ATTACHMENT 1

Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia's Submission to Biosecurity Australia's Draft Import Risk Analysis Report for Fresh Stone Fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington

Entomology

Pest Categorisation process: A review of the scientific literature and online databases has identified 50 organisms that have not been listed in the draft but can be associated with stonefruit production in the Pacific northwest states of California, Idaho, Oregon or Washington. The species are included in Table 1. Of the 50 organisms listed, 33 organisms are of potential quarantine concern to Western Australia. DAFWA requests that these 33 organisms be assessed to determine their quarantine status as outlined in FAO (2007), that is '*A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled*' and to be further assessed should these organisms fulfill these requirements.

Table 1: Invertebrate species associated with stonefruit production and present in source area but not listed in Appendix A of the draft

	Organism Name	Host	Associated with stone fruit in California, Idaho, Oregon or Washington	Reference to host and origin	Potential quarantine concern for WA (absence from W
1.	*Aonidiella aurantii* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
2.	*Aphis gossypii* [Hemiptera: Aphididae]	*Prunus armeniaca* *Prunus persica*	California Idaho	CABI (2008)	no
3.	*Aspidiotus destructor* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
4.	*Brachycaudus cardui* (Linnaeus) [Hemiptera: Aphididae]	*Prunus armeniaca* *Prunus domestica*	Pacific Northwest	Beer *et al.* (1993)	yes
5.	*Cacoecimorpha pronubana* [Lepidoptera: Tortricidae]	*Prunus* sp.	Oregon	CABI (2008)	yes
6.	*Ceroplastes sinensis* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
7.	*Chionaspis americana* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
8.	*Chionaspis furfura* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California Idaho	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
9.	*Chrysomphalus aonidum* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
10.	*Clavaspis disclusa* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes

	Organism Name	Host	Associated with stone fruit in California, Idaho, Oregon or Washington	Reference to host and origin	Potential quarantine concern for WA (absence from W
11.	*Diaspidiotus osborni* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
12.	*Dynaspidiotus britannicus* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Oregon Washington	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
13.	*Dysaphis plantaginea* [Hemiptera: Aphididae]	*Prunus persica*	California Idaho Oregon Washington	CABI (2008)	yes
14.	*Epidiaspis leperii* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
15.	*Erythroneura elegantula* [Hemiptera: Cicadellidae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	CABI (2008)	yes
16.	*Eulecanium caryae* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
17.	*Eulecanium tiliae* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
18.	*Eulecanium tiliae* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California Oregon Washington	CABI (2008)	yes
19.	*Heliococcus osborni* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus* sp.	Idaho	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
20.	*Heliococcus stachyos* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
21.	*Hemiberlesia lataniae* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp. *Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
22.	*Hemiberlesia rapax* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica*	California Idaho, Oregon Washington	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
23.	*Howardia biclavis* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
24.	*Hypurus bertrandi* [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	*Prunus domestica*	California	CABI (2008)	yes
25.	*Ischnaspis longirostris* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus armeniaca*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
26.	*Lepidosaphes conchiformis* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus glandulosa* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
27.	*Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes

	Organism Name	Host	Associated with stone fruit in California, Idaho, Oregon or Washington	Reference to host and origin	Potential quarantine concern for WA (absence from V
28.	*Leptocoris rubrolineatus* [Hemiptera: Rhopalidae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	Found throughout Western North America	Beer *et al.* (1993)	yes
29.	*Melanaspis tenebricosa* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
30.	*Murgantia histrionica* [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]	*Prunus domestica*	California	CABI (2008)	yes
31.	*Parasaissetia nigra* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus armeniaca*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
32.	*Parlatoreopsis chinensis* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
33.	*Parlatoria camelliae* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Oregon Washington	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
34.	*Parlatoria proteus* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
35.	*Phenacoccus aceris* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus* sp. *Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
36.	*Phenacoccus graminicola* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
37.	*Pinnaspis strachani* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
38.	*Pseudaulacaspis prunicola prunicola* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Oregon,	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
39.	*Pseudococcus longispinus* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus domestica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
40.	*Pseudococcus sorghiellus* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Oregon	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
41.	*Pseudococcus viburni* [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	*Prunus* sp. *Prunus domestica* *Prunus nectarina* *Prunus persica*	California Oregon Washington	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
42.	*Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides* [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	*Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
43.	*Pulvinaria hydrangeae* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes

	Organism Name	Host	Associated with stone fruit in California, Idaho, Oregon or Washington	Reference to host and origin	Potential quarantine concern for WA (absence from V
44.	*Pulvinaria occidentalis* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Oregon Washington	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
45.	*Pulvinaria rhois* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus* sp.	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
46.	*Pulvinaria vitis* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus* *Prunus armeniaca* *Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	yes
47.	*Rhopalosiphum padi* [Hemiptera: Aphididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Idaho Oregon Washington	CABI (2008)	no
48.	*Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominale* [Hemiptera: Aphididae]	*Prunus* sp.	California Oregon	CABI (2008)	no
49.	*Saissetia coffeae* [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	*Prunus domestica* *Prunus persica*	California Oregon Washington	Ben-Dov *et al.* (2008)	no
50.	*Xylosandrus germanus* [Coleoptera: Scolytidae]	*Prunus armeniaca*	California Oregon	CABI (2008)	yes

DAFWA is concerned that the pest categorization has not been undertaken according to international standards as set out in ISPM 11 FAO (2007). Although section 2.2.1. of the draft correctly indicates the procedures for undertaking the pest categorization process and is in accordance with ISPM 11 FAO (2007), the process as undertaken in Appendix 2 of the draft includes a process for determining if the pest is likely to be associated with mature fresh harvested fruit. The concern DAFWA has with this approach is that for some organisms (**Error! Reference source not found.**) even though the draft establishes a particular organism's presence on the pathway, elements of the pest risk assessment process namely the assessment of the probability of entry are included to negate further consideration. Elements of the assessment of the probability of entry included in Appendix A as justification for the absence of a particular organism's absence from the commodity pathway include the pest management, cultural and commercial procedures applied at the place of origin (application of plant protection products, handling, culling, roguing, grading).

DAFWA requests that these species be assesses according to ISPM 11 FAO (2007). DAFWA understands that a similar approach was undertaken with the New Zealand Apple IRA but was restricted to old singular records regarding species associated with the host plant and did not contravene the processes as outlined in ISPM 11 FAO (2007). An example of this undertaking is provided in pest categorization for *Anthonomus quadrigibbus*.

Table 2: Organisms where justification for the absence from the stonefruit pathway is based on elements associated with the probability of entry

1.	*Acanthocephala femorata* (Fabricius, 1775) [Hemiptera: Coreidae]	2.	*Euschistus servus* [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]
3.	*Acrobasis tricolorella* Grote, 1878 [Lepidoptera: Pyralidae]	4.	*Euschistus tristigmus* [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]
5.	*Acrosternum hilare* (Say, 1831) [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]	6.	*Euschistus variolarius* [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]
7.	*Alsophila pometaria* (Harris, 1841) [Lepidoptera: Geometridae]	8.	*Lithophane antennata* (Walker, 1858) [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]
9.	*Amphipyra pyramidoides* Guenée, 1852 [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]	10.	*Malacosoma americanum* (Fabricius, 1793) [Lepidoptera: Lasiocampidae]
11.	*Carpophilus freemani* Dobson, 1856 [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	12.	*Melanoplus femurrubrum* (DeGeer, 1773) [Orthoptera: Acrididae]
13.	*Chlorochroa sayi* (Stål, 1872) [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	14.	*Microcentrum retinerve* (Burmeister, 1838) [Orthoptera: Tettigioniidae]
15.	*Chlorochroa uhleri* (Stål, 1872) [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]	16.	*Orthosia hibisci* (Guenée, 1852) [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]
17.	*Cotinis mutabilis* (Gory & Percheron, 1833) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	18.	*Paleacrita vernata* (Peck, 1795) [Lepidoptera: Geometridae]
19.	*Cotinis nitida* (Linnaeus, 1764) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	20.	*Scudderia furcata* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878 [Orthoptera: Tettigioniidae]
21.	*Egira curialis* (Grote, 1873) [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]	22.	*Thyanta custator* (Fabricius, 1803) [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]
23.	*Euschistus conspersus* Uhler, 1897 [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]	24.	*Thyanta pallidovirens* (Stål, 1859) [Hemiptera: Pentatomidae]

Further comments regarding the pest categorisation process include:

- For *Cotinis nitida*; The draft further justifies this organisms absence from the commodity pathway by the indication that the adults feed on overripe fruit. However, Brown & Hudson (2005) indicate that this species '*adults feed on ripe fruits of several types, including peach…*'. This organism is therefore associated with the commodity pathway as it can feed on ripe fruit such as peaches; DAFWA again requests that this organism be considered further.
- For *Magdalis aenescens*; Comments given are regarding a fungi species and not with the justification of this organism's association with the stonefruit pathway. DAFWA request that a suitably justification to the association of this organism with the commodity pathway.
- For *Otiorhynchus ligneus* and *O. singularis*: The justification for this organism's absence from the commodity pathway does not establish the association of the adult with the commodity pathway. Adults of other organism that have been assessed in the draft have been recorded as feeding on stonefruit. DAFWA requests that an assessment of the adult feeding habits is warranted to establish the presence or absence of this organism from the commodity pathway.
- For *Parlatoria theae*; Justification given in the draft for the absence of this organism from the commodity pathway appears to be contradictory. The reference cited

indicates that the species can be found on all aerial parts of the plant. Fruit is an aerial part of a plant and as such this organism is associated with the stonefruit pathway. DAFWA requests that this organism be considered further.

- For *Spilonota ocellana*; The draft indicates that this species can be associated with the import pathway in that the pest *'can feed on fruit but there is no direct evidence for damage to stonefruit'*. However Beer *et al.* (1993) indicates that *Spilonota ocellana* feeds on all stonefruit and that larval feeding on fruit in mid to late summer is an important aspect of the damage that this organism can cause. As a direct association with the commodity pathway has been established, DAFWA requests that this organism be considered further.
- For *Xestia c-nigrum*; The draft justifies that *Xestia c-nigrum* is absent from the commodity pathway the indication that the organism feeds on buds and shoots. However, Beer *et al.* (1993) indicates that *Xestia c-nigrum* '*may also damage fruit and often excavate holes large enough to conceal their entire bodies'*. DAFWA suggests that this species is present on the fruit pathway and should be investigated further. DAFWA could also not place the comment 'Feeds at night, then descend to the ground and hides during the day in CABI (2007)'

Walnut husk fly

DAFWA has noted an apparent typographical error in the Domestic and International consequence assessments in that these two impact statements have been given a rating of C- Significant at the district level. The draft indicates that a C rating should have the statement 'significant at the local level' or of 'minor significance at the district level.

Apple maggot

Probability of importation

DAFWA has noted an erroneous statement regarding the probability of entry for apple maggot. The statement *'Infested fruit contains eggs and larvae inside the fruit that are visible to the naked eye when the fruit is cut open (CABI 2007)'*. The draft indicates that the probability of entry is '*based on the use of the existing commercial production, packaging and shipping practices of the exporting country*'. DAFWA suggests that fruit cutting at the harvest stage or during the processing of fruit in the packhouse is not undertaken with regards to existing commercial practices and as such this statement should be removed. DAFWA acknowledges that the assessment of 'Moderate' for the probability of entry is appropriate for this quarantine pest.

Probability of importation

DAFWA has concerns with the statement '*Fruit would also need to remain in a suitable condition for larvae to complete development, which may take from two weeks to three months (Weems Jr and Fasulo 2002)*'. This statement does not taken into account of the possibility that late instar larvae being present in the time of disposal needing a minimum of time to complete their development and to exit the fruit for pupation. DAFWA suggests that the minimum time of 2 week needed for the fruit to be in a suitable condition be removed to better address the minimum time requirements for late instar larvae need fruit to be in a suitable condition to completed their development. DAFWA acknowledges that the assessment of 'Moderate' for the probability of entry is appropriate for this quarantine pest.

Plant bugs

Probability of establishment

DAFWA has concerns with the assessment of 'Moderate' for the probability of importation of plants bugs. The concerns are with the information provided for the justifications which appears to provide a similar if not stronger justification for a 'High' probability of establishment. For example, the draft indicates that the plant bugs have similar climatic requirements a similar to greater host range than other invertebrates assessed in the draft such as peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*) and *Grapholitha* spp. DAFWA requests that a similar 'High' probability of establishment should be assigned to plant bugs to better align the probability of establishment to other invertebrates assessed in the draft. DAFWA acknowledges that in reassessing the probability of establishment to 'High' to better align the assessment with other invertebrates assessed in the draft that the unrestricted risk for plant bugs with in increase to 'Low' indicating that the unrestricted risk is above Australia 'Appropriate level of Protection' and that phytosanitary measures would need to be applied.

Assessments of consequences

FAO (2007) indicates that the analysis of economic consequences is made using 'a hypothetical situation where a pest is supposed to have been introduced and to be fully expressing it potential economic consequences (per year) in the PRA area'. Biosecurity Australia and DAFWA interpret these criteria as an unabated incursion. Biosecurity Australia and DAFWA also acknowledge that existing control regimes for similar species may impact on this expression. In light of this interpretation, comments on specific impacts are as follows.

Indirect impact on international trade

The draft indicates that '*The presence of the plant bugs in commercial production areas of a wide range of horticultural commodities may limit overseas markets where these pests are not present*'. This too would also be the case for the trade and movement of non-horticultural host plants of plant bugs such as wheat Wise *et al.* (2000) and canola Demirel & Cranshaw (2007) to Australia's international markets. DAFWA suggests that such a disruption and devaluation of Australia's wheat and canola trade has the potential to cause economic impacts of major significance at the regional level with regards to International trade and should be rated 'F'.

DAFWA acknowledges that in reassessing the economic consequences of plant bugs to 'High' to take into account the potential damage to Australia's wheat and canola industries will not increase the unrestricted annual risk estimation of 'Very low' but would better justify the potential economic impacts should these plant bugs establish in Australia.

Unrestricted annual risk

However, as DAFWA has indicated that the probability of establishment of plant bugs to be reassessed to 'High' to better align the assessment with other invertebrates assessed in the draft and that the consequences be reassessed to 'High' to take into account the potential impacts to Australia's international trade in wheat and canola, that an overall unrestricted annual risk estimate of 'moderate' should be assigned indicating that the unrestricted annual risk is above Australia 'Appropriate level of Protection' and that phytosanitary measures would need to be applied.

Armoured scales

Curtis et al. (1992) reports the incidence of *Quadraspidiotus juglansregiae* in packed nectarine fruit was 10-60 insects per 100,000 fruit yet the draft has assigned a probability of importation of importation of 'Very low'. This is in contrast to the incidence reported for peach twig borer at 4 insects per 100,000 fruit and for leafroller at 40 insects per 100,000 fruit yet these species were assigned a 'moderate' probability of importation. DAFWA suggests as the rate of detection of *Q. juglansregiae* in packed nectarine fruit has been reported to be at least equivalent to peach twig borer and leafrollers that an equivalent 'moderate' probability of entry should be assigned to this species. DAFWA acknowledges that the overall unrestricted risk for Q *juglansregiae* would increase to 'very low' and that this risk is still within Australia's ALOP.

Peach twig borer

Probability of importation

Information given in the draft for the justification of the probability of entry for peach twig borer appears at odds with the estimation of 'moderate'. The draft reports that following packhouse procedures the incidence of peach twig borer on fruit was '4 insects per 100,000 fruit'. DAFWA suggests that a lower probability of importation would better align the probability of entry to the information given in the draft.

Probability of spread

Potential for movement with commodities, conveyances or vectors

DAFWA notes that comments regarding within dot point one relate to movements is restricted to stone fruit trees and fruit. DAFWA suggests that as the draft indicates the leafroller species have a host range beyond stone fruit that the comments should reflect the complete host range for the leafroller species.

Leafrollers

Probability of importation

It appears that dot point 5 describes the sorting that occurs in the processing of fruit in the packhouse rather than the harvesting of fruit for export. DAFWA suggests that this information should be moved to be included in the subheading processing of fruit in the packhouse. Information given in the draft for the justification of the probability of entry for leafrollers appears at odds with the estimation of 'moderate'. The draft reports that following packhouse procedures the incidence of peach twig borer on fruit was '40 insects per 100,000 fruit' or an infestation level of 0.04%. DAFWA suggests that a lower probability of importation would better align the probability of entry to the information given in the draft.

Phytosanitary measures

Leafrollers

Draft indicates that leafrollers can feed internally, standard inspection regimes only have the capacity to detect mature larvae through the presence of frass or fruit rots, early instar larvae would be difficult to detect due to the small size and lack of significant frass or rots. As the draft has indicated that these species can feed internally and be difficult to detect, DAFWA suggests that any phytosanitary measure should be similar to those proposed for *Grapholita* moths.

Thrips

The draft indicates that visual inspection and remedial action is suitable for thrips species as these pest species are relatively large, however the pest data sheets regard these species as '*minute*' and that '*The small size, inconspicuous body colouring, cryptic behaviour, oviposition in protected plant parts, and tendency to infiltrate tight spaces, allows for a favourable potential for distribution of thrips from the port of entry*". Considering the number of exotic thrips species that have established in Australia, it appears that visual inspection and remedial action is an inadequate phytosanitary measure for thrips species.

***Grapholita* moths**

Phytosanitary measures involving pest freedoms or low pest prevalence's for Oriental fruit moth associated with New Zealand stonefruit entering Western Australia have been based on the historical absence of Oriental fruit moth from the New Zealand South Island. Any proposed measures involving pest freedoms or low pest prevalence's for *Grapholita* moths associated with this draft will also need to be based on the historical absence within an area.

References

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Wise, I.L., Tucker, J.R. and Lamb, R.J. (2000). Damage to wheat seeds caused by a plant bug, *Lygus lineolaris* L. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science.* **80**(2): 459-461.

Pathology

General comments

DAFWA requests that Biosecurity Australia include all the data pest sheets in the draft IRA. It is stated in the draft (p. 29) that the majority of fresh market plums grown in the US are hybrids of the Japanese and domestic plums. Yet only *Prunus domestica* (domestic plums) seems to have been taken under consideration. Why?

Many arguments throughout the document state that "post-harvest washing and brushing/defuzzing is likely to reduce the presence of contaminant" pathogens on the surface of fruit (example on page 132 first paragraph). However, 'peento' peaches are not submitted to any post harvest treatments in the US. These peaches are 'hand graded and directly packed from field bins'. This potential threat has not been addressed in the document.

Pest risk assessments for quarantine pests

Page 118: the sentence "soon after lesions develop...infective stage" is not clear.

Xylella fastidiosa

- "Newman et al. 2004 and Purcell and Hopkins 1996" listed twice.
- When stating the characters of the bacterium, reference IMI description, set No. 105 should be referred.
- The draft states that the bacterium is found in tropical and subtropical regions of North, Central and South America. DAFWA requests the draft to be more specific regarding the distribution of the disease in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. For example, the fact that this bacterium has caused very significant damages to the Californian wine industry has completely been omitted from the document.

Probability of entry

Probability of importation

The probability of importation was determined as 'Very Low' despite the fact that:

- The bacterium colonizes xylem vessels and has been successfully isolated from root, stem and petiole tissues of infected plum (*Prunus saliciana*) trees (Raju *et al.* 1982). Plant parts liable to carry the bacterium include fruit, stem and true seeds (CABI 2008). The seedborne nature of this pathogen has also been demonstrated in citrus (Li *et al.* 2003).
- On fruit, this disease only reduces fruit size. It is therefore unlikely that as stated in the document 'fruit displaying symptoms may be culled during processing"

DAFWA suggests that a probability of importation of 'Low' for *X. fastidiosa* is a more robust assessment. DAFWA acknowledges that acceptance of this suggestion will not alter the outcome of the risk assessment.

- Harvesting fruit for export

- The draft states that "fruit displaying symptoms may be culled during processing...". DAFWA disagrees with this statement. On fruit, this disease only reduces fruit size.

- Processing of fruit in the packinghouse

- The vectors Carneocephala fulgida; *Graphocephala atropunctata* and *Draeculacephala Minerva* (leaf hoppers) and sharpshooter *Oncometopoa nigricans* are not listed in Table A1: Organisms associated with the production of apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and their presence in Australia. Is this an omission?

Probability of distribution

- "known important vectors .....are absent in Australia" but there is no vector names mentioned. DAFWA suggests the vector list to be included in the draft.

Blumeriella jaapii

- DAFWA requests that the full host range of *B. jaapii* to be clearly stated.
- It is clearly stated in the introduction that "fruit pedicels can be infected..." however this important fact appears to have been overlooked during the risk assessment. DAFWA therefore does not support the outcome of this assessment of risk.

Probability of entry

Probability of importation

- Harvesting fruit for export

- It is stated that "It is extremely unlikely that commercially grown fruit, other than cherries, would be infected with *B. jaapii*". This statement appears to contradict the fact that other *Prunus* species such as plum and apricot can be infected by this pathogen (Smith *et al.* 1988) as stated in the document on page 118.

- Processing of fruit in the packinghouse

- *B. jaapii* is also known to **infect fruit pedicels** (Jones 1995). This fact has been omitted in the document. It is only stated that 'fruit may be infected, or contaminated with conidia'.
- "As stone fruit is generally grown in hot, dry locations and harvested during summer..." DAFWA is seeking clarification regarding the use of overhead irrigation in some of the orchards considered in the draft. There has been no consideration of overhead irrigation in this assessment.
- The draft states that fruits were 'typically' washed in a mild chlorine solution. There was no information provided regarding the concentration of bleach used in this process. It should also be noted that post harvest washing and defuzzing/brushing would have no effect on fruits/pedicels already infected by *B. jaapii*.
- DAFWA underlines the fact that these treatments would not prevent these lesions to subsequently produce and release spores.
- "However, fruit without symptoms or with only minor symptoms may pass through grading operating". Fruit pedicels should be also included in this sentence.

Probability of distribution

- There has been no consideration of the threat infected fruit represent.
- Conidia can survive dry conditions for a long period of time (Smith *et al.* 1988).

- "*B. jaapii* has a narrow host range, primarily limited to cherries, although some other *Prunus* spp. are reported to be susceptible". Apricot and plum are known hosts of *B. jaapii* (Smith *et al.* 1988). DAFWA requests this fact to be included in the document.

Probability of establishment

- "Apart from cherries, suitable hosts are not common in Australia". This statement is incorrect since the disease can also affect apricot, plum and flowering cherry trees.

Probability of spread

The probability of spread has been determined as "Moderate" despite the fact that:
- The environment in Australia where *Prunus* spp. are grown is likely to be suitable for the spread of *B. jaapii*.
- Suitable conditions are likely to be found in many Australian *Prunus* orchards, urban and suburban areas, and where naturalized *Prunus* is growing.
- *B. jaapii* is spread by air-borne ascospores and water splashed and wind blown conidia.

DAFWA suggests that a probability of spread of "High" for *B. jaapii* is a more robust assessment.

Consequences

Plant life or health: The fact that severe cases of cherry leaf spot can result in tree death (Smith *et al.* 1988) has been omitted from the draft.

Passalora circumscissa – cercospora leaf spot

Probability of establishment

- Page 127: "*Passalora circumscissa* fungi are likely...from overwintered dormant fungi" the terminology used in this sentence is inadequate.

Probability of spread

Potential for movement with commodities, conveyances or vectors

DAFWA suggests that the following statement be added to the draft:
- The transportation of infected nursery stock or plant product or plant products would aid the movement of *P. circumscissa* within and between orchards and suburban areas.
- Inoculum overwinters in fallen, infected leaves. The movement of leaf material would present an opportunity for long distance spread.
- Intrastate (WA) quarantine controls on the movement of nursery stock could reduce the rate of spread.

Podosphaera clandestina

- According to "Index Fungorum" the current name is: *P. clandestina var. clandestine* and: *P. clandestine, Oidium crataegi* are listed as synonymys. In IMI descriptions No 478, there is no mention of *Oidium crataegi* as synonym. The use of the references needs to be consistent

Probability of entry

Probability of importation

The probability of importation was determined as "Low" in this draft whereas it has been assessed as "Very Low" in the importation of stone fruit from New Zealand. DAFWA suggests that a clear explanation is given on the key differences to justify a lower likelihood.

Harvesting fruit for export

- "Podosphaera species can...unlikely to eliminate fungal spores" DAFWA suggests replacing "eliminate" by "have an effect".

Probability of distribution

- "Spores and mycelium are sensitive to extreme heat...." This statement is far too general. DAFWA suggests removing the statement or re-phrasing it.
- Conidia are considered "short lived". However, it was previously stated that the pathogen can overwinter as conidia. DAFWA requests clarification on this issue.
- DAFWA suggests adding the following statement to the draft: "for *P. clandestina* to enter and successfully be distributed requires the pathogen to overwinter on any discarded fruit and sporulate in the following Australian spring season. Late season arrivals of stone fruit in Australia in late August may shorten the period of dormancy required for successful reproduction"

Probability of establishment

- Conidia are considered "short lived". However, it was previously stated that the pathogen can overwinter as conidia. DAFWA requests clarification on this issue.

Probability of spread

- Missing word: "could spread to other areas of Australia"
- DAFWA wants to underline the fact that recently infected fruits are likely to be asymptomatic and have therefore the potential to facilitate the distribution of powdery mildew to new areas.

Consequences

- In page 135 "Consequences" in the table "Impact scores for powdery mildew fungi" seems addressing general powdery mildew while each criteria statements shifts from general powdery mildew to *P. clandestina* and then vice versa.
- Typo: "Programs to minimize the impact of this disease..."
- Typo: "Fungicides required to control....already occurring"

Taphrina pruni

DAFWA agrees with the conclusions of this analysis.

Plum pox potyvirus (Sharka disease)

Probability of entry

- DAFWA requests that the strains present in North America be clearly stated. PPV-D has been found in Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York. PPV-W is present in Canada (Ontorio).
- DAFWA requests this statement to be included in the draft: Seed transmission has been reported by Németh and Kolber (1983) but this has not been confirmed by other studies. However, the Canadian outbreak in Ontario (PPV-W strain) is thought to have been introduced from Eastern Europe on seeds illegally imported in Canada.
- Typo on page 144: monitoring by crop scouts...

Apricot ring pox

The probability of importation was determined to 'Extremely Low' despite the fact that:

- Some apricot cultivars, as well as other stone fruit cultivars can be infected with the virus without showing any symptoms.
- It is very unlikely that the processes/treatments the fruits will be submitted to during the processing of fruit in the packinghouse and the pre-export and transport to Australia have any effect on the virus.
- While the "pathogen appears to be minor in the stone fruit production regions in the exporting states", it does not necessarily mean that it would also become a minor problem under Australian conditions.

DAFWA suggests that a probability of importation of 'Very Low' for Apricot ring pox is a more robust assessment. DAFWA acknowledges that the acceptance of this suggestion will not alter the outcome of the risk assessment.

Comments on Table A1: organisms associated with the production of apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and their presence in Australia

DAFWA recommends the following changes in Table A1 in the Draft Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Fresh Stone Fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The following pathogens are known to occur in the USA on peach, nectarine, plum and/or apricot and therefore need further consideration.

Host	Pest	State	Reference
Not specified *	Aster yellows phytoplasma group	CA	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Agrobacterium* sp.	USA	ICMP 2008
Not specified *, European plum	American plum line pattern virus	OR, WA	CABI, 2008
European plum	*Alternaria* sp.	ID, OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Apiosporina morbosa*	CA	
European plum	Arabis mosaic nepovirus	North America	Brunt *et al.*, 1996
Not specified *	*Armillaria ostoyae*	ID, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*Botryosphaeria dothidea*	CA	CABI, 2008

Host	Pest	State	Reference
Not specified *	*Botryosphaeria ribis*	CA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*Botryotinia fuckeliana*	CA, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*botryosphaeria obtusa*	CA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	Carnation ringspot virus	CA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	Cherry green ring mottle virus	CA, ID, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
Apricot	*Ceratocystis alba*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Ceratocystis californica*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Ceratocystis longirostellata*	CA	BCCM, 2008
Not specified *	*Chalara elgans*	CA, ID, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
Peach	Cherry leaf roll nepovirus	USA	Brunt *et al.*1996
Not specified *	Cherry rusty mottle virus	ID, OR, CA, WA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	Cherry virus A	CA	CABI, 2008
European plum	*Chrysosporium* sp.	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	Citrus enation – woody gall luteovirus	CA	Brunt et al., 1996
European plum	*Cladosporium* sp.	CA, ID, OR, WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Coccomyces hiemalis*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Coccomyces prunophorae*	OR, WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Corticium rolfsii*	CA, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
European plum, apricot	*Coryneum carpophilum*	CA, OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Cyphella marginata*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Diplodia* sp.	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Erwinia amylovora* **Note**: Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina*) is a major host of *E. amylovora*. Since this pathogen is known to occur in CA, OR and WA further consideration is required.	CA, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
Apricot	*Eutypa armeniacae*	CA, WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Fabraea maculate*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Fomes applanatus*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Fomes fomentarius*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Fomes subroseus*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Fumago vagans*	WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Fusarium orthoceras*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Fusarium roseum*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008

Host	Pest	State	Reference
European plum, Apricot	*Fusarium* sp.	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Ganoderma annulare*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach, European plum	*Ganoderma lucidum*	CA, OR	Farr et al. 2008; ATCC 2008; CABI, 2008
Peach	*Gilbertella persicaria*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Gloeoporus dichrous*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Hemicriconemoides mangiferae*	CA	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Hendersonula toruloidea*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *, apricot	*Heterobasidion annosum*	CA, OR, WA	CABI, 2008
European plum, apricot	*Laetiporus sulphureus*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*	CA	CABI, 2008
Peach, European plum	*Lenzites sepiaria*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Leptothyrium pomi*	WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Macrophomina phaseolina*	CA, ID, WA	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Maireina marginata*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Monochaetia rosenwaldia*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum, apricot	*Mucor* sp.	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Mucor plumbeus*	CA	Farr et al. 2008
Not specified *	*Nectria radicicola*	CA	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Oidium persicinum*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Oxyporus corticola*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Oxyporus similis*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Paratrichodorus porosus*	CA	CABI, 2008
Peach, European plum	*Penicilium* sp.	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Penicilium digitatum*	CA, WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Penicilium expansum*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Pestalotia laurocerasi*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach,	*Phanerochaete velutina*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Phellinus gilvus*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum, apricot	*Phellinus robustus*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum, apricot	*Phellinus texanus*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Phomopsis prunorum*	WA	Farr *et al.* 2008

Host	Pest	State	Reference
Apricot	*Phyllactinia guttata*	WA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum, apricot	*Phyllosticta circumscissa*	WA, CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*	CA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *, apricot	*Phytophthora cinnamomi*	CA, OR, WA	CABI, 2008; Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach, apricot	*Phytophthora citricola*	CA, OR, WA	Farr *et al.* 2008; CABI, 2008
Peach, Not specified *, apricot	*Phytophthora drechsleri*	CA, ID, OR, WA	Farr *et al.* 2008; CABI, 2008
Peach, European plum, apricot	*Podosphaera oxyacanthae*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Polyporus galactinus*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Polyporus hirsutus*	WA, OR, ID	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach	*Polyporus versicolor*	WA, OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Pseudomonas cichorii*	CA, WA	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Pseudomonas marginalis pv. marginalis*	USA	BCCM, 2008; NCPPB, 2008; UKNCC, 2008; CABI, 2008
Peach, Not specified *	*Pseudomonas viridiflava*	USA, CA, OR, WA	ICMP, 2008; CABI, 2008
Peach	*Pythium sylvaticum*	USA	UKNCC, 2008
Not specified *	*Pythium vexans*	USA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*Rhizobium radiobacter*	OR, CA	BCCM, 2008, CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*Rhizobium rhizogenes*	CA, ID	CABI, 2008
European plum, Japanese plum	*Rhizopus* sp.	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified, apricot	*Rosellinia necatrix*	CA	CABI, 2008; Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Rotylenchulus reniformis*	CA	CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*Scutellonema brachyurus*	CA	CABI, 2008
Apricot	*Sphaerotheca pannosa*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Peach, European plum	*Stereum hirsutum*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Apricot	*Stereum ochraceoflavum*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum + Not specified *	Sowbane mosaic sobemovirus	USA	Brunt et al., 1996; CABI, 2008
European plum	*Stereum hirsutum*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	Strawberry latent ringspot virus	CA	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Taphrina armeniacae*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008

Host	Pest	State	Reference
Not specified *	Tobacco necrosis virus (augusta disease of tulip)		CABI, 2008
Not specified *	*Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae* var. *americana* var. *nov*	?	López-Franco RM, Hennen JF (1990) The genus *Tranzschelia* (Uredinales) in the Americas. *Systematic Botany* **15**, 560-591
Peach	*Tranzschelia punctata*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008
European plum	*Trogia crispa*	OR	Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Valsa ceratosperma*	WA	CABI, 2008
Peach, European plum	*Valsa leucostoma*	WA, CA, OR, ID	CABI, 2008; Farr *et al.* 2008
Not specified *	*Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni*	ID, OR	CABI, 2008
Peach	*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*	USA	ICMP, 2008
Apricot	*Whetzelinia sclerotiorum*	CA	Farr *et al.* 2008

Not specified * - These pests are known to be pests of stonefruit. DAFWA found records of them being present in one or more of the USA states in the IRA but only the pest was listed and not the host

The Presence in Australia of the following organisms should be further assessed. They have been indicated as being present in Western Australia but the original reference source listed in the IRA does not list them. These organisms will need to be considered further in Table A2 and if required a risk assessment written for them.

Organism	Comments
Eutypa lata	Not listed in APPD as being present in WA
Fusarium oxysporum	WA does not have some f.sp of *Fusarium oxysporum*. DAFWA recommends breaking this group into appropriate f.sp for assessment.
Fusicoccum arbuti	Not listed in APPD as being present in WA
Schizothyrium pomi	Not listed in APPD as being present in WA
Trametes hirsuta	The reference (May *et al.* 2003) does not specify which state in Australia *Trametes hirsuta* was located. DAFWA can find no reference to this organism occurring in WA.
Tranzschelia discolor f.sp. domesticae	According to "Bolkan HA, Ogawa JM, Michailides TJ, Kable PF (1985) Physiological specialization in *Tranzschelia discolor. Plant Disease* 69, 485-486" the f.sp. *domesticae* is indicative of the species able to grow on Plums. In the Australian Plant Pest Database (APPD), the records for *Tranzschelia discolor* in Western Australia are only on Almonds (e.g. *T. discolor* f.sp *dulcis*) and Peach (e.g. *T. discolor* f.sp *persica*). Therefore, there there may be no records of *T. discolor* f.sp. *domesticae* in APPD regarding Western Australia. However, Shivas 1989 lists *T. discolor* on *Prunus domesticae* but this record is mixed

	up with *T. pruni-spinosae* (another species). Although this organism is relatively minor, WA is updating/investigating the culture collection to determine which species actually occurs in WA.
Verticillium albo-atrum	Shivas (1989) lists this organism as being doubtful in WA.
Verticillium dahlia	This organism has not been recorded in the Ord River Irrigation Area and is considered a quarantine pest for WA.
Apple stem pitting capillovirus	Not listed in APPD as being present in WA, under ASPV or *Apple spy virus*

The following organisms need to be considered further in Table A2.

Organism	Comments
Monilinia fructigena	No records in Australia
Mucor circinelloides	No records in WA
Mucor piriformis	No records in WA
Mucor racemosus	No records in WA
Plicaturopsis crispa	No records in WA
Sistotrema brinkmanni	No records in WA

The following organisms should be further investigated as to their presence in Australia, as they occur in Western Australia and have not been listed.

Organism	Comments
Xiphinema riversi	Sharma SB, McKirdy S, Mackie A, Lamberti F (2003) First record of *Xiphinema rivesi* associated with grape vines in Western Australia. *Nematologia Mediterranea* 31, 87.
Fomitiporia robusta	APPD (2008) Australian Plant Pest Database. (Plant Health Australia: Canberra Australia), Accessed: 2008
Kloeckera apiculata	APPD (2008) Australian Plant Pest Database. (Plant Health Australia: Canberra Australia), Accessed: 2008
Pythium ultimum	Shivas RG (1989) Fungal and bacterial diseases of plants in Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 72, 1-62
Podosphaera clandestina	Recorded as present in NSW, TAS and VIC on *Crataegus* spp. (APPD 2008). However, in WA under synonym *Podosphaera oxyacanthae* it has been recorded on *Malus sylvestris* and *Pyrus communis* (Shivas 1989).

The following organisms should be checked for the currency of the name used in the draft IRA.

Organism	Comments	References
Criconema mutabile	May now be called *Criconemoides eroshenkoi*	http://insects.tamu.edu/research/collection/hallan/Nematoda/Family/Criconematidae.txt
Agrobacterium tumefaciens	Now called *Rhizobium radiobacter*	http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/qr/rhizobium.html http://www.cabicompendium.org/cpc/datasheet.asp?CCODE=AGRBTU&COUNTRY=0
Aureobasidium pullulans	Now called *Aureobasidium pullulans var pullulans*	(Index Fungorum 2008)

Organism	Comments	References
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides	Now called *Glomerella cingulata*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Fomitiporia robusta	Now called *Phellinus robustus*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Fusarium avenaceum	Now called *Gibberella avenacea*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Fusarium graminearum	Now called *Gibberella zeae*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Fusarium lateritium	Now called *Gibberella baccata*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Fusarium solani	Now called *Haematonectria haematococca*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Fusicladium carpophilum	Now called *Venturia carpophila*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Passalora circumscissa	Now called *Mycosphaerella cerasella*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Phoma pomorum	Now called *Phoma pomorum* var *pomorum*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Rhizoctonia solani	Now called *Thanatephorus cucumeris*	(Index Fungorum 2008)
Apple chlorotic leaf spot trichovirus	Called *Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus* (ACLSV)	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Apple mosaic llarvirus	Called *Apple mosaic virus* (ApMV)	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Apple stem pitting capillovirus	Called *Apple stem pitting virus* (ASPV)	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Asteroid spot virus	Called *Peach asteroid spot virus* (PEASV)	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Cherry mottle leaf trichovirus	Called *Cherry mottle leaf virus* (CMLV)	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus	Called *Cherry rasp leaf virus* (CRLV)	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Peach mosaic closterovirus	Called *Peach mosaic virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Peach mule's ear	Called *Prunus necrotic ringspot virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Peach wart virus	Called *Peach wart disease*	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Plum pox potyvirus	Called *Plum pox virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Prune dwarf ilavirus	Called *Prune dwarf virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Prunus diamond canker virus	Called *Prune diamond canker agent* or *Prune diamond canker virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)
Prunus necrotic	*Prunus necrotic ringspot virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)

Organism	Comments	References
ringspot ilavirus		
Tomato ringspot neovirus	*Tomato ringspot virus*	(van Regenmortel 2000)

Other comments provided for the following organisms.

Organism	Comments
Apisporina morbosa	Could a reference showing that *Fusicladium* is a synonym of *Apisporina morbosa* be provided.
Botrytis cinerea	Could a reference showing that *Botryotinia fuckeliana* is a synonym of *B. cinerea* be provided
Dendrophoma sp.	These should be broken down into individual species as some of them occur in Australia. For example, *Dendrophoma obscurans* (current name *Phomopsis obscurans*) has been recorded in SA, WA (Shivas 1989; Cook & Dubae 1989)
Fascospora gilva	This fungus does not exist. Is it *Fuscoporia gilva*, which is now called *Phellinus gilvus*?
Fusarium oxysporum	WA does not have some f.sp of *Fusarium oxysporum*. DAFWA recommends breaking this group into appropriate f.sp for assessment. "also written above"
Stereum hirsutum	Check current authority listing after organism name it should be *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) Pers. not *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) S.F. Gray (Index Fungorum 2008)
Taphrina pruni	Check current authority listing after organism name it should be *Taphrina pruni* Tul. not *Taphrina pruni Tula.* (Index Fungorum 2008)
Trametes hirsuta	Check current authority listing after organism name it should be *Trametes hirsuta* (Wulfen) Pilát not *Trametes hirsuta* (Wulfen) Lloyd (Index Fungorum 2008)
Tranzschelia discolor f.sp. domesticae	See comment above under "Check the Presence in Australia of the following organisms"
Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae	The common name would read better as Telial stage rather than Telial host.
Apple stem pitting capillovirus	Common names of Cherry twisted leaf and Apricot ring spot generally used for Apricot Ring Pox there appears to be a typographical error with Apricot Ring Spot below (CABI 2008). This virus is now classified as a foveavirus rather than a capillovirus (CABI 2008; van Regenmortel *et al.* 2000) electronically http://www.virustaxonomyonline.com.
Passalora circumcissa	CMI description uses *Cercospora circumcissa* suggest to include *C. circumcissa* as synonym as well

Comments on Table A2: Association of stone fruit pests that are absent from Australia with the import pathway

Organism	Comments	Reference
Gilbertella persicaria	This fungus is associated with the fruit pathway, and is known to have latent infection phases. This pathogen requires further consideration.	(Sarbhoy 1966)
Issatchenkia scutulata	This fungus is associated with the fruit pathway, and is known to have latent infection phases. This pathogen requires further consideration.	(Michailides *et al.* 2004)
Kloeckera apiculata	This fungus is associated with the fruit pathway, and is known to have latent infection phases. This pathogen requires	(Michailides *et al.* 2004)

	further consideration.	
Lambertella pruni	This fungus is associated with the fruit pathway, and is known to have latent infection phases. This pathogen requires further consideration.	(Horst 2001)

Typographical error in the references, Sztejnberg A (1995) probably should read pp. 27 and not pp. 21-22.

References

CABI (2007) 'Crop Protection Compendium'. Webpage: www.cabi.org/compendia/cpc/, Accessed: 2008.

CABI (2008) Crop Protection Compendium. (CAB International: Wallingford, UK), Accessed: 2008, http://www.cabicompendium.org/cpc

Cook, R.P., and Dubae, A.J. 1989. Host-pathogen index of plant diseases in South Australia. South Australian Department of Agriculture, 142 pg.

Farr DF, Rossman AY, Palm ME, and McCray EB (2007) 'Fungal Databases, Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, ARS, USDA'. Webpage: http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/, Accessed: 2008.

Horst RK (2001) 'Westcott's plant disease handbook.' (Kluwer Academic Publishers: Norwell, USA)

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Michailides TJ, Morgan DP, Day KR (2004) First report of sour rot of California peaches and nectarines caused by yeasts. Plant Disease 88, 222.

Sarbhoy AK (1966) 'Gilbertella persicaria.' CAB International, IMI Descriptions of Fungi and Bacteria, Set 11, Sheet 104, Wallingford UK.

Shivas, R.G. (1989). Fungal and bacterial diseases of plants in Western Australia. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia. 72(1 & 2): 1-62.

van Regenmortel MHV, Fauquet CM, *et al.* (2000) 'The Seventh Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses.' (Academic Press) http://www.virustaxonomyonline.com