

MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
IMPORTING COUNTRIES PHYTOSANITARY
REQUIREMENTS
MALAYSIA

Status: Approved

Date: 24 June 2003

EXPORTERS ARE ADVISED TO CONFIRM THE IMPORT
REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO EXPORT FROM NEW ZEALAND

Amendment Record

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of amendment:	Approved by:
23	4 December 2023	Amended reference to section 3.4.1 under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing. Amended common name for <i>Allium sativum</i> to Garlic under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.	AS
22	21 November 2023	Updated links under section 2.2.4 Import permits may be requested from.	MM
21	22 August 2023	Added common name for each <i>Brassica</i> spp. listed and amended scientific name for <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (typo) under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.	AS
20	13 June 2023	Clarify internal references within the document Section 3.4.2 – Remove “unless specified in section 4.4.2” Section 4.4.3 – Insert reference to 3.4.3	MW
19	27 April 2021	Updated Section 2.2.2 to include grain and grain products for processing which will now require an import permit and phytosanitary certificate. Added new Section 4.4.3 Grain and	FA

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of amendment:	Approved by:
		grain products for processing import requirements.	
18	06 Sept 2019	Incorrect section number referenced. Section 4.4.2 conditions now refer to section 3.4.2, not 3.1.2.	GF
17	8 May 2019	Updated section 2.5 Ports of entry	HC
16.	6 October 2017	Updated the requirement on the issuance of phytosanitary certificates to "14 days of export but prior to the consignment's arrival in Malaysia."	GF
15.	26 September 2017	Addition of 76 new quarantine pests and diseases and edited the misspelt scientific names on the list, Appendix 1.	GF
14.	01 June 2017	<p>Updated links to Malaysia Department of Agriculture website.</p> <p>Removed Maximum Pest Limit section 2.5. MPLs are covered in the MPI Phytosanitary Inspection Standard.</p> <p>Added note to Section 3.4, Quarantine pests regarding native species.</p> <p>Amending spelling of <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> in section 4.1.</p> <p>Removed additional declaration requirement for <i>Pisum</i> spp and <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> as not specified and import permit required.</p> <p>Amended section title of Seeds, Nuts and Grains for consistency with other ICPRs.</p>	HK
13.	16 May 2016	<p>Addition of new section entitled Fees and Charges, section 1.4 and updated the link under Wood packaging, section 2.10</p> <p>Reformatted the presentation of the Ports of entry, section 2.6 and the Quarantine Pest list by providing the pest type, order, family and common names; corrected misspelt species names and provided synonyms, Appendix 1.</p> <p>Reformatted the presentation of the amendment record starting with the most recent record of amendments</p>	GF

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of amendment:	Approved by:
12.	25 May 2015	Added requirements for Lemons, section 4.1.1.	SM
11.	9 September 2014	Removed prohibitions table following confirmation from Malaysia that they currently do not have a prohibited list, refer to section 2.1. Added note under section 3 regarding Malaysia reviewing their import requirements for all agricultural products.	SM
10.	2 July 2014	Prohibited table updated to include ' <i>Citrus</i> spp. excluding oranges and limes, refer to section 4.1.1'.	SM
9.	1 July 2014	Updated the requirements for soybeans, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, citrus, bananas and animal feed. Additional section for wood packaging, section 2.10.	SM
8.	1 March 2014	Update of MAFBNZ to MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries) to reflect ministry name change. Updated Plant Exports contact details, section 1.1 Changed heading of section 2.5 to 'MPI specified Maximum Pest Limits (MPL)' Sentence added to section 1.2 to clarify scope of ICPR Updated Malaysian import requirements for soybeans, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, citrus, bananas and animal feed.	SM
7.	11 May 2010	Updated weblink for Malaysia's quarantine authorities.	GI
6.	26 April 2007	Amendment of Sec 2.1 Prohibitions <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> Plant Part Prohibited.	SW
4.	1 February 2005	Amendment of MAF contact details Section 1.1 and 1.2. Minor reformatting of document.	WJH
3.	24 June 2003	Reissue of ICPR	WJH

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of amendment:	Approved by:
2.	14 February 2003	Renaming and reformatting of standard. Amendment to Section 2.5 re MPLs.	WJH
1.	19 March, 2001	Issue of EPS.	SMN
5.	23 March 2007	Amendment of MAF contact details Section 1.1	SW

DISCLAIMER

The phytosanitary requirements in this document may be used as the basis for export certification. However, exporters should be aware that importing countries may change their requirements at any time; at short notice or without giving notice to New Zealand.

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Compliance with this document is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market. We recommend that exporters work with their importers to obtain the most up-to-date information.

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1 General Information

Users of this document are strongly advised to read all sections to understand the phytosanitary requirements for a commodity.

1.1 For enquiries about this ICPR email Plant Exports Team:

plantexports@mpi.govt.nz

Please state the nature of your enquiry in the subject line e.g. Malaysia query or pest interception or password re-set.

For urgent enquiries phone or email Plant Exports

- Telephone: +64 4 894 5693

1.2 Scope

The requirements listed in this Importing Country's Phytosanitary Requirement (ICPR) apply to product of New Zealand only, unless specifically stated.

This standard specifies Malaysia's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should direct enquiries to:

- Malaysia directly to ascertain requirements
- or
- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) - Plant Exports

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

1.3 Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Malaysia:

- Plant Quarantine Act (167), June 1994
- Agricultural Pest and Noxious Plants (Import and Export) Regulations 1981
- Agricultural Pest and Noxious Plants (Import and Export) Regulations Amendments, 1986, 1992 and 1993

1.4 Definitions

Soil Any earth, ground, or other naturally occurring organic or mineral material in which plants may be grown.

Plant Any species of plant or any part thereof whether living or dead and

includes the stem, branch, tuber, bulb, corm, stock, budwood, cutting, layer, slip, sucker, root, leaf, flower, fruit, seed or any other part or product whatsoever of a plant whether severed or attached but does not include any plant product that has undergone a process of heat and drying treatment

1.5 Fees and charges

- Please note that the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not listed within the ICPR may be undertaken on a cost recovered basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on <http://mpi.govt.nz/exporting/food/fruit-and-vegetables/fees-and-charges/>

2 General Requirements

2.1 Prohibitions

MPI has been advised by the Malaysia Department of Agriculture that there are no prohibitions; however MPI strongly advises exporters to contact their importers prior to export to clarify the export requirements. Please note MPI will not accept liability for any loss resulting from reliance on this information.

2.2 Import Permits

2.2.1 Import permits state the phytosanitary requirements for importation

Permits are normally valid for 3 months from the date of issue and may only be used for one consignment. Where a permit is issued, a copy must accompany the consignment on entry to Malaysia

2.2.2 Import permits are required for the importation of the following commodity classes from New Zealand:

- cut flowers and foliage (fresh and dried)
- nursery stock
- seed (grains)/nuts for sowing
- Grain and grain products (all forms) for processing
- microorganisms and biological control agents
- growing media

2.2.3 Import permits are not required for the importation of the following commodity class from New Zealand, unless stated in section 3 and 4:

- fruit and vegetables
- seeds (grains)/nuts for consumption
- plant products for the purpose of manufacturing, medicinal use, consumption or which have undergone processing

- packing material

2.2.4 Import permits may be requested from:

Import Permits should be obtained from the Director-General of Agriculture in Kuala Lumpur for imports into Peninsular Malaysia and the Director of Agriculture in Sabah or Sarawak for importation into Sabah or Sarawak. Applications should state: botanical or scientific name; type; quantity; country of origin of the planting material; means of conveyance and point of entry.

<https://www.doa.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/341?mid=90>

or

For general conditions of import refer:

Plant Quarantine,
Crop Protection Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Jalan Gallagher,
50480 Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia
Tel: 603-26973077
Fax: 603-26977164

Website: <https://www.doa.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/341?mid=90>

2.3 Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates must be issued within 14 days of export but prior to the consignment's arrival in Malaysia.

2.3.1 Phytosanitary certificates are required to accompany consignments of the following commodity classes imported from New Zealand:

- cut flowers and foliage (fresh and dried)
- nursery stock
- seed (grains)/nuts for sowing and processing
- growing media (including soil)

2.3.2 Phytosanitary certificates are not required to accompany consignments of the following commodity class imported from New Zealand, unless stated in section 3 and 4:

- fruit and vegetables
- seeds (grains/nuts) for consumption
- plant products for the purpose of manufacturing, medicinal use, consumption or which have undergone processing
- plant material used as packaging or packing material

2.4 Quarantine Pests

For a list of quarantine pests see Appendix 1. The scientific name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>). Please note that species name (scientific name) remains the definitive name. In addition, MPI will also include synonyms specified by the importing country for use on additional declarations.

Quarantine pests for Malaysia include organisms specified in Appendix 1 of this ICPR, additional declarations and/or import permit.

Note: Exporters should be aware that New Zealand has a number of endemic and native organisms that are unlikely to be listed on an importing country's quarantine pest list, but would almost certainly be treated as quarantine pests if found at import inspection. Phytosanitary Inspectors should take this into account when making decisions about the eligibility of product for an overseas market and treat endemic and native species found at phytosanitary inspection as quarantine pests unless there is clear evidence to the contrary. The New Zealand Organisms Register provides a search tool that can be used to determine whether the organism is endemic, native to NZ or introduced. Follow the link here: <http://www.nzor.org.nz/search>.

2.5 Ports of Entry

All consignments are restricted entry via the following specific ports. Where an Import permit is issued appointed entry points will be indicated on the permit

Table 1. Ports of Entry

PORTS	CITY/PROVINCES
Airport	Alor Setar Airport, Kedah
	APSO, KLIA, Sepang
	Bayan Lepas International Airport, Penang
	Butterworth Post Office, Pulau Pinang
	Ipoh Airport, Perak
	Ipoh Post Office, Perak
	Johor Bahru Post Office, Johor
	Kota Bharu Airport, Kelantan
	Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA)
	Kuala Terengganu Airport, Trengganu
	Kuantan Airport, Pahang
	Labuan Airport, Federal Territory of Labuan
	Langkawi International Airport, Kedah
	LCCT-KLIA, Sepang
	Melaka Airport
	Senai International Airport, Johor
Sultan Abdul Aziz Airport, Subang, Selangor	

PORTS	CITY/PROVINCES
Seaport	Batu Pahat Jetty, Johor
	Kuah, Langkawi Jetty, Kedah
	Kuala Perlis Jetty, Perlis
	Kukup Jetty, Johor
	Muar Jetty, Johor
	Kemaman port
	Kota Kinabalu
	Pelabuhan Butterworth - Dermaga, Pulau Pinang
	Pelabuhan Butterworth - NBCT, Pulau Pinang
	Pelabuhan Klang - Barat, Selangor
	Pelabuhan Klang - Utara, Selangor
	Pelabuhan Kuantan, Pahang
	Pelabuhan Labuan
	Pelabuhan Lumut, Perak
	Pelabuhan Melaka
	Pelabuhan Pasir Gudang, Johor
	Pelabuhan Tanjung Bruas, Melaka
	Pelabuhan Tanjung Lembung, Langkawi, Kedah
	Pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas, Johor
	Pelabuhan Weld Quay, Pulau Pinang
	Penang Port
	Pengkalan Kubur, Kelantan
	Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan
	Sungai Lebam Jetty
	Sungai Linggi Jetty
	Sungai Rambai Jetty
	Teluk Ramunia Jetty
	Terminal Feri Stulang Laut, Johor
	Terminal Feri Tanjung Belungkor, Johor
	Tg. Langsat Port
Tg. Lembong Port	
Border Stations	Bukit Bunga, Kelantan
	Bukit Kayu Hitam, Kedah
	Inland/dry Port, Ipoh, Perak
	Johor Causeway
	Padang Besar, Perlis
	Pengkalan Hulu, Perak
	Pengkalan Kubor, Perak
	Rantau Panjang, Kelantan
	Second Link (Link Kedua), Tanjung Kupang, Johor
	Stesyen Keretapi Tanjung Pagar, Singapore
	Tambak Johor/Kompleks Kastam Tanjung Putri, Johor
	Wang Kelian, Perlis
Parcel Office	Pejabat Pos Johor
	Pejabat Pos Kuala Lumpur
	Pejabat Pos Pulau Pinang

2.6 Inspection on Arrival

All consignments of imported plant material are subject to inspection by Malaysian authorities upon arrival.

2.7 Sampling Rate

Fruit and Vegetables

Fresh	0.1-10% of bags/cartons
Dried	0.1-10% of bags/cartons
Frozen	1-10% of bags/cartons

Cut Flowers and Foliage

Fresh	5-10% of bags/cartons
Dried	5-10% of bags/cartons

Nursery Stock

Bulbs/tubers/corms/rhizomes	5-10% of bags/cartons
Budwood/cuttings	5-10% of bags/cartons
Whole plants- general	5-10% of bags/cartons
Whole plants - potato	100% of consignment

Seeds, Grains and Nuts

For sowing size of consignment	3-30 bags per lot depending on size of consignment
For consumption	5-10% of bags/cartons
For processing	5-10% of bags/cartons

Growing Media

1-10% of bags

2.8 Transit

Consignments transiting Malaysia must meet the requirements for entry into Malaysia and may not be removed from the conveyance in which they entered Malaysia without the prior permission of the Director (Crop Protection and Quarantine Division).

2.9 Wood Packaging:

Refer to Forestry ICPR for Malaysia, link below:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/requirements/importing-countries-phytosanitary-requirements/forestry-icprs/malaysia/>

3 Commodity Class Requirements

NOTE: Please be aware that Malaysia is currently reviewing their import requirements for all agricultural products and will be implementing changes in stages. MPI endeavours to keep exporters updated on the changes; however we recommend contacting your importers to clarify the requirements before exporting.

3.1 Fruit and Vegetables

3.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required, unless specified in section 4.1.1.

3.1.2 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

3.1.3 Dried Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

3.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage

3.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.2.2 Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment required. Sampled and inspected on arrival for weed seeds.

Treatment:

Heat treatment at either 85°C for 12 hours or 95°C for 8 hours

3.3 Nursery Stock

3.3.1 Bud wood/cuttings

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.2 Bulbs/tubers/corms/rhizomes etc.

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.3 Whole Plants

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.4 Tissue Culture

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

3.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

3.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Consumption

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

3.4.3 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Processing

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.5 Growing Media

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.6 Packing Material

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

3.7 Micro-organisms, microbiological and laboratory specimens

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

4 Commodity Specific Requirements

4.1 Fruit and Vegetables

4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.1.1

Citrus limon

Lemons

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate required.

Capsicum spp.

Chillies

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary required.

4.1.2 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.1.2

4.1.3 Dried Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.1.3

4.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage

4.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.2.1

4.2.2 Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.2.2

4.3 Nursery Stock

Note: Additional declarations identified within this document are indicative only, and are provided to guide exporters on conditions that Malaysia required at the time this document was developed. Exporters should always refer to conditions identified upon their current Import permit.

4.3.1 Bud wood/cuttings

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.3.1

4.3.2 Bulbs/tubers/corms/rhizomes etc.

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.3.2

Note: All re-export consignments must be accompanied by the Phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin and re-export Phytosanitary Certificate from the exporting country.

Lilium spp.

Lily

Conditions:

Import permit, phytosanitary certificate, additional declarations and treatment required.

Additional declaration:

“The bulbs are from a production area free of *Rhodococcus fasciens*, *Erwinia lili*, Lily rosette virus, *Aphelenchoides lili*, Tobacco rattle virus, Lily symptom less virus and Tulip Breaking virus”

and

“The mother plants have been treated with a nematicide (Fenamiphos as per manufacturer's specifications for annual crops) at planting”

or

“The mother plants have been treated within two weeks of planting at the rate of 1gm active ingredient/m³ with Fenamiphos”

Treatment:

Dipped in 0.1% benomyl or prochloraz + 0.1% dimethoate for 10-15 minutes

Narcissus spp.

Narcissus

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required.

Treatment:

Dipped in 0.1% benomyl or prochloraz + 0.1% dimethoate for 10-15 minutes.

Tulipa spp.

Tulip

Conditions:

Import permit, phytosanitary certificate, additional declarations and treatment required.

Additional declaration:

“The bulbs are from a production area free of *Pseudomonas gladiolii* pv *allicola*, *P. andropogonis* & *Curfobacterium flacunfaciens* pv *cortii*”

and

“The mother plants have been treated with a nematicide (Fenamiphos as per manufacturer's specifications for annual crops) at planting”

or

“The mother plants have been treated within two weeks of planting at the rate of 1gm active ingredient/m³ with Fenamiphos”

or

“The bulbs are growing in soil-less medium that is free from parasitic pests and weed / weed seeds or was grown in sterilized soil-less medium”

Treatment:

Dipped in 0.1% benomyl or prochloraz + 0.1% dimethoate for 10-15 minutes

Zantedeschia spp.

Calla

Conditions:

Import permit, phytosanitary certificate, additional declarations and treatment required.

Additional declaration:

“The bulbs are from a production area free of Dasheen mosaic virus, *Erwinia aroideae*, *Erwinia carotovora* var *carotovora*, *Thielaviopsis basicola* and Mosaic virus of calla”

and

“The mother plants have been treated with a nematicide (Fenamiphos as per manufacturer's specifications for annual crops) at planting”

or

“The mother plants have been treated within two weeks of planting at the rate of 1gm active ingredient/m³ with Fenamiphos”

Treatment:

Dipped in 0.1% benomyl or prochloraz + 0.1% dimethoate for 10-15 minutes

4.3.3 Whole Plants

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.3.3

4.3.4 Tissue Culture

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.3.4

Cymbidium spp.

Orchid

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Media must be prepared under aseptic conditions.

Phalaenopsis spp.

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Media must be prepared under aseptic conditions.

4.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.4.1

Allium sativum

Garlic

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate, additional declaration and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Additional declaration:

“The seed are from a production area free of Aster yellow mycoplasma”

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Brassica campestris

Field mustard

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Brassica chinensis

Chinese cabbage

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Brassica oleracea

Cabbage

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Brassica oleracea italica

Broccoli

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Brassica rapa

Turnip

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Cichorium andivia

Cichorium

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Daucus carota

Carrot

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate, additional declaration and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Additional declaration:

“The seeds are free from *Phoma* spp. and *Alternaria* spp.”
and

The seed has been obtained from a production area which has been inspected at least monthly every month for the previous 3 months, and found free from *Phoma* spp. and *Alternaria* spp.”

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Glycine max

Soybean

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate, additional declaration and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds. The seeds must not be obtained from a transgenic crop

Additional declaration:

“The seeds are from a production area free of Tobacco ringspot virus and Soybean mosaic potyvirus”

Treatment:

Surface sterilized with sodium hypochlorite 1% or other chlorine containing compound, followed by seed dressing with Metalaxyl at 0.7gm a.i per kilogram seed and Captan at 0.7gm a.i per kilogram seed

Helianthus annuus

Sunflower

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Lactuca sativa

Lettuce

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate, additional declaration and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Additional declaration:

“The seed are from a production area free of Aster yellow mycoplasma, Lettuce virus ring spot and Lettuce yellow mosaic virus”

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Limonium spp.

Limonium

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Lupin polyphyllus

Lupin

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Additional declaration:

As stated upon import permit.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Pisum spp.

Pea

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Additional declaration:

As stated upon import permit.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Raphanus sativus

Radish

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

Zea mays

Maize

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate, additional declaration and treatment required. The country of origin must be clearly written on each individual package. Seeds must be free from contamination with foreign matter and weed seeds.

Additional declaration:

“The seed are from a production area free of Maize dwarf mosaic virus, Maize stripe virus, Maize streak virus, Maize rayado fino virus and Corn stunt virus”

Treatment:

Treatment with benomyl 2.5gm a.i per 1000gm seeds or any suitable fungicide at recommended rate.

4.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Consumption

Conditions:

Refer to section 3.4.2

4.4.3 Grain and grain products for processing

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.4.3

Cereals (including wheat, meslin, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, grain sorghum, buckwheat, millet and canary seeds; other cereals)

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. The consignment must be free of stored product pests, plant debris and weed seeds contamination.

Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (including soya beans, ground-nuts, rape seeds, linseed, sunflower)

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. The consignment must be free of stored product pests, plant debris and weed seeds contamination.

Products of the Milling Industry (Malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten, flour)

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required. The consignment must be free of stored product pests, plant debris and weed seeds contamination.

4.5 Growing Media

Exporters of growing medium are strongly advised to confirm Malaysian Import requirements prior to shipment

Bark

Bark

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required.

Treatment:

Fumigation with methyl bromide at 48g/m³ for 24 hours.

Peat moss

Peat moss

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required.

Treatment upon arrival.

Treatment:

Fumigation with methyl bromide at 32g/m³ for 120 hours upon arrival

Spagnum peat moss

Sphagnum peat moss

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Treatment required.

Treatment:

Sphagnum peat moss is exposed to temperatures near 2000° F (1093.3°C) for a period of 0.5 hour

Soil

Soil

Conditions:

Normally prohibited. Import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Can only be imported for research purposes.

Appendix 1. Quarantine pests list notified by Malaysia

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Anobiidae	<i>Anobium punctatum</i>	furniture beetle
			<i>Ernobius mollis</i>	pine bark anobiid
			<i>Hermicoelus carinatus</i>	Eastern death watch beetle
			<i>Hermicoelus gibbicolis</i>	
			<i>Priobium sericeum</i>	
			<i>Ptilinus ruficornis</i>	
			<i>Xestobium rufovillosum</i>	Death watch beetle
			<i>Xyletinus pelyatus</i>	Virginia creeper anobiid; Virginia creeper deathwatch beetle
		Bostrichidae	<i>Polycaon stoutii</i>	
			<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>	Larger grain borer
			<i>Scobicia bidentata</i>	lead-cable borer
			<i>Scobicia declives</i>	red-shouldered power-post beetle; red-shouldered shot-hole borer; twig borer
			<i>Xylobiops basilaris</i>	false powder-post beetle

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Bruchidae	<i>Pachymerus lacerdae</i>	Coconut kernel borer
		Buprestidae	<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i>	Coconut kernel borer
			<i>Buprestis aurulenta</i>	Golden buprestid
			<i>Buprestis langii</i>	Green buprestid
			<i>Dicerca horni</i>	
			<i>Melanophila drummondi</i>	flat-headed fir borer
			<i>Pentarthrum huttoni</i>	Wood boring weevil
		Cerambycidae	All Cerambycidae genus and species (including <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> , <i>Arhopalus productus</i> , <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> , <i>Monochamus scutellanus</i> and <i>Nacerdes melanura</i>)	rounded-headed borers and long horned beetles

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Chrysomelidae	<i>Coelaenomenodera elaeidis</i> syn. <i>C. minuta</i>	Leaf miner
			<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado beetle
		Curculionidae	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	Mexican cotton ball weevil
			<i>Anthonomus</i> spp.	boll weevils
			<i>Anthonomus vestitus</i>	Peruvian cotton ball weevil
			<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i>	sugarcane root stalk borer
			<i>Eusceoes postifasciatus</i>	West Indian sweet potato weevil
			<i>Lissorhopterus oryzaephilus</i>	rice water weevil
			<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i>	palm weevil
			<i>Rhynchophorus phoenicis</i>	weevil
		<i>Sternochetus mangifera</i>	mango seed weevil	
		Dermestidae	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
		Lyctidae	<i>Lyctus planicollis</i>	Southern lyctus beetle
			<i>Lyctoxylon japonum</i>	powder-post beetle
			<i>Lyctus brunneus</i>	common powder-post beetle
			<i>Lyctus cavicolis</i>	West lyctus beetle; shiny powderpost beetle
			<i>Minthea reticulata</i>	powder-post beetle
		<i>Trogoxylon parallelopidium</i>	velvet powder-post beetle	

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Platypodidae	<i>Platypus wilsoni</i> syn. <i>Treptoplatypus wilsoni</i>	Wilson's wideheaded Ambrosia Beetle
		Scarabaeidae	<i>Clemonra smithi</i> syn. <i>Phyllophaga smithi</i>	sugarcane grub
			<i>Oryctes boas</i>	beetle
			<i>Oryctes monocerus</i>	beetle
			<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i>	rhinoceros beetle
			<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Japanese beetle
		Scolytidae	<i>Monarthrum scutellare</i>	large California oak ambrosia beetle
			<i>Dendroctonus brevicornis</i>	Western pine beetle
			<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	Southern pine beetle
			<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	mountain pine beetle
			<i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>	spuce beetle
		<i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>	scratch-faced ambrosia beetle	

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Scolytidae	<i>Hylurgus ligniperda</i>	golden haired bark beetle
			<i>Ips confusus</i>	California pine ips
			<i>Pseudohylesinus</i> sp.	secondary Bark Beetle
			<i>Scolytus renralii</i>	fir engraver
			<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	Japanese pine engraver; larger pith borer
			<i>Trypodendron lineatum</i>	striped ambrosia beetle
			<i>Xyloborus saxeseni</i>	lesser shot hole borer
	Diptera (flies)	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Orseolia oryzae</i>	rice gall midge
		Tephritidae	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	South American fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Mexican fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i>	West Indian fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.	fruit flies
			<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
			<i>Ceratitis rasa</i>	natal fruit fly
		<i>Dacus tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly	

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Hemiptera (aphids, scale and other bugs)	Aleyroididae	<i>Aleurodicus cocois</i>	white fly, coconut mealy wing, guava mealy wing
		Coreidae	<i>Pseudotheranthus devastans</i>	coreid bug
			<i>Pseudotheranthus wayi</i>	coreid bug
		Delphacidae	<i>Sogatodes oryzicola</i> syn. <i>Tagosodes oryzicolus</i>	
			<i>Sogatodes cubana</i>	
		Diaspididae	<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>	San Jose scale
		Miridae	Capsid bug causing dieback	
			<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>	cacao fruit & shoot borer
			<i>Helopeltis bergrothi</i>	cacao mosquito
			<i>Monalonion</i> spp.	mirid Bug
		Pentatomidae	<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>	capsid bug causing dieback
			<i>Antestiopsis</i> spp.	Pentatomid bugs
		Pseudococcidae	<i>Planococcus kenyae</i>	mealy bug
		Tingidae	<i>Leptopharsa gibbicarina</i>	lace bug
<i>Leptopharsa heveae</i>	lace bug			

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Camponotus clarithorax</i>	
			<i>Camponotus herculeanus</i>	black carpenter ant
			<i>Camponotus hyatti</i>	
			<i>Camponotus laevigatus</i>	giant carpenter ant
			<i>Camponotus modoc</i>	carpenter ant
			<i>Camponotus nearcticus</i>	carpenter ant
			<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>	black Carpenter Ant
			<i>Camponotus semitestaceus</i>	
			<i>Camponotus vicinus</i>	maculate carpenter ant
		Siricidae	<i>Sirex areolatus</i>	western horntail
			<i>Sirex behrensii</i>	Behrens's horntail
			<i>Sirex californicus</i>	
			<i>Sirex juvericus</i>	
			<i>Sirex longicanda</i>	
			<i>Sirex noctilio</i>	Sirex wasp
			<i>Urocerus albicornis</i>	black horntail sawfly
			<i>Urocerus californicus</i>	blue horntail; polished horntail; steel-blue wood wasp
			<i>Urocerus flavicornis</i>	yellow-horned urocerus
			<i>Urocerus gigas</i>	banded horntail sawfly

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	
Insects	Isoptera	Kalotermitidae	<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	termite dry wood; tropical rough-headed powder-post termite; West Indian dry wood termite	
		Rhinotermitidae	<i>Coptotermes acinaciformis</i>		
			<i>Coptotermes heimi</i>		
			<i>Coptotermes lacteus</i>	milk-white termite	
	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies)	Crambidae	<i>Coptotermes testaceus</i>		
			Arctiidae	<i>Premolis semirufa</i>	
			Diatraea spp.	<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>	stalk borers
				<i>Noorda albizonalis</i>	mango seed borer
		<i>Pimelephila ghesquierei</i>		pyralid moth	
		Gracillariidae	<i>Acrocercops cramerell</i> syn. <i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>	cocoa pod borer	
		Limacodidae	<i>Darna trima</i>	nettle caterpillar	
			<i>Setora nitens</i>	nettle caterpillar	
			<i>Sibine fusca</i>	leaf eating caterpillar	
		Lymantriidae	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Lymantria Asian biotype	
			<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	nun moth, Black arches moth	

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies)	Lyonetiidae	<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i> syn. <i>Perileucoptera coffeella</i>	white coffee leaf miner
		Noctuidae	<i>Sacadodes pyralis</i>	false pink boll-worm
			<i>Sesamia cretica</i>	durra stem borer
		Oecophoridae	<i>Stenoma decora</i>	cacao fruit & shoot borer
		Psychidae	<i>Mahasena corbetii</i>	bag worm
			<i>Metisa plana</i>	bag worm
		Pyralidae	<i>Ephestia elutella</i>	tobacco moth
	Sphingidae	<i>Erinnyis ello</i>	Sphingid moth	
	Zygaenidae	<i>Artona catoxantha</i>	leaf moth	
	Not found	Not found	<i>Melitomma insulara</i>	
Puccinales	Chaconiaceae	<i>Hemileia coffeicola</i>		
Thysanoptera (thrips)	Thripidae	<i>Caliothrips masculinus</i>		
Arachnids (mites and spiders)	Acarida	Acarapidae	<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	acarine disease mite, bee acariasis, isle of Wight disease mite
		Eriophyidae	<i>Eriophyes guerreronis</i>	Mite
		Phytoptidae	<i>Retracrus elaeis</i>	Erophyid mite
		Tetranychidae	<i>Mononychellus tanajoa</i>	Tanajoa or green cassava mite
			<i>Oligonychus peruvianus</i>	mite

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Nematodes (roundworms)	Tylenchida	Anguinidae	<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	potato rot nematode
		Aphelenchoididae	<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>	white tip
			<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	wood nematode
			Little leaf of coconut syn. <i>Bursaphelenchus cocophilus</i>	red ring nematode
		Heteroderidae	<i>Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus</i>	red ring nematode
			<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	golden nematode
Not found	Not found	Not found	<i>Bathycoella thalassina</i>	
			<i>Ephelia pallida</i>	
			Head droop of coconut	
Bacterial diseases	Acholeplasmatales	Acholeplasmataceae	Phytoplasma	Cape St. Paul wilt phytoplasma
			Phytoplasma	Cape St. Paul wilt (Ghana)
			Candidatus phytoplasma	fatal yellowing
			Phytoplasma	grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma
			Phytoplasma	grassy shoot of sugarcane
			Phytoplasma	kaincope (Togo)
			Phytoplasma	kribi (Cameroons)
Phytoplasma	lethal yellowing			

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Bacterial diseases	Actinomycetales	Microbacteriaceae	<i>Corynebacterium sepedonicum</i>	bacterial ring rot
	Bacillales	Paenibacillaceae	<i>Bacillus larvae</i> syn. <i>Paenibacillus larvae</i>	
	Enterobacteriales	Enterobacteriaceae	<i>Erwina stewartii</i>	bacterial wilt
	Entomoplasmatales	Spiroplasmataceae	Citrus stubborn disease syn. <i>Spiroplasma citri</i>	stubborn disease
			<i>Spiroplasma kunkelii</i>	corn stunt spiroplasma
			<i>Spiroplasma citri</i>	stubborn disease
	Lactobacillales	Streptococcaceae	<i>Streptococcus pluton</i>	European foulbrood
	Lamiales	Orobanchaceae	<i>Striga angustifolia</i>	witch weed
			<i>Striga densiflora</i>	witch weed
			<i>Striga gesnerioides</i>	witch weed
			<i>Striga hermonthica</i>	witch weed
	Mycoplasmatales	Mycoplasmataceae	Mycosplasma-like organism	Cameroon marbling disease
	Not found	Not found	Tanzania wilt mycoplasma	
			Witches' broom mycoplasma	
	Pseudomonadales	Pseudomonadaceae	<i>Pseudomonas glycinea</i>	bacterial blight
<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i>			Moko disease	
<i>Pseudomonas tabaci</i>				

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Bacterial diseases	Rhizobiales	Rhizobiaceae	<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	crown gall
	Rickettsiales	Rickettsiaceae	Rickettsiae	decline disease
	Unassigned	Unassigned	Citrus green	Mycoplasma
	Xanthomonadales	Xanthomonadaceae	Leaf scorch of coconut	
			Pierce's disease	Pierce's disease
			<i>Xanthomonas albilinean</i>	leaf scald
			<i>Xanthomonas ampelina</i>	bacterial blight or necrosis
			<i>Xanthomonas rubilineaus</i>	red stripe
			<i>Xanthomonas rubrisubalicans</i>	mottled stripe
		<i>Xanthomonas vasculorum</i>	gumming disease	
Fungal disease	Agaricales	Marasmiaceae	<i>Marasmiellus cocophilus</i>	lethal bole rot
			<i>Marasmius perniciosus</i>	witch's broom
		Mycenaceae	Bacterial leaf spot of coffee	
			<i>Omphalia flavida</i> syn. <i>Mycena citricolor</i>	American leaf spot
		Tricholomataceae	<i>Monilia roreri</i> syn. <i>Moniliophthora roreri</i>	Monilia pod rot
		Botryosphaerales	Phyllostictaceae	<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	
Fungal disease	Capnodiales	Mycosphaerellaceae	<i>Cercospora elaeidis</i>	freckle	
			<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>	purple blotch	
			<i>Dothistroma pini</i>	needle caste	
			<i>Microcyclus ulei</i>	South American Leaf Blight	
			<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> var. <i>difformis</i>	black sigatoka	
			<i>Scirrhia acicola</i> syn. <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i>	needle blight	
	Ceratobasidiales	Ceratobasidiaceae	<i>Oncobasidium theobromae</i>	vascular streak dieback	
			<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> syn. <i>Pellicularia filamentosa</i>	target leaf spot	
	Chytridiales	Synchtriaceae	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	black wart	
	Exobasidiales	Exobasidiaceae	<i>Exobasidium reticulatum</i>	phloem necrosis virus	
	Helotiales	Helotiaceae	<i>Sclerderiss abietina</i>	needle twig blight	
	Hypocreales	Clavicipitaceae	<i>Claviceps gigantea</i>	ergot	
			Hypocreaceae	<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	Verticillium wilt or pot rot
				Nectriaceae	<i>Fusarium circinatum</i>
		<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>	bakanae disease		
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> var. <i>subglutinans</i>		eye rot of pineapple, flower malformation of mango, fruit rot of pineapple			
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>		Fusarium wilt			
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>elaedis</i>	Fusarium wilt of oil palm				

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Hypocreales	Nectriaceae	<i>Gibberella xyliarioides</i>	Tracheomycosis
			Mango malformation & bunchy top syn. <i>Fusarium mexicanum</i>	
	Microsporida	Nosematidae	<i>Nosema apis</i>	Nosema disease
	Myriangiales	Elsinoaceae	<i>Elsinoe mangifera</i>	mango scab
			<i>Sphaceloma arachidis</i>	scab
			<i>Sphaceloma manihotis</i>	super-elongation disease
			Super elongation disease of cassava	
	Peronosporales	Peronosporaceae	<i>Peronosclerospora philippensis</i>	downy mildew
			<i>Peronospora manshurica</i>	downy mildew
			<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>	blue mould
			<i>Phytophthora heveae</i>	Soccoro wilt
			<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i>	black pod, crown rot or foot rot
			<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	leaf fall & leaf wither
	Pezizales	Rhizinaceae	<i>Phymatotrichum omnivorum</i> syn. <i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivora</i>	root rot
	Phyllachorales	Phyllachoraceae	<i>Catacauma huberi</i>	black crust
		Glomerellaceae	<i>Colletotrichum coffeanum</i> var <i>virulans</i> syn. <i>C. kahawae</i>	coffee berry disease
			<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	blisterspot/Mancha mantecosa
<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>			Anthracnose	
Mancha mantecosa syn. <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>			Central American coffee strains	

Source: Species name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), retrieved 11 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Pleosporales	Leptosphaeriaceae	<i>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</i> syn. <i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i>	mal secco
		Pleosporaceae	<i>Dreschlera maydis</i> syn. <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>	corn leaf blight
	Polyporales	Ganodermataceae	<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>	basal stem and root rot
		Formitopsidaceae	<i>Phaeolus manihotis</i> syn. <i>Pseudophaeolus baudonii</i>	root rot
	Puccinales	Cronartiaceae	<i>Cronartium harkensii</i>	Western globoid stem rust
			<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>	white pine blister rust
	Pythiales	Pythiaceae	<i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i>	Trachysphaera pod rot
	Septobasidiales	Septobasidiaceae	<i>Septobasidium aleuritidis</i>	branch canker
	Unassigned	Unassigned	<i>Oospora pustulans</i> syn. <i>Polyscytalum pustulans</i>	skin spot
Ustilaginales	Ustilaginaceae	<i>Ustilago scitaminea</i>	smut	
Chromista	Peronosporales	Peronosporaceae	<i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>	
			<i>Phytophthora pinifolia</i>	needle disease of <i>Pinus radiata</i>
			<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	
Protista	Trypanosomatida	Trypanosomatidae	Palm fatal yellowing syn. <i>Phytomonas staheli</i>	
			<i>Phytomonas garcae</i>	phloem necrosis or red disease of coffee
			<i>Phytomonas staheli</i>	Marchitez Sorpresiva

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME	
Viral diseases	Entomoplasmatales	Spiroplasmataceae	Spiroplasma	<i>Maize stunt virus</i>	
	Mononegavirales	Rhabdoviridae	Rhabdovirus	<i>Ring spot virus of coffee</i>	
	Not found	Not found			<i>Soyabean dwarf virus</i>
					<i>Streak virus of sugarcane</i>
					<i>Sunblotch virus of avocado</i>
					<i>Sweet potato dwarf virus</i>
					<i>Transitory yellowing of rice</i>
					<i>Water mark virus of cocoa</i>
					<i>Woody gall & scaly bark of mango</i>
					<i>Yellow vein banding virus</i>
					<i>Yellow virus of citrus</i>
	Picornavirales	Secoviridae	Nepovirus	<i>Fan leaf virus</i>	
					<i>Grape nepoviruses (Grapevine fanleaf virus and its strains, Arabis mosaic, Hungarian chrome mosaic virus, Raspberry ringspot virus)</i>
				<i>Leaf-roll virus</i>	
				<i>Rosette viruses</i>	

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME	
Viral diseases	Picornvirales	Secoviridae	Sadwavirus	<i>Satsuma dwarf virus</i>	
			Waikavirus	<i>Rice waika virus</i>	
				<i>Maize chlorotic dwarf virus</i>	
	Reoviridae	Phytoreovirus	Unassigned	<i>Rice dwarf virus</i>	
	Tymovirales	Alphaflexiviridae	Potexvirus		<i>Cassava common mosaic virus</i>
					<i>Cymbidium mosaic virus</i>
					<i>Orchid mosaic virus</i>
					<i>Papaya mosaic virus</i>
		Betaflexiviridae	Vitivirus	<i>Grape 'legno ricco' or stem pitting</i>	
		Tymoviridae	Tymovirus	<i>Cacao yellow mosaic virus</i>	
	Unassigned	Avsunviroidae	Avsunviroid	<i>Avocado sunblotch virus</i>	
		Bromoviridae	Cucumovirus	<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>	
		Caulimoviridae	Badnavirus	<i>Cacao swollen shoot virus complex</i>	
		Closteroviridae	Closterovirus		<i>Grapevine corky bark</i>
					<i>Marginal chlorosis virus</i>
		Geminiviridae	Begomovirus		<i>Cotton leaf curl virus</i>
				<i>Cassava latent virus disease</i>	
	<i>Cassava mosaic virus</i>				

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Unassigned	Geminiviridae	Mastrevirus	<i>Maize streak virus</i>
		Nanoviridae	Babuvirus	<i>Bunchy top virus</i>
		Pospiviroidae	Cocadviroid	<i>Cadang-Cadang</i>
			Hostuviroid	<i>Xyloporosis virus</i>
		Potyviridae	Fijivirus	<i>Fiji disease of sugarcane</i>
			Ipomovirus	<i>Cassava brown streak virus</i>
			Potyvirus	<i>Maize dwarf mosaic virus</i>
				<i>Papaya ring spot virus</i>
				<i>Ring mosaic of sugarcane</i>
				<i>Sugarcane mosaic virus</i>
				<i>Sunflower mosaic virus</i>
				<i>Sweet potato internal cork virus</i>
		Unassigned	Tenuivirus	<i>Maize stripe virus</i>
				<i>Rice Hoja blanca virus</i>
				<i>Rice stripe virus</i>
			Unassigned	<i>Cacao red mottle virus</i>
<i>Cacao vein-clearing virus</i>				
<i>Cameroon marbling disease</i>				
<i>Cassava witch's broom</i>				

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	<i>Coffee blister spot virus</i>
				<i>Sugarcane dwarf agent</i>
				<i>Exocortis virus</i>
				<i>Frog's skin virus</i>
				<i>Impietratura virus</i>
				<i>Malaysian wilt of coconut</i>
				<i>Natuna wilt</i>
				<i>Palm leaf mottle</i>
				<i>Papaya bunchy top virus</i>
				<i>Soccoro wilt of coconut</i>
		<i>Tatipaka/Coconut wilt</i>		
		Virgaviridae	Hordeivirus	<i>Barley stripe mosaic</i>

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PEST TYPE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Weeds	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Baccaris halimifolia</i>	groundsel bush
			<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	skeleton weed
			<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Congress weed
	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed
	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Momosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive plant
	Lamiales	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia indica</i>	forest ghost flower
			<i>Christisonia wightii</i>	
	Poales	Poaceae	<i>Oryza barthii</i>	wild rice
			<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	long stamen rice
			<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice
			<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	mission grass
			<i>Rottboellia exalta</i>	itch grass, kokoma grass
	Saxifragales	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum brasiliense</i> syn. <i>M. aquaticum</i>	parrot feather

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