Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Decrowned pineapples from India and Indonesia draft report

Biosecurity import requirements

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Presentation overview

- Why we do risk analyses
- Summary of the draft report
- How we do risk analyses
- Pests of quarantine concern
- Risk management measures
- Next steps
- Questions

Why we do risk analyses

We must assess market access requests and develop the least trade restrictive and scientifically justified import conditions.

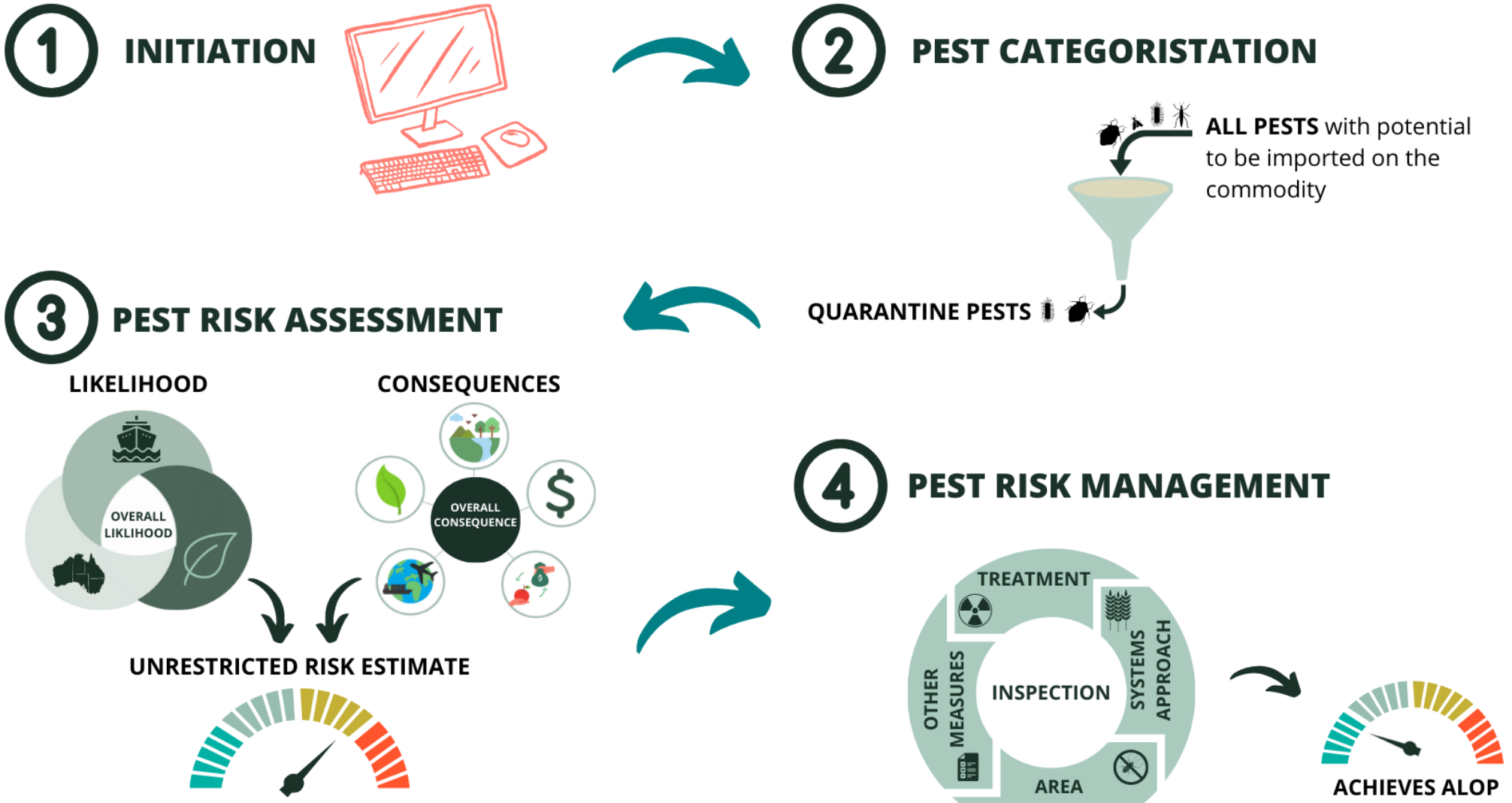
Draft report summary

- Proposes that the importation of commercially produced pineapples to Australia from all commercial production areas of India and Indonesia can be permitted, subject to a range of biosecurity requirements.

- Identifies 8 quarantine pests that do not achieve our appropriate level of protection and therefore require risk management measures.

- Proposes risk management measures, combined with operational systems, to reduce the biosecurity risk of these imports to an acceptable level.

How we do import risk analyses



Pest categorisation

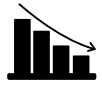
ALL PESTS with potential to be associated with the commodity

Present in India or Indonesia?

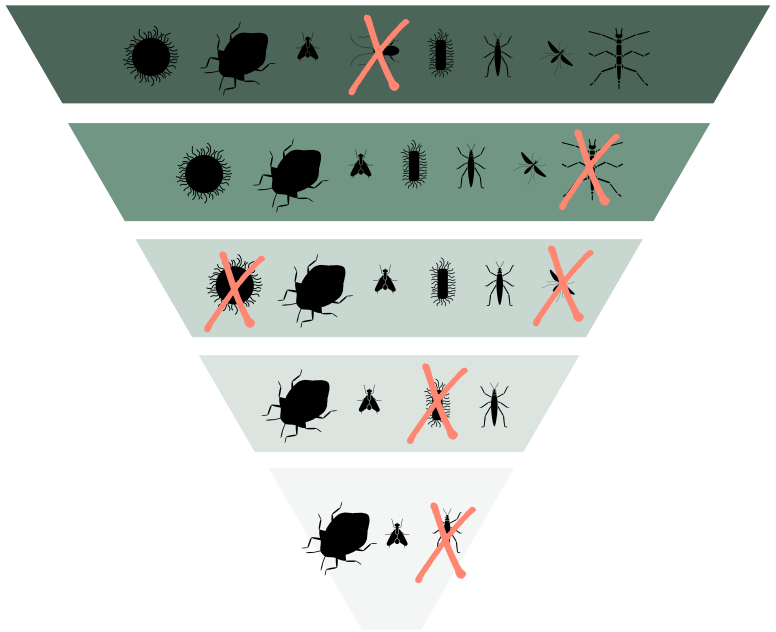
Absent in Australia?

On the pathway?

Can establish and spread?

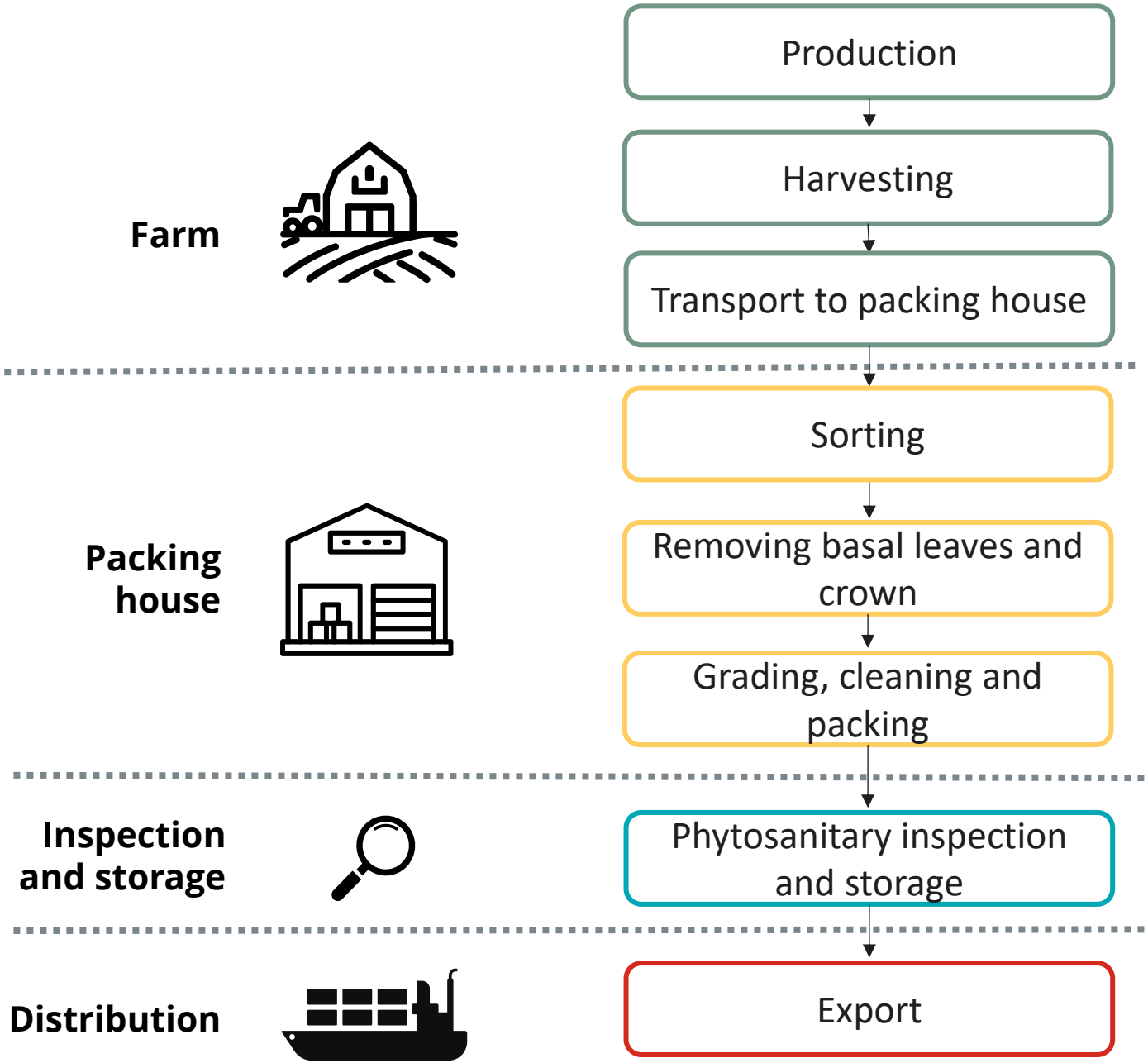


Has consequences?

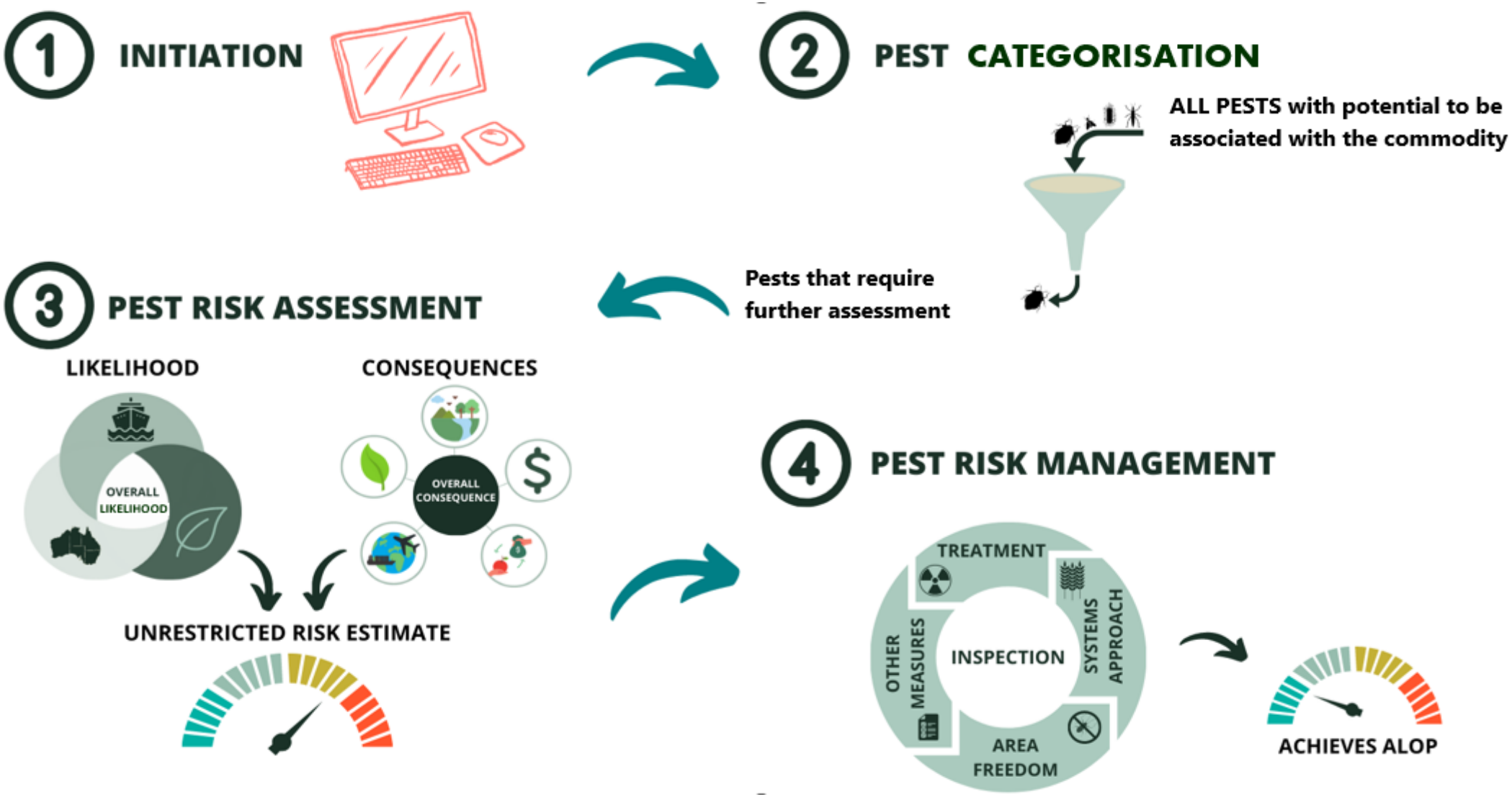


Pests that require further assessment

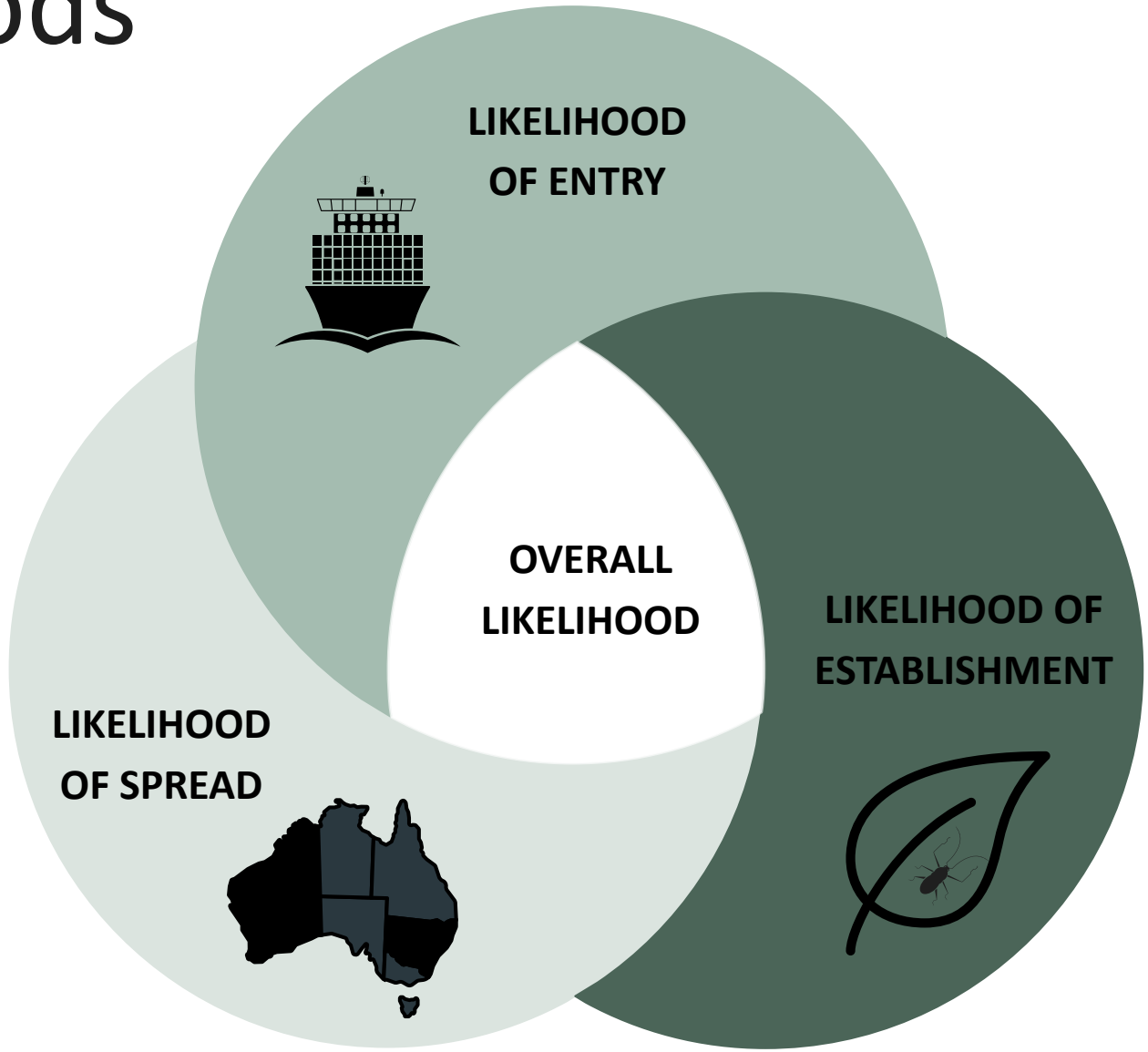
Production practices



Recap

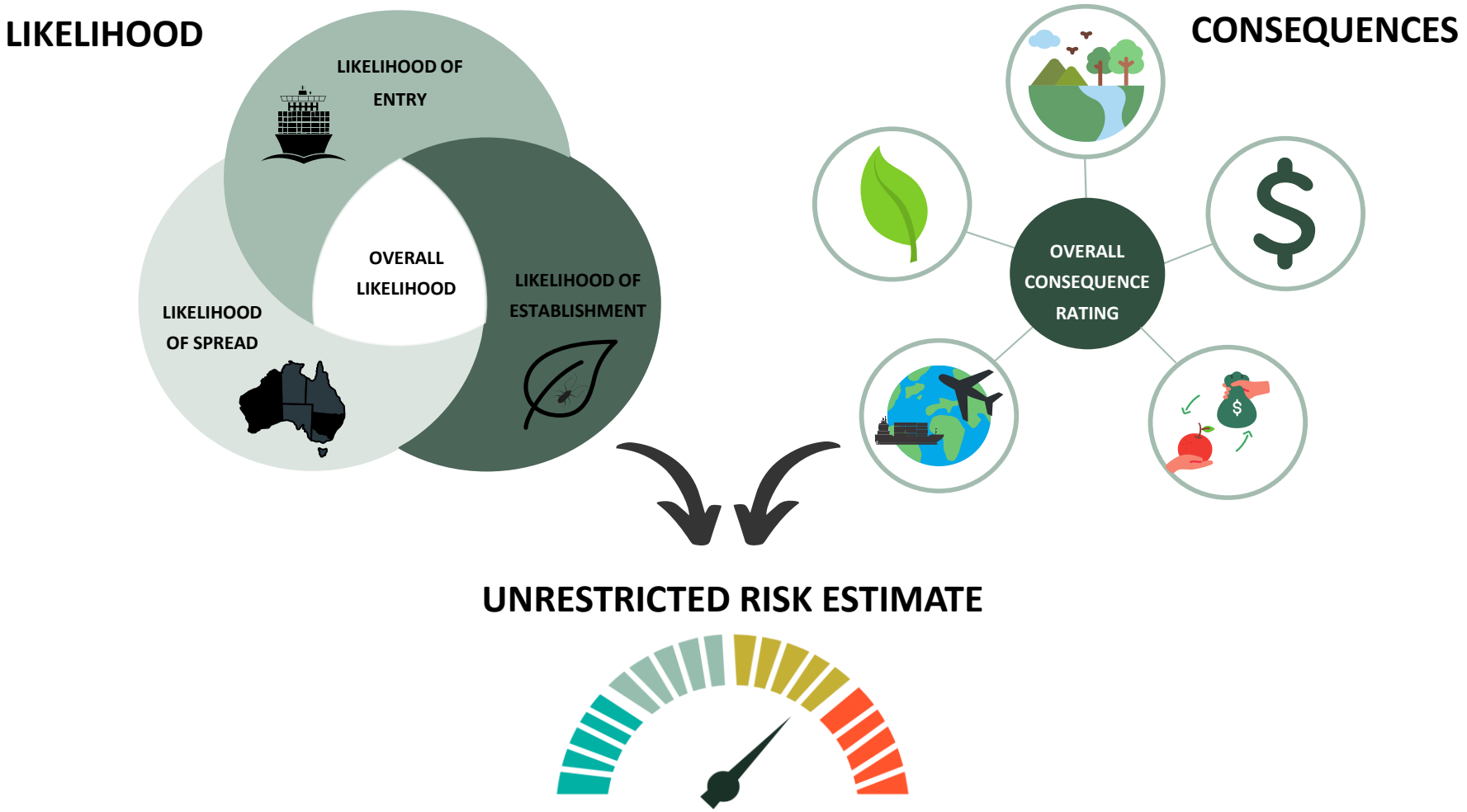

1 INITIATION
2 PEST CATEGORISATION
ALL PESTS with potential to be associated with the commodity
3 PEST RISK ASSESSMENT
Pests that require further assessment
LIKELIHOOD
CONSEQUENCES
OVERALL LIKELIHOOD
OVERALL CONSEQUENCE
UNRESTRICTED RISK ESTIMATE
4 PEST RISK MANAGEMENT
TREATMENT
SYSTEMS APPROACH
INSPECTION
AREA FREEDOM
OTHER MEASURES
ACHIEVES ALOP

Likelihoods

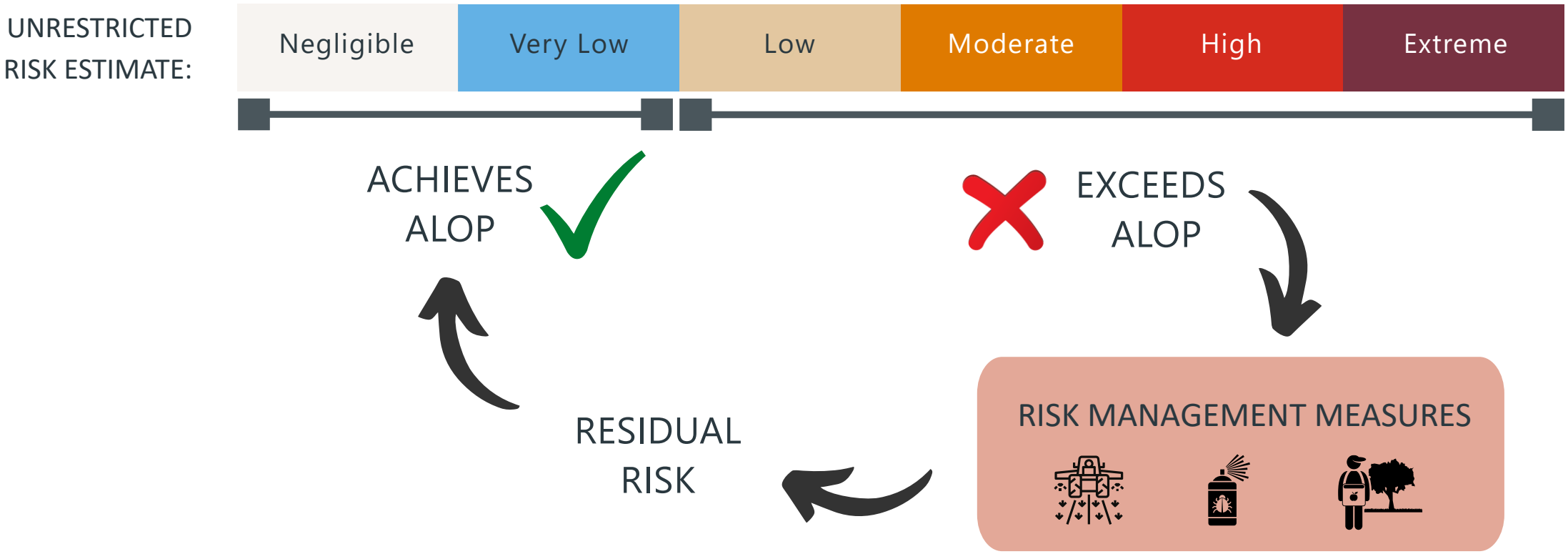


Consequences

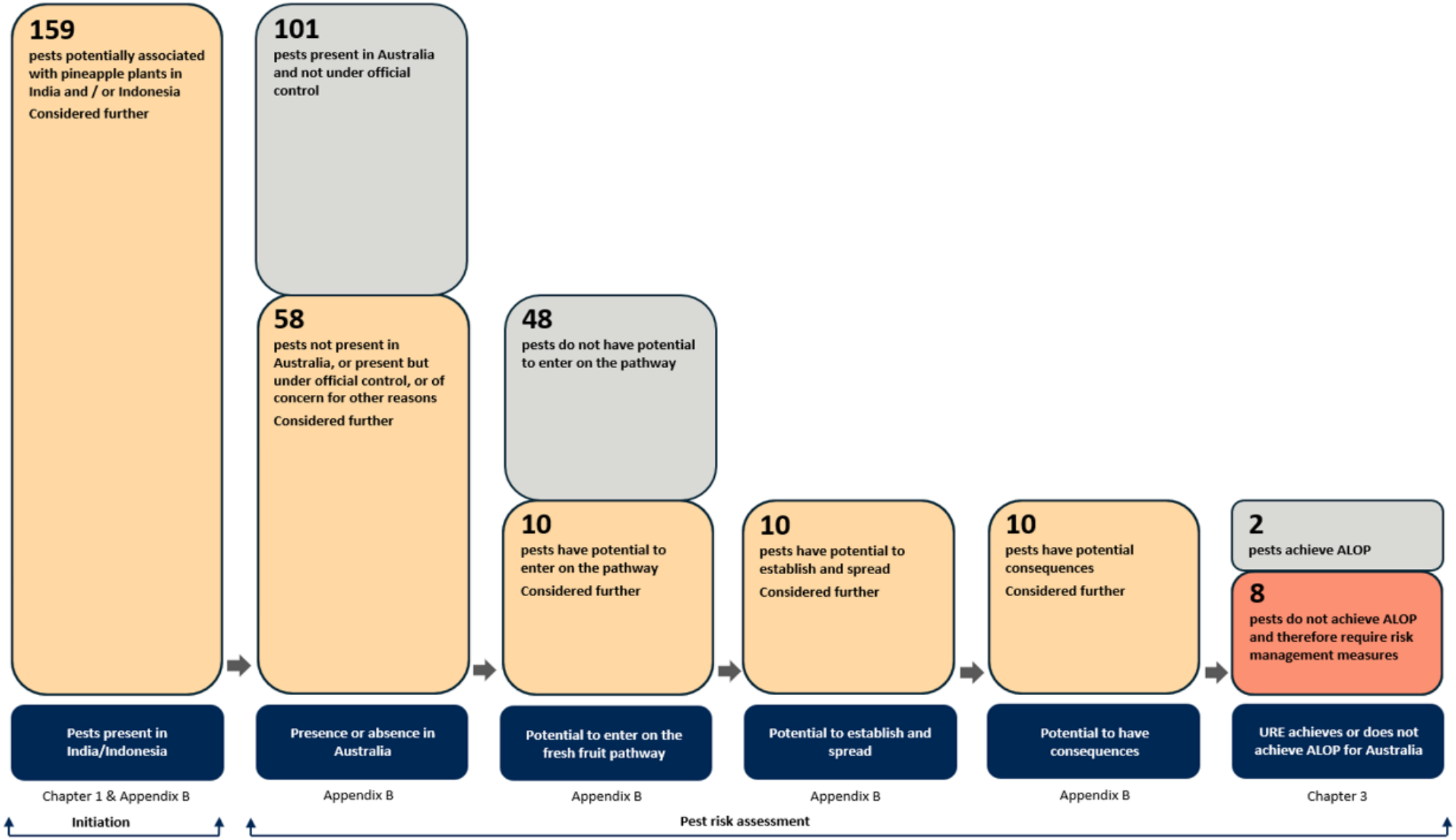
Pest risk assessment



Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP)

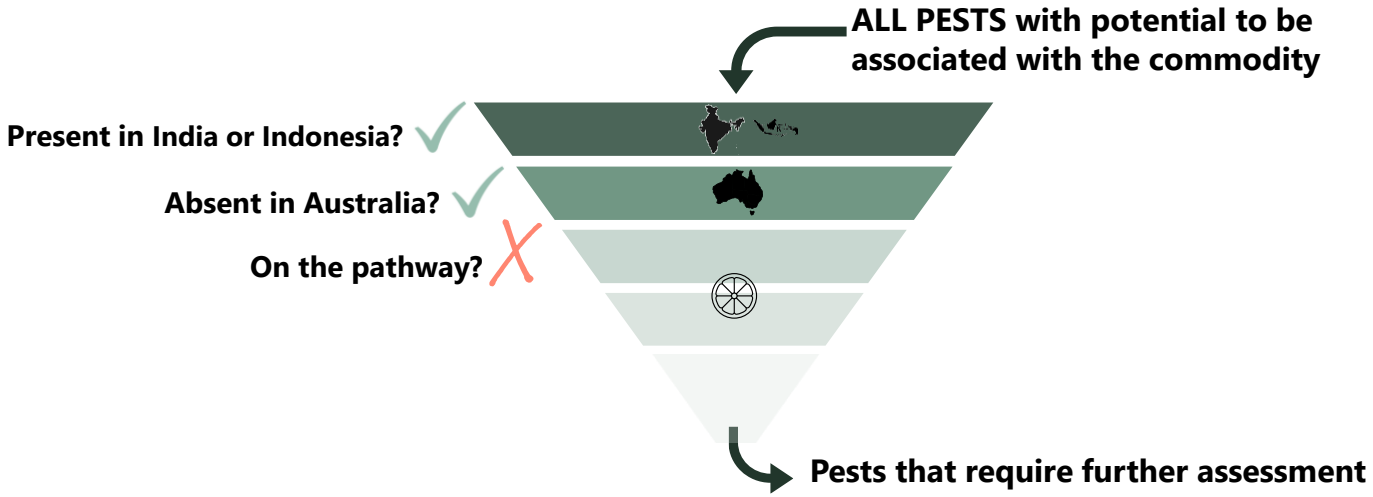


Pest categorisation: pineapple from India and Indonesia



Note: This figure does not include the beetle *Metamasius hemipterus*, which was removed from consideration due to the previous record of this species in Indonesia being a misidentification

Example: Pest considered but no need for full assessment



Pest	Present in India and Indonesia	Present within Australia	Potential to enter on pathway: Potential for importation	Potential for distribution	Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
Parasa lepida (Cramer, 1799) Synonym: *Latoia lepida* (Cramer, 1799) [Limacodidae] Nettle caterpillar	India (CABI 2026) Indonesia (CABI 2026)	No records found	No. Not associated with pineapple fruit. *Parasa lepida* has been reported as a pest in pineapple plantations (Butani 1975). Eggs are laid on leaves, (Hill 2008), larvae feed on foliage and pupate in the soil or folds of leaves (Butani 1975).	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	Assessment not required	No

Example: Pest considered and requiring full assessment

Pest	Present in India and Indonesia	Present within Australia	Potential to enter on pathway		Potential for establishment and spread	Potential for economic consequences	Pest risk assessment required
			Potential for importation	Potential for distribution			
Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley, 1959 [Pseudococcidae] Grey pineapple mealybug	India (García Morales et al. 2026; Vidya & Bhaskar 2017) Indonesia (García Morales et al. 2026)	No records found	Yes. *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* occurs on the aerial parts of the pineapple plant including leaves, stems, flowers and fruit (CABI 2026; Martin Kessing & Mau 2007b; Newett & Rigden 2015; Petty, Stirling & Bartholomew 2002). This species is small (1.5 mm long) (CABI 2026) and may not be detected and removed during harvest and packing house processes.	Yes. This species is highly polyphagous with hosts in 41 families and 71 genera (García Morales et al. 2026). Many hosts are available in Australia. Imported pineapples will likely be distributed throughout Australia via the wholesale and retail trade pathway. Mealybugs present on discarded pineapple fruit or waste could potentially disperse to a new host within close proximity.	Yes. Assessed in the mealybugs Group PRA (DAWR 2019).	Yes. Assessed in the mealybugs Group PRA (DAWR 2019).	Yes (GP)

Pest risk assessment outcomes

ACHIEVES ALOP

2 pests

- Pineapple scale (*Diaspis bromeliae*)
- Ananas scale (*Melanaspis bromiliae*)

NO MEASURES REQUIRED

EXCEEDS ALOP

8 pests

- **Hard scales:**
  trilobite scale (*Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis*)
- **mealybugs:**
  grey pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*)
  papaya mealybug (*Paracoccus marginatus*)
  Madeira mealybug (*Phenacoccus madeirensis*)
  Pacific mealybug (*Planococcus minor*)
  cryptic mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*)
  Jack Beardsley mealybug (*Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi*)
- **thrips:**
  cotton thrips (*Frankliniella schultzei* species complex)

RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Proposed risk management measures

The draft report identifies **8 pests** that require risk management measures.

8
pests

- 1 hard scale
- 6 mealybugs
- 1 thrips

Proposed risk management measures for all pests:

- Fruit treatment considered effective against all life stages of these pests, such as **methyl bromide fumigation**, or **irradiation**

OR

- A **systems approach** considered to be effective in mitigating the risks of scales, mealybugs and thrips on decrowned pineapple fruit, and approved by the department

Potential components of a systems approach

ISPM 5 defines a systems approach as "*A pest risk management option that integrates different measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulative effect*."

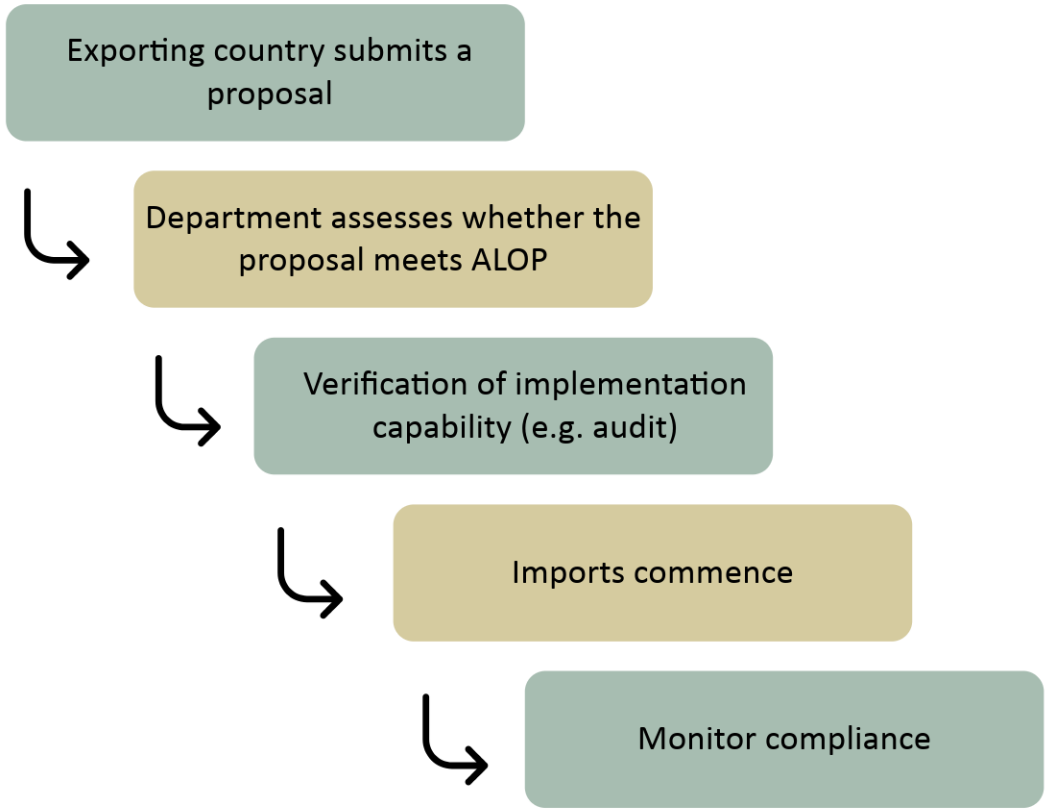
Potential components that could be included in a systems approach:

- registration and auditing of farms and packing houses
- use of clean planting material
- pest monitoring in the plantation
- preventative management practices in the plantation
- sorting, grading, cleaning and quality checks of fruit
- inspection processes including internal inspection
- safeguarding and secure packaging
- pre-export phytosanitary inspection and certification.

*This list is not exhaustive

**Appendix C explains how each component reduces risk

Process:



Pineapples from India and Indonesia: process overview

Thank you & questions

Have Your Say: https://haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/risk-analysis-decrowned-pineapples-from-india-indonesia

Contact us: plantstakeholders@aff.gov.au