, be introduced as a means of biological control.

**8. Prohibition against the introduction of living cultures, mushroom spawn, and legume inoculum**—(1) No person shall introduce into New Zealand any living culture of any fungus, bacterium, virus, or plant parasitic organism, unless he does so within 6 months after obtaining a permit from the Director-General authorising that introduction and in compliance with such conditions as the Director-General thinks fit.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subclause (1) of this regulation, legume inoculum and yeast may be introduced into New Zealand without a permit issued under this regulation on compliance with the conditions prescribed in Part B of the Eighth Schedule to these regulations.

**9. Introduction of soil prohibited**—(1) No person shall introduce into New Zealand any soil whether by itself, or with any plant material, or as packing in any form, or with or adhering to any goods whatever, unless an inspector is satisfied that the soil will not introduce a pest or disease into New Zealand.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subclause (1) of this regulation, peat may be introduced from the countries specified in Part B of the Eighth Schedule to these regulations subject to the conditions set out therein.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subclauses (1) and (2) of this regulation—

(a) Manufactured peat items may be introduced subject to the approval of the Director-General and to such conditions as he thinks fit:

(b) Clean sand, clean stone, and clean clay may be introduced for use in ceramics or moulding, or for any like manufacturing purpose or industrial process:

(c) Clean sand used as ballast for aircraft may be landed and stored on the airport of entry under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector to be used as ballast for aircraft leaving New Zealand:

(d) Soil used as ballast for any ship may, with the approval of an inspector, be discharged into the sea, or may be landed under the supervision of or as directed by an inspector and deposited at such place and in such manner as he appoints:

(e) Soil may be introduced for special purposes on the issue of a permit by the Director-General and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

## PART II

RESTRICTIONS ON INTRODUCTION OF PLANT MATERIAL, ETC., INTO  
NEW ZEALAND

**10. Restrictions on plant material in the possession of persons entering New Zealand—**(1) Every person shall, on arriving in New Zealand, give a certificate declaring what plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations may be in his possession or separately accompanying him and shall not leave the port or any other place of arrival until examined as to the certificate by an inspector.

(2) No passenger, officer, or member of the crew of any ship or aircraft, or any member of any naval, military, or air force may introduce into New Zealand any plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations unless the provisions of these regulations have been duly complied with in respect of the plant material or other matter.

**11. Inspection requirements for conveyances arriving from overseas—**

(1) Immediately on the arrival of any conveyance from any overseas country, the conveyance, together with its cargo and baggage, shall be inspected, examined, and treated by an inspector, and no person shall enter the conveyance or remove any baggage or cargo from the conveyance without the authority of an inspector until the inspection, examination, or treatment is completed.

(2) All plant material, and other things the subject of these regulations, on any conveyance shall be made available for inspection, and an inspector may require such plant material or other thing as he deems necessary to remain locked and sealed to the satisfaction of the inspector until, in the case of a vessel, the vessel is outside New Zealand territorial waters or, in the case of an aircraft, the aircraft has departed for a destination overseas.

(3) The inspection and treatment referred to in subclause (1) of this regulation may include—

- (a) Inspection of the conveyance, its cargo, and commissary stores; and
- (b) Fumigation or spraying with an insecticide of every compartment of any aircraft immediately after the arrival of the aircraft; and
- (c) Inspection and treatment in such manner as an inspector thinks fit of any personal effects or baggage of any passenger or member of the crew of the conveyance, if in his opinion such treatment is advisable.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in subclause (1) of this regulation, if the commander of any aircraft at its first airport of entry in New Zealand produces to an inspector a certificate to the effect that the same or substantially the same inspection and treatment as that prescribed in paragraph (b) of subclause (3) of this regulation was carried out immediately before the departure of the aircraft from its last airport of call before landing in New Zealand, the aircraft, its cargo, and commissary stores may at the discretion of the inspector be exempt from further treatment in New Zealand.

**12. Treatment of conveyances arriving from overseas**—Any conveyance arriving from overseas that is found by an inspector to have plant material, or other thing the subject of these regulations in, on, or adhering to it, or is found to be pestiferous, shall be subject to such treatment at the expense of the owner of the conveyance to the satisfaction of the inspector as he may direct before the conveyance is released to its owner or to such other person as may have the right to possession or command of it.

### PART III

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRODUCING PLANT MATERIAL INTO NEW ZEALAND

**13. Packing material**—(1) No person shall introduce into New Zealand as packing material any peat, straw, hay, or chaff.

(2) No person shall use as packing material for any plant material, or other thing the subject of these regulations, introduced into New Zealand, any substance except sphagnum moss, sawdust, woodwool, ground cork, charcoal, vermiculite, perlite, foam rubber chips, or other material approved by the Director-General.

(3) All packing material the use of which is permitted under subclause (2) of this regulation shall be clean, and free from all diseases, pests, insects, soil, and other matter.

**14. Introduction by post**—No plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations shall be introduced into New Zealand by post unless in accordance with these regulations. Plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations introduced into New Zealand by post shall be contained in a package on the exterior of which is clearly and legibly written in English the nature of the plant material or other thing, or there is contained in accompanying documents details of the name, description, and quantity of the introduced material or thing within the package.

**15. Information required relating to vessels and aircraft**—(1) The master, owner, or agent of every vessel arriving in New Zealand shall, not later than 12 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port or place of entry, inform the inspector at that port or place of the estimated time of arrival of the vessel.

(2) The pilot in command, owner, or agent of every aircraft arriving in New Zealand shall, not later than 2 hours before the estimated time of arrival of the aircraft at the airport of entry, inform the inspector at that airport of the estimated time of arrival of the aircraft.

(3) The master, or pilot in charge of every vessel or aircraft arriving in New Zealand shall on request by an inspector provide the inspector at the port or place of entry with a copy of the cargo manifest, consignment note, crew and passenger lists.

**16. Inspection of plant material**—When any plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations arrives at any port or place of entry, the plant material, or other thing, or such representative portion of the plant material or other thing as an inspector thinks sufficient, may be inspected by him.

**17. Permit to land—**(1) If, on inspection of any consignment of plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations at any port or place of entry the inspector is satisfied that the requirements of these regulations have been duly complied with and that the consignment may be landed without further restriction, he shall issue a permit to land the consignment in Form 1 as prescribed in the First Schedule to these regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding that the requirements of these regulations have been duly complied with for the introduction of any plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations if, on examination at the port, or other place, of entry, the inspector is satisfied that the plant material or other thing is diseased, pestiferous, or infected, or in his opinion should be treated before being released to the importer, the inspector shall so inform the importer. The importer, unless he requires entry of the consignment into New Zealand, shall reship or destroy the plant material or other thing to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(3) If, on being informed in accordance with subclause (2) of this regulation, the importer does not reship or destroy the plant material or other thing but desires entry of the consignment into New Zealand, the inspector may, subject to regulation 18 of these regulations, issue the permit to land on such conditions as he shall think fit to ensure that the plant material or other thing introduced shall be treated to his satisfaction.

(4) The importer shall comply in all respects with the conditions of the permit to land.

(5) If any permit to land is issued under this regulation conditional on the plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations in respect of which the permit is issued being treated, the plant material or other thing may, under the supervision of the inspector, be removed forthwith from the port or place of entry, and shall be treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in subclauses (1) to (5) of this regulation, no inspector shall direct reshipment or destroy or otherwise dispose of anything pursuant to this regulation unless with the concurrence of another inspector other than a temporary inspector.

**18. Destruction of plant material—**(1) Notwithstanding the issue of a permit to land pursuant to regulation 17 of these regulations, if, on any examination or re-examination of any plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations, an inspector is satisfied that, notwithstanding that all the requirements of these regulations relating to the introduction of the material or thing have been duly complied with, the material or thing is diseased, pestiferous, or infected, and in his opinion cannot be effectively treated to eradicate the disease or pests or infection, and if within 28 days of inspection the importer has not reshipped the plant material, then the consignment shall, with the concurrence of another inspector other than a temporary inspector, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the inspector and the concurring inspector think fit, at the expense of the importer.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subclause (1) of this regulation, if in the opinion of an inspector any plant material, or other thing the subject of these regulations, introduced into New Zealand is so diseased or pestiferous, or is such that its continued presence at any port or place

of entry constitutes a hazard to plant health in New Zealand, the inspector may, with the concurrence of another inspector other than a temporary inspector, after having informed or taken all reasonable steps to inform the importer of the plant material or other thing, destroy, treat, or otherwise dispose of the plant material or thing, at the expense of the importer.

**19. Quarantine of plant material**—If an inspector at the port or place of entry of any plant material which pursuant to these regulations may be required to be grown or kept in quarantine is satisfied that the requirements of these regulations have been duly complied with and that the plant material is free from disease and pests he may issue a permit to land subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

**20. Quarantine procedure**—If a permit to land any plant material is issued pursuant to regulation 19 of these regulations—

- (a) The plant material shall forthwith be removed from the port or place of entry by or on behalf of the importer to a quarantine station or other area approved for the purposes of quarantine by the inspector; and
- (b) No plant material shall, unless an inspector otherwise directs, be opened or removed from any package or packing material except in the presence of an inspector at the quarantine station or other area approved for the purpose by the inspector; and
- (c) The plant material shall be planted, grafted, budded, or held under such conditions as may be specified in any permit relating to the material, and shall be kept under observation and inspection by an inspector and all progeny of the plant material shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to form part of the introduced plant from which they grew; and
- (d) Until released from quarantine, no plant material shall, after the initial planting, budding, or grafting, be moved or further propagated in any manner whatsoever without the written consent of an inspector and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

**21. Care of plants in quarantine**—The person in whose charge plant material is placed in quarantine shall—

- (a) Ensure that the plant material is tended in accordance with good husbandry; and
- (b) Carry out frequent and close inspections of the plant material, and in the event of any unhealthy condition occurring in the plant material immediately notify an inspector; and
- (c) Ensure that the area on which the plant material is placed is kept free of weeds to the satisfaction of an inspector.

**22. Treatment of diseased plants in quarantine**—If any plant material in quarantine becomes infected with disease or pests the person in whose charge that plant material has been placed—



- (a) May be required to treat or destroy all plant material introduced into New Zealand on the quarantine station or area and such other plants as the Director-General thinks fit and in the manner specified by him; and
- (b) May be required to treat or destroy any plant material or other thing, including any equipment, tools, or clothing, or to do any other thing that an inspector considers necessary to eradicate or prevent the spread of disease or pests as directed by the Director-General; and
- (c) Shall be required to carry out such treatment or destruction in the manner and within the time specified by an inspector.

**23. Release from quarantine**—(1) No plant material shall be removed or released from quarantine until it has been inspected at the end of the period of detention by an inspector who, if he is satisfied that the plant is free from disease and pests, shall issue a written notice of release to the importer.

(2) If on inspection of any plant material in quarantine at the end of the period of detention the plant material is found to be diseased or pestiferous the plant material shall be dealt with in accordance with regulation 22 of these regulations.

**24. Expenses**—Any treatment or destruction of plant material in quarantine shall be carried out at the expense of the importer.

**25. Fees for inspection during quarantine**—If any plant material is required by these regulations to be inspected during detention in quarantine the importer shall pay into the Public Account by remitting to the Collector of Customs the appropriate inspection fee set out in the Ninth Schedule of these regulations; but if any seed is required to be grown in quarantine and inspected, the importer shall pay into the Public Account by remitting to the Director-General of Agriculture and Fisheries the appropriate fee set out in the Ninth Schedule to these regulations.

**26. Inspection facilities at importer's expense**—(1) All labour and facilities connected with the opening and repacking of packages of plant material and other work incurred for the purposes of inspection under these regulations at the port or other place of entry shall be provided at the expense of the importer.

(2) In respect of every consignment of plant material imported in packages there shall be payable the inspection fee set out in the Ninth Schedule to these regulations.

(3) All fees payable under this regulation shall be paid into the Public Account by remitting them to the Collector of Customs, or to the Postmaster in the case of plant material introduced by post.

**27. Fees for treatment**—(1) If any package containing any plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations introduced into New Zealand is fumigated or otherwise treated pursuant to these regulations, the fees set out in the Ninth Schedule to these regulations shall be payable for the fumigation or other treatment.

(2) All fees payable under this regulation shall be paid by the importer into the Public Account by remitting them to the Director-General.

**28. Plant health certificate required—**(1) Every plant health certificate required under these regulations for the introduction of any plant material shall—

- (a) Be in form 2 as set out in the First Schedule to these regulations; and
- (b) Be signed by an authorised officer of the appropriate department of State or government service of the country of origin of the plant material or other thing not more than 14 days before the date on which the plant material or other thing leaves the country of origin; and
- (c) Contain such particulars relating to inspection in the growing season or prior history of the plant material or other thing which cannot be obtained by inspection on arrival of the plant material or other thing in New Zealand; and
- (d) State in detail, the manner of any treatment including the name of any process or material used in any treatment together with details of the dosage and duration of treatment; and
- (e) Be made available to the inspector.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (b) of subclause (1) of this regulation, if any plant material or other thing the subject of these regulations is introduced into New Zealand other than directly from the country of origin of the plant material or other thing, the accompanying plant health certificate may be signed by an authorised officer of the appropriate department of State or government service of the country from which the plant material or other thing was last exported:

Provided that—

- (a) Each plant health certificate so signed shall be endorsed with the name of the country of origin of the plant material or other thing; and
- (b) No plant health certificate so signed shall certify as to any inspection or treatment of the plant material or other thing that has not been undertaken by the department or service of the country from which the plant material or other thing was last exported.

#### PART IV

##### SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRODUCING CERTAIN PLANT MATERIAL INTO NEW ZEALAND

**29. Requirements for introducing nursery stock—**Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, nursery stock may be introduced into New Zealand:

Provided that—

- (a) A permit to import nursery stock shall first be obtained from the Director-General, who in authorising the introduction of the nursery stock named or described in the permit may impose such conditions, including such place and period of quarantine,

- as he thinks fit; but no such permit shall be required for the introduction of any of the nursery stock named or described in Part B of the Third Schedule to these regulations; and
- (b) Each kind of nursery stock shall be labelled with the botanical name of the genus, species, and cultivar (if any), to which it belongs; and
  - (c) The nursery stock shall be accompanied by a plant health certificate which, in the case of nursery stock imported pursuant to a permit, shall be endorsed to the effect that the stock complies with all conditions that may be imposed by the Director-General in issuing the permit to import the nursery stock; and
  - (d) The number of plants of any 1 genus of nursery stock introduced into New Zealand by any 1 person in any 1 year and which may require to be detained in a quarantine station or other quarantine area at the same time shall not exceed such limit as the Director-General thinks fit; and
  - (e) The fee prescribed by the Ninth Schedule to these regulations for every consignment of nursery stock introduced into New Zealand shall be paid.

**30. Requirements for introducing bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental plants—**(1) Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, any bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber of an ornamental plant may be introduced into New Zealand:

Provided that—

- (a) The bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber shall be in a dormant condition; and
  - (b) The bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber shall be accompanied by a plant health certificate; and
  - (c) The plant health certificate accompanying any bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber named or described in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations shall certify that the bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber complies with the conditions prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations in respect of it.
- (2) If a plant health certificate in respect of any species or cultivar of gladioli, *Lilium* spp., rhizomatous iris, or tulip does not contain the additional certificate required of those plant materials as specified in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations, the inspector may require the plant to be placed in a quarantine area, or that it be otherwise isolated or dealt with under quarantine conditions, or as the Director-General directs.
- (3) If any bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber of any ornamental plant in any consignment is found by an inspector at the time of arrival into New Zealand not to be in a dormant condition he may require the whole consignment to be placed in a quarantine station or to be otherwise isolated or dealt with under quarantine conditions, or as the Director-General directs.

**31. Requirements for introducing fruit—**Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, any fruit may be introduced into New Zealand:  
Provided that—

- (a) The fruit shall be introduced in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Part B of the Fifth Schedule to these regulations; and
- (b) The fruit shall be accompanied by a plant health certificate endorsed that the fruit complies with such conditions as are specified for that fruit named or described in Part B of the Fifth Schedule; and
- (c) If required to be held in cool storage, the plant health certificate shall be accompanied by thermograph charts for the full period of cool storage signed correct by the person responsible for the storage; and
- (d) The plant health certificate shall give particulars of the date, place, and nature of any treatment other than cool storage, including the name of the material used for treatment, and the dosage and duration of treatment applied to the fruit.

**32. Requirements for introducing vegetables**—(1) Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, any vegetable for consumption may be introduced into New Zealand:

Provided that—

- (a) The vegetable shall be introduced in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Part B of the Sixth Schedule to these regulations; and
  - (b) The vegetable shall be accompanied by a plant health certificate; and
  - (c) The plant health certificate accompanying any vegetable named or described in Part B of the Sixth Schedule to these regulations shall certify that the vegetable complies with the conditions prescribed in the said Part B in respect of that vegetable.
- (2) No person shall pack any vegetables for introduction into New Zealand in any package other than a new package unless so permitted by the Director-General who may stipulate such conditions as he thinks fit.

**33. Requirements for introducing seeds**—(1) Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, any seed may be introduced into New Zealand:

Provided that—

- (a) No agricultural seed shall be introduced unless pursuant to a permit to import the seed first obtained from the Director-General; and
- (b) Agricultural seed shall, if so required by the Director-General, be grown under quarantine conditions; and
- (c) All seed shall be free from injurious extraneous matter, and, unless otherwise permitted by the Director-General in the circumstances of any case and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, shall be packed in clean new packages. Each package shall be labelled with the name of the seed contained in the package unless the name of the seed is disclosed by any accompanying document which identifies the package; and

(d) All seed other than flower seed shall be accompanied by a plant health certificate which—

(i) In respect of any seed named or described in Part B of the Seventh Schedule to these regulations shall be endorsed to the effect that the seed complies with the conditions prescribed for that seed in that Part; and

(ii) In respect of any seed subjected to treatment shall specify the full nature and extent of the treatment; and

(iii) In respect of any agricultural seed introduced subject to any conditions specified by a permit to import, shall certify that the seed complies with those conditions.

(2) If, in the opinion of an inspector inspecting any seed at the port of entry of the seed into New Zealand, the seed should be treated, the inspector shall deal with the seed in accordance with subclauses (2) to (5) of regulation 17 of these regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of these regulations, or the compliance with the terms and conditions of any permit issued under these regulations, any seed introduced into New Zealand that is found by an inspector to contain extraneous matter, whether of an injurious nature or not, shall, at the expense of the importer, be cleaned or reshipped as the inspector directs, or destroyed if the inspector, with the concurrence of an inspector other than a temporary inspector, thinks fit and so directs.

**34. Other commodities**—Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, other commodities the subject of these regulations may be introduced into New Zealand:

Provided that—

- (a) An inspector may examine any commodity so introduced and, if in his opinion it should be treated, it shall be dealt with in accordance with regulation 17 of these regulations; and
- (b) The commodities named or described in Part B of the Eighth Schedule to these regulations shall be introduced in accordance with the conditions prescribed in that Part in respect of those commodities.

**35. Cut and dried flowers**—(1) Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, any cut flower (including foliage) may be introduced into New Zealand if on inspection at the port or other place of entry of the flower it is found to be free from disease and pests and to contain no material capable of propagation.

(2) Subject to Parts I, II, and III of these regulations, any dried flower (including foliage) may be introduced into New Zealand if on inspection at the port or other place of entry of the flower it is found to be free from disease and pests; but no dried flower of a plant producing agricultural seed, or of any plant named or described in the Second Schedule or in Part B of the Seventh Schedule to these regulations shall be introduced.

## PART V

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**36. Miscellaneous matters**—No person shall—

- (a) Remove or attempt to remove any plant material, or other thing the subject of these regulations, or any package containing the same, from any wharf, port, or landing place in New Zealand, without first having obtained permission to do so from an inspector:
- (b) Remove or attempt to remove any plant from an area where it is growing in quarantine without having obtained written permission from an inspector:
- (c) Act in contravention of or fail to give information or otherwise to comply in any respect with any provision of these regulations or any instruction, order, requirement, permit, authority, or notice given, issued, or imposed under these regulations:
- (d) Abandon or dispose of any property where plants are growing in quarantine without prior notification given to an inspector.

**37. Revocations**—The regulations specified in the Tenth Schedule to these regulations are hereby revoked.

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SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Reg. 17  
Form 1

FORMS

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Ag.G.78

PERMIT TO LAND

Addressee, or }  
Consignee, or }  
Agent } .....

Method of Arrival: .....  
(Ship's Name, Flight No., etc.)

Country of Origin (of Item(s) described below): .....

Brand/Mark	Quantity	Description

Landing of the Item(s) described above is authorised—

- \*Subject to reshipment or destruction
- \*Delete those not applicable
- \*Unconditionally
- \*Subject to the following conditions or treatments

.....  
.....  
.....

NOTE: The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries treats, and fumigates, without accepting responsibility for any loss or damage.

Inspector under the Plants Act  
1970

Location: .....

Date: ..... 19....

Regs. 2, 28  
Form 2

Certificate of Health for Plants and Plant Products

Plant Protection Service of .....

No. ....

THIS is to certify that the plants, parts of plants, or plant products described below or representative samples of them were thoroughly examined on [Date] by [Name of examining officer], an authorised officer of the [Service], and were found to the best of his knowledge to be

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued

substantially free from injurious diseases and pests and that the consignment is believed to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country both as stated in the additional certificates hereon and otherwise.

Fumigation or disinfection treatment:

Date: ..... Treatment: .....

Duration of exposure: ..... Chemical and concentration: .....

Additional certificates: .....

.....  
(Signature)

.....  
(Designation)

.....  
(Date)

[STAMP OF THE SERVICE]

Description of the consignment:

- Name and address of exporter: .....
- Name and address of consignee: .....
- Number and description of packages: .....
- Distinguishing marks: .....
- Origin: .....
- Means of conveyance: .....
- Point of entry: .....
- Quantity and name of produce: .....
- Botanical name: .....

SECOND SCHEDULE

Reg. 4

PROHIBITED PLANT MATERIAL

- Ambrosia* (all species).
- Asclepias tuberosa* (pleurisy root).
- Carex longibrachiata* (Australian sedge).
- Cassia occidentalis* (negro root).
- Castanospermum australe* (Moreton Bay chestnut; black bean).
- Cenchrus* (all species except *ciliaris*).
- Chondrilla juncea* (skeleton weed).
- Cuscuta* (all species) eg. dodders.
- Cymbopogon schoenanthus*.
- Cynanchum* (all species) eg. Indian swallowart.
- Cyperus esculentus* (chufa).
- Datura metel* (hairy thorn apple).
- Echinacea angustifolia*
- Eleocharis dulcis* (chinese water nut).
- Ephedra sinica*.
- Euphorbia escula* (leafy spurge).
- Hippobroma longiflora* (star of Bethlehem; Pua-hoku).
- Homeria breyniana* (cape tulip).
- Imperata cylindrica*.



SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

*Iva axillaris* (poverty weed).  
*Loranthaceae* (all species) eg. mistletoes.  
*Monarda punctata* (horsemint).  
*Nassella trichomata* (nassella tussock).  
*Petasites hybridus* (butterbur).  
*Polygonum bistorta* (snakeweed; snakeroot).  
*Pulicaria dysenterica* (fleabane).  
*Rhamnus puschiana* (cascara sagrada).  
*Salvia reflexa* (mint weed).  
*Satureja calamintha* (calamint).  
*Sinapis arvensis* (charlock).  
*Sorghum halapense* (Johnson grass).  
*Striga* (all species) (witchweed).  
*Strychnos nux-vomica* (strychnine).  
*Tagetes minuta* (Mexican marigold or stinking roger).  
*Tourretia volubilis*.  
*Tribulus terrestris* (puncture vine).  
*Tussilago farfara* (coltsfoot).  
*Xanthium* (all species) (xanthium).

## THIRD SCHEDULE

Regs. 5, 6, 29 (a)

## NURSERY STOCK

## PART A

*Introduction Prohibited*

Particulars of Nursery Stock	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
Plants known to be alternate hosts of conifer rust diseases	Various .. ..	Conifer rust diseases, e.g., <i>Cronarium</i> spp., <i>Coleosporium</i> spp.
Plants normally propagated by seed	All countries.	
<i>Abies</i> —fir .. ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Anemone</i> —anemone (except dormant tubers)	All countries .. ..	Rust ( <i>Coleosporium tussilaginis</i> ).
<i>Asparagus</i> —asparagus ..	All countries .. ..	Rust ( <i>Puccinia asparagi</i> ).
<i>Aster</i> , <i>Callistephus chinensis</i> —aster	All countries where the rust <i>C. asterum</i> exists, including all countries of North America and of East Asia; and Japan	Rust ( <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> ).
<i>Calocedrus</i> —incense cedar ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Camellia</i> —camellia; pollen only	All countries where flower blight exists, including all countries of North America; and Japan	Flower blight ( <i>Sclerotinia camelliae</i> ).
<i>Camellia sinensis</i> —tea ..	All countries where blister blight or phloem necrosis exists, including all countries of Asia	Blister blight ( <i>Exobasidium vexans</i> ); phloem necrosis virus.

## THIRD SCHEDULE—continued

Particulars of Nursery Stock	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
<i>Castanea</i> , <i>Castanopsis</i> —chestnut	All countries where chestnut blight exists, including all countries of Europe, Asia, North America	Chestnut blight ( <i>Endothia parasitica</i> ); ink disease ( <i>Phytophthora cambivora</i> ).
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> —false cypress	See under Coniferae.	Citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ).
<i>Citropsis</i> , cherry orange, and <i>Eremocitrus</i> , <i>Eriostemon</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> , <i>Poncirus</i> , and other hosts of citrus canker	All countries where citrus canker exists including all countries of Asia	Citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., citrus stubborn virus.
<i>Citrus</i> —e.g., lemon, lime, orange	All countries .. ..	Rust diseases (e.g., <i>Cronartium</i> , <i>Peridermium</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium</i> ); needle cast diseases (e.g., <i>Cercospora cryptomeriae</i> , <i>Hypodermella</i> spp., <i>Rhabdocline pseudotsugae</i> ); witches' broom fungi (e.g., <i>Elytroderma deformans</i> ); Mistletoe (e.g., <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.).
Coniferae—conifers. All species of the genera <i>Abies</i> , <i>Calocedrus</i> , <i>Chamaecyparis</i> , <i>Cryptomeria</i> , <i>Cupressus</i> , <i>Juniperus</i> , <i>Larix</i> , <i>Libocedrus</i> , <i>Picea</i> , <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Pseudotsuga</i> , <i>Thuja</i> , <i>Tsuga</i> (including the strobilus or "cone")	All countries .. ..	See under <i>Ipomoea</i> .
<i>Convolvulus</i> .. ..	See under <i>Ipomoea</i> .	See under Coniferae.
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> —cryptomeria	See under Coniferae.	See under Coniferae.
<i>Cupressus</i> —cypress ..	See under Coniferae.	See under <i>Malus</i> .
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> —quince ..	See under <i>Malus</i> .	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .
<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i> —Australian desert kumquat	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .
<i>Eriostemon</i> —eriostemon ..	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .	See under <i>Quercus</i> .
<i>Fagus</i> spp.—beech ..	See under <i>Quercus</i> .	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .
<i>Fortunella</i> —kumquat ..	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .	All countries where ash canker exists including countries within Europe
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.—ash ..	All countries .. ..	Canker ( <i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i> var. <i>fraxini</i> ).
<i>Helianthus</i> —e.g., sunflower, Jerusalem artichoke (except dormant tubers, which are permitted entry from all countries and places except Argentina, U.S.S.R., and other countries and places where sunflower mosaic virus exists)	All countries .. ..	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> ); rusts ( <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> ; <i>Coleosporium</i> spp.); sunflower mosaic virus.
<i>Hevea</i> —rubber .. ..	All countries .. ..	Leaf blight ( <i>Microcyclus ulei</i> )
<i>Humulus</i> —hop (including hop sets and dried hops)	All countries .. ..	Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudo-peronospora humuli</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., chlorotic disease, nettle-head.
<i>Ipomoea</i> and <i>Convolvulus</i> —e.g., kumara or sweet potato	All countries .. ..	Kumara weevil ( <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> ); sweet potato weevil ( <i>Cylas formicarius</i> ); rusts ( <i>Coleosporium ipomoeae</i> , <i>Puccinia batatae</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., internal cork, mosaic, witches' broom.

## THIRD SCHEDULE—continued

Particulars of Nursery Stock	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
<i>Juniperus</i> —juniper ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Larix</i> —larch ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Libocedrus</i> —incensecedar ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Lithocarpus</i> —tanoak ..	See under <i>Quercus</i> .	
<i>Malus</i> —e.g., apple and <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> , <i>Pyrus</i>	All countries .. ..	Brown rot ( <i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i> ); rusts ( <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.), virus diseases, e.g., apple rosette, proliferation.
<i>Nicotiana</i> —e.g., tobacco ..	All countries .. ..	Blue mould ( <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> ); wildfire ( <i>Pseudomonas tabaci</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., yellow dwarf, ringspot.
<i>Nothofagus</i> —beech ..	All countries .. ..	<i>Cyttaria</i> spp., <i>Taphrina</i> spp.
<i>Paeonia</i> —peony (except dormant tubers)	All countries where the rust <i>C. flaccidum</i> exists, including all countries of Europe and of Asia	Rust ( <i>Cronartium flaccidum</i> ).
<i>Picea</i> —spruce .. ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Pinus</i> —pine .. ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> —trifoliolate orange	See under <i>Citropsis</i> .	
<i>Populus</i> —poplar .. ..	All countries .. ..	Leaf blight ( <i>Marssonina</i> spp.); canker ( <i>Aplanobacterium populi</i> ); rust ( <i>Melampsora</i> spp.); virus diseases, e.g., mosaic, variegation.
<i>Prunus</i> —e.g., peach, plum, apricot, cherry, almond	All countries .. ..	Brown rot ( <i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., peach yellows, phony peach, peach mosaic, cherry buckskin.
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> —e.g., douglas fir	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Pyrus</i> —pear .. ..	See under <i>Malus</i> .	
<i>Quercus</i> —oak and <i>Fagus</i> , <i>Lithocarpus</i>	All countries where oak wilt or oak rust exists, including all countries of the Northern Hemisphere	Wilt ( <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> ); rust ( <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> ).
<i>Ribes</i> —e.g., currant, gooseberry	All countries .. ..	Rust ( <i>Cronartium ribicola</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., black currant reversion, vein pattern, gooseberry veinbanding.
<i>Rubus</i> —e.g., raspberry, blackberry	All countries .. ..	Virus diseases, e.g., raspberry yellow mosaic, severe streak, black raspberry necrosis.
<i>Salix</i> —willow .. ..	All countries where willow watermark disease and rust occurs, including all countries of Europe and of North America	Watermark disease ( <i>Erwinia salicis</i> ); rust ( <i>Melampsora</i> spp.).

## THIRD SCHEDULE—continued

Particulars of Nursery Stock	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> and related species—potato (including potato tubers)	All countries .. ..	Wart ( <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> ); ringrot ( <i>Corynebacterium sepeponicum</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., yellow dwarf; Colorado beetle ( <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> ); golden nematode ( <i>Heterodera rostochiensis</i> ).
<i>Thuja</i> spp.—arborvitae ..	All countries .. ..	Leaf blight ( <i>Didymascella thuji</i> , <i>Cercospora thuji</i> ).
<i>Tsuga</i> —hemlock spruce ..	See under Coniferae.	
<i>Ulmus</i> —elm .. ..	All countries where Dutch elm and virus diseases exist, including all countries of Europe and North America	Dutch elm disease ( <i>Ceratomyces ulmi</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., phloem necrosis, mosaic.
<i>Vaccinium</i> —blueberry ..	All countries .. ..	Mummy berry ( <i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i> ); rust ( <i>Pucciniastrum</i> spp.); stunt virus.
<i>Vitis</i> —grapevine ..	All countries .. ..	Black rot ( <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> ); bacterial blight; vine mosaic virus, Pierce's disease (lucerne dwarf virus).

## PART B

*Plants Not Requiring a Permit to Import or to be Detained in Quarantine*

Orchidaceae—orchid plants growing under sterile conditions in flasks or similar containers.

*Alocasia* (all species).

*Colocasia* (all species).

*Cocos nucifera*—coconut.

## FOURTH SCHEDULE

Regs. 5, 30 (1) (c)

## BULBS, CORMS, RHIZOMES, AND TUBERS OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

## Introduction Permitted Subject to the Listed Conditions

Particulars of Bulbs, Corms, Rhizomes, or Tubers	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
<i>Begonia</i> —begonia .. .. .	Tubers shall be treated as nursery stock and subject to detention in quarantine in accordance with regulations 19 to 25 of these regulations.
<i>Paeonia</i> —peony .. .. .	
<i>Gladiolus</i> —gladiolus .. .. .	The health certificate shall be endorsed to the effect that the plants were inspected during the previous growing season and found to be substantially free from injurious pests and diseases, including virus diseases.
<i>Iris</i> —rhizomatous iris .. .. .	
<i>Lilium</i> —lilies .. .. .	
<i>Tulipa</i> —tulips .. .. .	
Orchidaceae—orchids other than those described in Part B of the Third Schedule to these regulations	Plants and pseudo bulbs shall be treated as nursery stock and shall be subject to quarantine in accordance with regulations 19 to 25 of these regulations.

## FIFTH SCHEDULE

Regs. 5, 6, 31

## FRUIT

## PART A

## Introduction Prohibited

Particulars of Fruit	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
All fruit (except unripe pineapples)	All countries where oriental fruit fly exists	Oriental fruit fly ( <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> ).
All fruit (except fruit named or described in Part B of this Schedule)	All countries where any harmful species of fruit fly exists	Fruit flies (family Trypetidae).
Blueberry	All countries where mummy berry exists including all countries of North America	Mummy berry ( <i>Sclerotinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i> ).
Citrus fruit—e.g., orange, lemon, lime, including dried peel	All countries where citrus canker exists	Citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ).
Grapes	All countries where brown rot exists, including all countries of Europe and of Asia	Brown rot ( <i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i> ).
Pip fruit e.g., apple, pear, quince, medlar	All countries where brown rot and blossom blight exist, including all countries of Europe and of Asia	Brown rot ( <i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i> ) and blossom blight ( <i>S. laxa</i> f. sp. <i>mali</i> ).
Stone fruit e.g., peach, plum, cherry	All countries where brown rot exists, including all countries of Europe and of Asia	Brown rot ( <i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i> ).

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*continued*

## PART B

*Introduction Permitted Subject to the Listed Conditions*

Particulars of Fruit	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
All fruit .. .. .	The fruit shall be introduced subject to— (i) Being packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose; (ii) Presentation of satisfactory evidence to the Director-General prior to introduction that the fruit can be imported from a place of origin without pest or disease risk. (iii) Treatment in any manner that may be specified by the Director-General.
Notwithstanding the above listed conditions for all fruit, the following fruit may be introduced subject to it being packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose, and subject to the conditions specified for that fruit.	
<b>Bananas</b>	
(a) From Norfolk Island	The fruit shall be— (i) Free from living scale insects (Coccoidea) or have been effectively treated prior to shipment.
(b) From areas where harmful species of fruit fly (family Trypetidae) exists	The fruit shall be— (i) Free from living scale insects (Coccoidea) or have been effectively treated prior to shipment. (ii) Shipped or transported in an unripe condition. (iii) Treated in a manner specified by the Director-General.
(c) From any other country	The fruits shall be— (i) Free from living scale insects (Coccoidea). (ii) Shipped or transported in an unripe condition.
Citrus fruit (except from any country where oriental fruit fly, <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> , exists)	
(a) From Cook Islands and Niue Island	The fruit shall— (i) Have been grown at a place of origin where citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ) does not exist. (ii) Be free from living scale insects (Coccoidea) or have been effectively treated prior to shipment.
(b) Unripe limes and lemons from any country	The fruit shall— (i) Have been grown in a country where citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ) does not exist. (ii) Be free from living scale insects (Coccoidea) or have been effectively treated prior to shipment. (iii) Have been shipped or transported in an unripe condition.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*continued*

Particulars of Fruit	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
(c) From any country where harmful species of fruit fly (family Trypetidae) exists	<p>The fruit shall—</p> <p>(i) Have been grown in a country or place where citrus canker (<i>Xanthomonas citri</i>) does not exist.</p> <p>(ii) Be free from living scale insects (Coccoidea) or have been effectively treated prior to shipment.</p> <p>(iii) Either have been grown and packed in an area not less than 80 kilometres from an area where any harmful species of fruit fly (family Trypetidae) exists or such reduced distance as the Director-General approves, or have been subjected to a period of cool storage at a temperature of <math>-0.6^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}</math> for not less than 21 consecutive days or as approved by the Director-General at other temperatures and periods or have been subjected to some other approved treatment.</p>
(d) From any country infested primarily with Mediterranean fruit fly ( <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> ) or Queensland fruit fly ( <i>Dacus tryoni tryoni</i> )	<p>The fruit shall be introduced in accordance with conditions (c) (i), (c) (ii), and (c) (iii) above except that the period of cool storage shall be for not less than 14 consecutive days.</p>
Grapes (except from any country where oriental fruit fly ( <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> ) or brown rot ( <i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i> ) exist)	<p>The fruit shall—</p> <p>(i) Either have been grown and packed in an area not less than 80 kilometres from any area where any harmful species of fruit fly (family Trypetidae) exists, or have been subjected to a period of cool storage at a temperature of <math>-0.6^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}</math> for not less than 21 consecutive days or as approved by the Director-General at other temperatures and periods or have been subjected to some other approved treatment; and</p> <p>(ii) Be free from grapevine wood and foliage.</p>
(a) From any country infested with harmful species of fruit fly (family Trypetidae)	<p>The fruit shall be introduced in accordance with conditions (i) and (ii) above, except that the period of cool storage shall be for not less than 14 consecutive days.</p>
(b) From any country infested primarily with Mediterranean fruit fly ( <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> ) or Queensland fruit fly ( <i>Dacus tryoni tryoni</i> )	<p>The fruit shall have been treated in accordance with conditions specified by the Director-General.</p>
Paw paw, common ( <i>Carica papaya</i> ) from any island in the Pacific Ocean (except where oriental fruit fly ( <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> ) exists)	<p>The fruit shall—</p>
Pineapples from any country .. ..	<p>(i) Be in an unripe condition when shipped or transported; and</p> <p>(ii) Be free from living scale insects (Coccoidea) or have been effectively treated prior to shipment.</p>

## SIXTH SCHEDULE

Regs. 5, 6, 32 (1)

## VEGETABLES

## PART A

## Introduction Prohibited

Particulars of Vegetables	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reasons for Prohibition
All vegetables .. ..	All countries where oriental fruit fly exists	Oriental fruit fly ( <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> ).
All root vegetables ..	All countries where golden nematode exists	Golden nematode ( <i>Heterodera rostochiensis</i> ).
Kumara or sweet potato— for propagation	All countries .. ..	See Third Schedule, Part A under <i>Ipomoea</i> .
Kumara or sweet potato— for consumption	All countries where kumara weevil, sweet potato weevil, and virus diseases exist, including Commonwealth of Australia, and all countries of North America and of Asia; Tonga and Fiji	Kumara weevil ( <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> ); sweet potato weevil ( <i>Cylas formicarius</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., internal cork, mosaic, witches broom.
Potato—for propagation ..	All countries .. ..	See Third Schedule, Part A under <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .
Potato—for consumption ..	All countries where wart, ring rot, yellow dwarf virus, bacterial wilt, Colorado beetle, or golden nematode exist	Wart ( <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> ); ring rot ( <i>Corynebacterium sepeadicum</i> ), potato yellow dwarf virus; bacterial wilt ( <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> ); Colorado beetle ( <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> ); golden nematode ( <i>Heterodera rostochiensis</i> ).

## PART B

## Introduction Permitted Subject to the Listed Conditions

Particulars of Vegetables	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
Vegetables for propagation .. ..	The vegetables shall be treated as nursery stock and shall be subject to detention in quarantine in accordance with regulations 19 to 25 of these regulations.
Vegetables for consumption .. ..	The vegetables shall be introduced subject to— (i) Being packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose, unless exempted by the Director-General. (ii) Presentation of satisfactory evidence to the Director-General before export from the country of origin that the vegetables can be imported from a place of origin without pest or disease risk. (iii) Treatment in any manner that may be specified by the Director-General.



## SIXTH SCHEDULE—continued

Particulars of Vegetables	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
Notwithstanding above-listed conditions for all vegetables, the vegetables for consumption hereinafter described may be introduced subject to their being packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose and subject to the conditions specified for those vegetables.	
Kumara or sweet potato, grown on Niue Island	The kumara shall be consigned to such localities in the South Island of New Zealand in such quantities and during such periods as may be specified by the Director-General.
Onion, shallot, garlic, leek, grown in any country in which the diseases stem and bulb eelworm ( <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> ), aster yellows or onion yellow dwarf virus exist	The health certificate shall be endorsed to the effect that the crops had been inspected during the growing season and were found to be free from the said diseases.
Potato .. .. .	The health certificate shall be endorsed to the effect that— (i) The pests and diseases set opposite “potato” in Part A of this schedule do not exist in the country of origin; (ii) The potato tubers are reasonably free from soil; (iii) Either the consignment is packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose or in authorised second-hand packages (reg. 32 (2) refers); (iv) The potato tubers have been treated with a sprout inhibitor the type and dosage of which shall have been approved by the Director-General.

## SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Regs. 5, 6, 33 (1) (d) (i), 35 (2)

## SEEDS

## PART A

## Introduction Prohibited

Particulars of Seed	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
<i>Citrus</i> —e.g., orange, lemon, lime, and including <i>Citropsis</i> , <i>Eremocitrus</i> , <i>Eriostemon</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> , <i>Poncirus</i> and other hosts of citrus canker	All countries where citrus canker exists including all countries of Asia	Citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ).
<i>Helianthus</i> —e.g., sunflower	All countries where sunflower mosaic virus exists, including Argentine and U.S.S.R.	Sunflower mosaic virus.

## SEVENTH SCHEDULE—continued

Particulars of Seed	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reason for Prohibition
<i>Hevea</i> —rubber .. ..	All countries .. ..	Leaf blight ( <i>Microcyclus ulei</i> ).
<i>Humulus</i> —hop .. ..	All countries .. ..	Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudo-peronospora humuli</i> ); virus diseases, e.g., hop nettle-head.
<i>Nicotiana</i> —e.g., tobacco ..	All countries .. ..	Blue mould ( <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> ); wildfire ( <i>Pseudomonas tabaci</i> ); tobacco ringspot virus.
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> —trifoliolate orange	See under <i>Citrus</i> .	
<i>Prunus</i> —e.g., peach, plum, cherry, almond	All countries .. ..	Virus diseases, e.g., peach necrotic leafspot, stem pitting.
Zea mays—e.g., maize, popcorn, sweetcorn, and <i>Euchlaena mexicana</i>	All places where downy mildews occur, including South America, Africa, and Asia	Downy mildews— <i>Sclerospora maydis</i> , <i>S. philippensis</i> , <i>S. sacchari</i> , <i>S. sorghi</i> , <i>S. spontanea</i> , <i>Sclerophthora rayssiae</i> var. <i>zeae</i> .

## PART B

## Introduction Permitted Subject to the Listed Conditions

Particulars of Seeds	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
<i>Abies</i> —fir .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Calocedrus</i> —incensecedar .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Castanea</i> , <i>Castanopsis</i> —chestnut .. ..	Compliance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Director-General.
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> —false cypress .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> —chrysanthemum .. ..	The seed shall be treated with an approved fungicide.
Coniferae—conifers (excluding the strobilus or "cone")	The seed of <i>Abies</i> , <i>Calocedrus</i> , <i>Chamaecyparis</i> , <i>Cryptomeria</i> , <i>Cupressus</i> , <i>Larix</i> , <i>Libocedrus</i> , <i>Picea</i> , <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Pseudotsuga</i> , <i>Thuja</i> , and <i>Tsuga</i> shall be treated with a fungicide approved by the Director-General.
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> —cryptomeria .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Cupressus</i> —cypress .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Digitalis lanata</i> —foxglove .. ..	Compliance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Director-General.
<i>Fagus</i> and <i>Nothofagus</i> —beech .. ..	The seed shall be treated with an approved fungicide.
<i>Larix</i> —larch .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Libocedrus</i> —incensecedar .. ..	See under Coniferae.
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> —tomato .. ..	The seed shall have been extracted by the hydrochloric acid or other method of extraction approved by the Director-General to destroy tobacco mosaic; tomato speck <i>Pseudomonas tomato</i> ; canker <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> ; and <i>Didymella</i> stem rot <i>Didymella lycopersici</i> .
<i>Nothofagus</i> —beech .. ..	See under <i>Fagus</i> .

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued*

Particulars of Seeds	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
<i>Persea</i> —avocado .. .. .	Compliance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Director-General.
<i>Picea</i> —spruce .. .. .	See under Coniferae.
<i>Pinus</i> —pine .. .. .	See under Coniferae.
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> —e.g., douglas fir .. .. .	See under Coniferae.
<i>Quercus</i> —oak .. .. .	Compliance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Director-General.
<i>Thuja</i> —arborvitae .. .. .	See under Coniferae.
<i>Tsuga</i> —hemlock spruce .. .. .	See under Coniferae.
<i>Ulmus</i> —elm .. .. .	The trees shall have been inspected for freedom from elm mosaic virus.

## EIGHTH SCHEDULE

Regs. 5, 6, 8 (2), 9 (2), 34, 35 (2)

## OTHER COMMODITIES

## PART A

*Introduction Prohibited*

Particulars of Commodity	Major Region, Country, or Place from Which Introduction is Prohibited	Major Reasons for Prohibition
Citrus peel .. .. .	All countries where citrus canker exists including Asia	Citrus canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> ).
Cut flowers—camellia .. —rhododendron —azalea	All countries .. .. .	Flower blight ( <i>Sclerotinia camelliae</i> ).
	All countries .. .. .	Flower blight ( <i>Ovulinia azalea</i> ).
Hay and straw, including chaff, husks, and woven items (unless sterilised)	All countries .. .. .	Various diseases and weed seeds.
Tobacco leaf, except dried commercial samples and consignments destined for processing in factories situated in the North Island of New Zealand	All countries .. .. .	Blue mould ( <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> ), wildfire ( <i>Pseudomonas tabaci</i> ).

EIGHTH SCHEDULE—*continued*

## PART B

*Introduction Permitted Subject to the Listed Conditions*

Particulars of Commodity	Conditions Subject to Which Introduction is Permitted
<i>Legume inoculum</i> .. .. .	The inoculum shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the producer of such inoculum, that the medium in which the bacterium is carried was sterilised by steam under pressure (autoclaved) before inoculation.
Mushroom spawn .. .. .	Compliance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Director-General.
Peat from the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, or any other country approved by the Director-General	The peat shall be— (i) Packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose; and (ii) Accompanied by a veterinary certificate in accordance with conditions specified by the Director-General.
Yeasts .. .. .	Unconditional entry.

## NINTH SCHEDULE

Regs. 25, 26 (2), 27, 29 (e)

SCALE OF FEES FOR INSPECTION, FUMIGATION, DESTRUCTION AND  
OTHER TREATMENT OF IMPORTED FRUIT, GOODS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS,  
AND INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK IN QUARANTINE

1. For inspection of plant material imported in packages—
 

30 packages or less .. .. .	no fee
More than 30 packages .. .. .	10c per package
Maximum charge .. .. .	\$10
2. For fumigation or other treatment—
  - (a) Fruit contained in packages which are customarily used for the type of fruit—
 

Not more than 100 packages .. .. .	10c a package
All packages in excess of 100 .. .. .	5c a package
Minimum charge .. .. .	50c
  - (b) Seeds, grain, and other goods in sacks or bags—
 

Not more than 30 packages .. .. .	30c a package
All packages in excess of 30 .. .. .	15c a package
Minimum charge .. .. .	50c

NINTH SCHEDULE—*continued*

- (c) Plants and other goods in containers other than sacks or bags—  
also fruit in packages other than those customarily used for the  
type of fruit—
- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| (i) Not exceeding 0.1 cubic metres . . . . .                | 60c    |
| (ii) When consignment exceeds 0.1 cubic metres, as follows: |        |
| Each 0.5 cubic metres or part thereof, not ex-              |        |
| ceeding 3 cubic metres . . . . .                            | \$1.50 |
| Each 0.5 cubic metres or part thereof, in excess            |        |
| of 3 cubic metres . . . . .                                 | \$0.75 |
3. For destruction of a consignment or part consignment of goods—
- |   |       |
|---|-------|
|   | \$    |
| (a) Each package up to 0.1 cubic metres . . . . .     | 0.30  |
| (b) Each package exceeding 0.1 cubic metres . . . . . | 0.50  |
| (c) Minimum fee under this clause . . . . .           | 0.50  |
| (d) Maximum fee under this clause . . . . .           | 15.00 |
4. For inspection, while in quarantine, of nursery stock, bulbs, corms,  
rhizomes and tubers of ornamental plants—
- |   |       |
|---|-------|
|   | \$    |
| (a) Every 50 plants, and any number of plants |       |
| less than 50 . . . . .                        | 1.50  |
| (b) Maximum fee under this clause . . . . .   | 45.00 |
5. For inspection, while in quarantine, of plants grown from seed—
- |  |       |
|--|-------|
|  | \$    |
| (a) Every 400 sq. metres or part thereof . . . . . | 1.50  |
| (b) Maximum fee under this clause . . . . .        | 45.00 |
6. For inspection of plants growing on a quarantine station—\$1 per  
annum per unit.
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## TENTH SCHEDULE

Reg. 37

## ORDERS IN COUNCIL REVOKED

Title	Reference
The Seeds Importation Regulations 1929 .....	<i>Gazette</i> , 1929, Vol. III, p. 2662.
The Seeds Importation Regulations 1929, Amendment No. 1	<i>Gazette</i> , 1936, Vol. II, p. 1389.
The Seeds Importation Regulations 1929, Amendment No. 2	S.R. 1937/177.
Order in Council declaring Rye-grass seed to be subject to the provisions of the Seeds Importation Act 1927	<i>Gazette</i> , 1935, Vol. II, p. 2340.
The Introduction of Plants Prohibition Order 1949	S.R. 1949/145.
The Plant Quarantine Regulations 1957 .....	S.R. 1957/196.
The Plant Quarantine Regulations 1957, Amendment No. 1	S.R. 1959/196.
The Plant Quarantine Regulations 1957, Amendment No. 2	S.R. 1961/137.
The Plant Quarantine Regulations 1957, Amendment No. 3	S.R. 1967/141.
The Introduction of Plants Prohibition Order 1969	S.R. 1969/19.

P. G. MILLEN,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*This note is not part of these regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*

These regulations are made under the Plants Act 1970. The regulations relate to the introduction of plants into New Zealand and the quarantine of those plants after introduction. The main effect of the regulations is to prohibit the introduction into New Zealand of any plant material whose introduction is not expressly authorised by the regulations, to prohibit the introduction of certain named plants as having noxious or undesirable characteristics, and to prohibit the introduction of other plant material unless introduced in accordance with prescribed conditions. Provisions dealing with the quarantine of plants relate to the procedure of quarantine, the care of plants in quarantine, the treatment of diseased plants in quarantine, and the release of plants from quarantine. Fees are prescribed for inspection, fumigation, treatment, and destruction of plant material carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.

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These regulations are administered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.