

WORK PLAN

**FOR THE OFFSHORE
VERIFICATION INSPECTION OF**

CHILEAN TABLE GRAPES

(Version) March 2011

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1. Definitions

AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
BA	Biosecurity Australia
BSG	Biosecurity Services Group
CO2	Carbon dioxide
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Fumigation Lot	Comprises all table grapes in a single methyl bromide fumigation treatment
ICON	AQIS Import Conditions database
Inspection Lot	Comprises all eligible table grapes (identified by pallet numbers) as recorded on the relevant NOI, and presented for AQIS offshore verification inspection
NOI	Notice of Intent to Export
Offshore Verification Inspection (Preclearance)	AQIS quarantine inspections that are conducted off-shore (in the country exporting the table grapes)
Pallet Card	A uniquely numbered tag, label or sticker attached to each pallet of table grapes that identifies the table grapes and facilitates trace-back to source
Participant	Any treatment facility or other entity that is registered by SAG for the purpose of Chilean table grapes exports to Australia
SAG	Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, the NPPO for Chile
SO2	Sulphur dioxide
Top Up	Replacing inspected boxes or bunches with “fresh” boxes or bunches of similar table grapes from the same inspection lot and fumigation lot
Verification	The process (in Australia) of reconciling export certification and product description with respective consignments and labelling requirements

2. Operational Requirements

This document sets out the main operational requirements of the table grape offshore verification inspection program. The Import Risk Analysis for Chilean grapes for export to Australia allows the options for methyl bromide fumigation in Chile or on arrival in Australia. However for the first season of trade grapes must be fumigated with methyl bromide gas prior to being presented for AQIS inspection in Chile due to risk concerns by *Lobesia botrana* (European Grapevine Moth). To ensure effective operation of the program please ensure these requirements are followed.

2.1 Responsibilities

2.1.1 National program management and coordination

SAG is to nominate a contact person to coordinate all operational aspects and where necessary provide liaison with SAG/AQIS management as/if the need arises.

2.1.2 Regional liaison with exporters for scheduling of inspections

SAG is to nominate a designated regional supervisor in each region who will be responsible for scheduling of inspections and liaising with the AQIS officer on day to day operational matters.

2.1.3 Pest free area and non host status quarantine pest

Scientific evidence indicating the absence of pests from areas designated as "Pest Free Area" or where "Non-Host Status" applies in Chile (Attachment 1) has been provided by SAG. SAG must verify maintenance of such status for these pests by routine crop monitoring/surveillance. Biosecurity Australia must be notified immediately of any change in the "Pest Free Area" or "Non-Host" status of any of these pests.

2.2 Nomination and Tracking of Inspection and Fumigation Lots

A Notice of Intent to Export (NOI) will be the primary document that confirms Chilean table grape consignments that have undergone offshore verification inspection by AQIS in accordance with this Work Plan. An example of an NOI is included as Attachment 2 for reference purposes.

The exporter/freight forwarder must complete a NOI prior to any inspection. The NOI will describe the pallets (by pallet number or other method approved by AQIS) that the participant wants included in the inspection lot. To assist AQIS and SAG with the selection of a representative inspection sample, the exporter will provide a summary indicating the volumes that each grower has contributed to the inspection lot.

An "inspection lot" comprises all eligible product covered by an NOI, and may comprise up to a maximum of 100 pallets (in accordance with section 2.8).

A "fumigation lot" comprises all product in a single methyl bromide fumigation treatment.

2.3 Inspection Location

All product inspection sites and packing and/or processing facilities must meet AQIS requirements (refer Attachment 3).

For table grapes, AQIS requires that:

- there is a registration system in place whereby all participants are aware of the Australian quarantine requirements;
- have management/inspection systems in place (which will include documented “standard operating procedures”) to address these requirements;
- provide trace back to grower;
- freight forwarders/agents who undertake assembly of airfreight consignments must be aware of their responsibilities and duties to ensure the integrity of table grapes destined for Australia under this Work Plan is not compromised.
- It is the participant’s responsibility to ensure that their freight forwarder(s)/agent(s)
 - understand their responsibilities and duties and
 - accept, and are responsible for, the quarantine requirements for their consignments.
- SAG must ensure that all participants who perform critical functions (eg fumigations, transport, storage, and load out) meet agreed competencies for these functions.

2.4 Product Identification

All table grapes for export to Australia must be practically free from trash (no live leaf material) and quarantine weed seeds and must meet Australia’s import conditions. Trash refers to soil, splinters, twigs, leaves and other plant material. Table grapes should be packed into perforated transparent, polyvinyl bags or equivalent wrapping that does not impede fumigant penetration, and does not absorb methyl bromide. Extruded Polystyrene (EPS) boxes will not be authorised for this purpose. No unprocessed packing material of plant origin will be allowed. All wood material used in packaging of table grapes must comply with the conditions stipulated in “Cargo containers quarantine aspects and procedures” (AQIS, 1996) and as contained in the AQIS “ICON” database www.aqis.gov.au/cargoqap.

Stacking of boxes on pallets must be done in such a way as to facilitate permeation and diffusion of fumigant through the entire pallet. Where methyl bromide fumigation occurs on-arrival in Australia the pallets may require restacking (under secure conditions) to facilitate fumigation. The pallets should be securely strapped (or re-strapped) after phytosanitary inspection has been carried out following mandatory post-harvest treatments.

Palletised product is to be identified by attaching a uniquely numbered pallet card (refer to section 1 “definitions”) to each pallet or part pallet. Each pallet card will include details of grower registration number and fumigation facility name or number.

Pallet cards must be securely fastened to the pallet in order to withstand handling to the ports of export/import. (Note: If pallet cards are not affixed or cannot be located on arrival in Australia the pallet will not be considered as inspected offshore by AQIS).

Participants are responsible for the printing of pallet cards for their respective companies.

Pallet cards are to clearly show a unique identifying number for the lots inspected to allow trace back to grower.

If a pallet is broken down prior to loading into airfreight or sea freight containers, then the following procedure must be completed:

- Prior to unstrapping, all boxes are to be identified with the pallet number (ie stamp, sticker, bar code etc);
- The pallet card is to remain with the unshipped pallet and must record details of the consignment(s) dispatched;
- The pallet card is to be forwarded when the final balance of the pallet is shipped.

Box identification requirements will only be necessary for consignments consisting of individual boxes and not complete pallets. No consignments with broken down pallets that arrive in Australia with unstamped boxes will be permitted entry unless AQIS is able to ascertain that the product has been inspected by AQIS in Chile.

2.5 Records

Participants are to keep appropriate records to enable trace-back of product from the NOI issued, through the packing facility/cold storage (including pallet identification) to each supplying grower.

2.6 Storage

Packed product and packaging is to be protected from pest recontamination during and after packing, packing facility to cold storage, to depot/consolidation point, to fumigation treatment centre, to offshore verification inspection point, then to shipment point, and includes consignments destined for methyl bromide fumigation in Australia.

Offshore verification inspection lots must be maintained in secured conditions segregated by a minimum of 1 meter from non-inspected table grapes or other fruit. In a cold storage environment a clear space of 10 centimetres in all directions from other product will suffice.

When product that has undergone offshore verification inspection by AQIS is transported from an approved packing facility/cold storage it must be protected from pest recontamination. If product is not transported in a separate truck then an impermeable barrier (eg temporary plywood bulkhead, tarpaulin, shrink wrap, cardboard sheet etc) needs to be inserted between product that has undergone offshore verification inspection and product intended for offshore verification inspection and any other fruit.

Registered participants will be audited by AQIS as required during the season to verify that the following requirements are continuing to be met:

- there is an effective system in operation at each facility to ensure that product that has undergone offshore verification inspection and product intended for offshore verification inspection are kept separate.

- at any time product that has undergone offshore verification inspection is moved, the transport systems used must ensure that the integrity of the inspected products is maintained.
- the filing systems relating to product that has undergone offshore verification inspection as defined by an AQIS signed NOI, is held in storage are accurate and up to date.

2.7 Fumigation

2.7.1 CO₂/SO₂

If black widow spider is detected during the inspection by AQIS, fumigation with SO₂/CO₂ will be required or the consignment will be rejected. If black widow spider is detected, table grapes must be treated with a mixture of 1% SO₂ and 6% CO₂ for 30 minutes, using forced air. If black widow spider is detected during pre export inspection or after arrival in Australia (providing the consignment can be traced to Chile), the reason for the infestation will be investigated by SAG and AQIS. Depending on the outcome of the investigation mandatory fumigation with SO₂/CO₂ might be required for all subsequently exported table grapes from that vineyard, packing facility, or from all of Chile. This issue will be subject to evaluation of the pathway. Upon detection of black widow spider, action will be taken regardless of the pathway analysis.

2.7.2 Methyl bromide

The following mandatory treatment may be undertaken either preshipment in Chile or on arrival in Australia. Treatment will only be permitted in Australia if no quarantine pests are detected during the AQIS preclearance inspection. However for the first season of trade grapes must be fumigated with methyl bromide gas prior to being presented for AQIS inspection in Chile due to risk concerns by *Lobesia botrana* (European Grapevine Moth). This option may be reviewed in the following seasons.

Table grapes exported under this Work Plan must be fumigated with methyl bromide for a duration of 2 hours according to the specifications below;

- 32g/m³ at a grape pulp temperature of 21°C (70° F) or greater
- 40g/m³ at a grape pulp temperature of 15.5°C (60° F) or greater but less than 21°C (70° F)
- 48g/m³ at a grape pulp temperature of 10°C (50°F) or greater but less than 15.5°C (60°F)

Product is not to be fumigated if the grape pulp temperature is below 10°C (50°F). The loading ratio must not exceed 80% of the chamber volume.

- a) The respective quarantine services in both Australia and Chile will follow their normal standard operating procedures to certify treatment facilities and measure gas concentrations in methyl bromide treatments.
- b) Establishments that will be undertaking pre-shipment table grape fumigation under this offshore verification inspection program for Australia will be registered by SAG for this purpose. Establishments that will be undertaking on-arrival fumigation must comply with the AQIS standard for methyl bromide fumigation.

- c) Establishments will undergo fumigation testing to ensure that the chambers can deliver and maintain methyl bromide fumigation in accordance with the applicable SAG or AQIS standards.
- d) Records of chamber testing in Chile will be made available to the AQIS pre-clearance officer if required.
- e) Fumigation establishments will ensure that they have systems in place that will assure that treated and untreated product is identified and segregated at all times whilst on the premises.
- f) Fumigation establishments will ensure that there are records that identify each fumigation lot and include details with the actual fumigation records for each lot treated.
- g) Ten pallets selected at random from the fumigation lot will have a sample box withdrawn for the purposes of measuring product temperature.
- h) Where product has been subject to cold storage (in an environment of less than 15.5°C (60° F), at least two sample boxes will be drawn from the second or third layer (from the bottom of the pallet) and the bunch of grapes will be selected from the centre of those boxes.
 - The temperature of the grapes from each sample will be measured and recorded.
 - The lowest temperature recorded from the ten samples in the fumigation lot will be the temperature that will be used to calculate the methyl bromide dosage rate.
- i) All data pertaining to the fumigation treatment will be recorded. The number and identification of pallets to be treated, the time and date of the treatment, the temperature data from each pallet as tested above, the lowest temperature recorded, the methyl bromide dose rate as calculated and reference to the chamber capacity and the volume of product treated.
- j) Once a chamber has demonstrated its ability to hold gas (in accordance with the relevant standard of the country undertaking the treatment), commercial treatment can proceed. For new treatment facilities, an initial gas concentration reading will be required for the first commercial treatment.
- k) Each methyl bromide fumigation treatment will be certified by SAG and a copy of the fumigation document provided to the AQIS officer for reference at the time of offshore verification inspection.
- l) An AQIS inspector may monitor fumigation treatments.

2.8 AQIS Inspection

AQIS inspections may comprise table grapes from multiple fumigation lots, up to a maximum of 100 pallets. Co-joined fumigation lots must be from the same treatment facility. Participants are to remove pallets or boxes (as required for the inspection sample) from cold storage as agreed between AQIS and SAG. This will be on a random basis so all pallets in the inspection lot must be in the one place and accessible at the time of inspection.

Inspection lots that are inspected at the packing facility, or which are dispatched in full to a separate inspection facility will be sampled and inspected at the inspection point (ie no remote sampling will be required).

2.8.1 Remote sampling

AQIS offshore verification inspections may be conducted at any facility that is approved by SAG for this purpose and which meets the AQIS requirements for inspection locations (see attachment 3). However, AQIS and SAG agree that the number of inspection locations should be kept to a minimum to promote efficient utilisation of AQIS and SAG inspection resources. In order to achieve this, inspections will be centralised (as far as is practical).

In order to maintain product security and integrity whilst inspection lots are pending the outcome of offshore verification inspection, it is permitted to hold the lot at the packing facility and only forward the inspection sample to the centralised inspection location. The following remote sampling requirements will apply:

2.8.1.1 Selection of sample boxes

- a) Each inspection lot must be fully described on an NOI. The NOI will include all pallet numbers in the inspection lot.
- b) A copy of the NOI (facsimile or scanned copy) is to be presented to the AQIS officer at his arrival to the facility. However, a notice indicating date and time of inspection needs will be forwarded in advance to facilitate programing.
- c) The AQIS officer (either separately or in conjunction with SAG) will review the NOI and nominate which pallet/s and which box/s from each nominated pallet will comprise the inspection sample.
 - Sample boxes will be identified by row and position on the pallet.
 - SAG will provide a "Certificate of Pre-sampling", namely "packing list" containing the data of the lot presented for inspection
- d) Sufficient boxes will be nominated to facilitate the 600 bunch inspection. Several additional sample cartons should be selected to ensure sufficient grape bunches are available for inspection.
- e) Pallets from which the inspection sample boxes are taken must be identified, and the inspection sample boxes must be similarly identified to allow trace-back to the relevant pallet.
 - Identification will be by reference to the pallet card number.
- f) Sample boxes must only be removed from pallets under the direct supervision of a SAG officer (or AQIS officer if present).
- g) The AQIS officer may undertake to be present during the selection of the inspection sample boxes.

2.8.1.2 Dispatch of sample boxes

- a) Inspection sample boxes must be consolidated/palletized and secured prior to transportation to the inspection facility. Sample boxes may be transported with or without lids (where applicable), however any exposed layers or surfaces must be covered with an insect proof barrier such as shrink-wrap plastic, tarpaulin, cardboard, plywood or grill.
 - If the participant decides to reincorporate the sample boxes back into the lot after inspection, then the respective box lids must be forwarded with the

sample boxes so they can be used for closing the sample boxes immediately following inspection.

- b) Sample pallets must be secured by strapping and be sealed immediately by SAG. This must occur regardless of whether the sample pallet is to be dispatched immediately or safeguarded at the packing facility for dispatch at a later date.
- c) Sample pallets from different inspection lots may be sent to the inspection facility in the same vehicle, provided the segregation and security requirements are met.

2.8.1.3 Sample boxes returned to inspection lot

- a) Inspected sample boxes may either be withdrawn from export to Australia, or returned to the inspection lot from which they were drawn. If returned to the lot they must be secured and transported in similar manner to that used to transport them to the inspection facility.
- b) Immediately upon return to the inspection lot the sample boxes must be returned to their respective pallets and the pallets re-strapped or prepared for shipment.

2.8.2 Inspection

The AQIS officer will undertake offshore verification inspection of lots per NOI submitted by participants.

Sufficient boxes will be selected at random from the nominated inspection lot to ensure a 600 bunch inspection can be completed. If the inspection lots are less than 1000 boxes a 450 bunch inspection regime will be applied. The number of boxes inspected to obtain the 600 or 450 bunches will be recorded.

All product will be removed from each selected box and the empty box examined for debris and/or leaf material and live pest.

If during the lot inspection a detection of a live quarantine pest (see Attachment 4) occurs, (indicating a fumigation failure), the inspection will cease at that point and the consignment will be rejected.

However, the full 600 bunches selected for inspection must be completed if either quarantine weed seeds or black widow spider is detected to ensure no other system failure has occurred with that pathway even though the inspection lot must also be rejected.

Inspection lots must be free from seeds of specified weed species and genera that are of quarantine concern to Australia.

Each bunch will be individually inspected, and as necessary, a limited number of tight bunches may be broken open.

The inspected boxes will be practically free of trash (soil, splinters, twigs, leaves and other plant material) and if not the inspection lot will be rejected for export to Australia. There is a nil tolerance for fresh leaf material.

If live stages of quarantine pests are detected during the inspection, the inspection lot will be rejected. The participant may elect to have the lot retreated (if that is possible) and reinspected, or withdrawn from export to Australia.

Participants are to reassemble pallets immediately after completion of offshore verification inspection. When reassembling pallets, the inspected boxes may be returned to the pallet or replaced with other "top up" boxes, provided the top up boxes are sourced from the same methyl bromide fumigation lot (if undertaken in Chile) – and where possible

comprising fruit from the same grower.

AQIS reserves the right to direct SAG to suspend a fumigation facility should live quarantine pests, including non-host status pests be detected during inspections. The suspended facility may be reinstated pending favourable results of an investigation conducted to the satisfaction of AQIS.

If product from any one grower and/or facility continually fails inspection, AQIS reserves the right to conduct an audit of the table grape systems that are in place. The program will only continue once AQIS/BA is satisfied appropriate corrective action has been taken.

If the inspection lot passes inspection the AQIS officer will sign and stamp the NOI. The original is to be retained by the AQIS officer, and copies provided to SAG and the participant. Other copies specific to each consignment must be marked to identify which pallets from the original inspection lot are included in a consignment (ie tick, asterisk, or underline etc. Text highlighter is not recommended – it is difficult to photocopy or fax). Such copies will be attached to the appropriate Phytosanitary certificate accompanying each specific consignment. Participants may use copies of the NOI as inventory worksheets.

Inspection lots that fail AQIS inspection must be clearly identified with a label indicating that the lot is rejected for export to Australia.

Rejected product must be physically separated in store from other table grapes, which are either awaiting AQIS inspection or have passed AQIS inspection.

Separation distance must be a minimum of 1 meter in all directions from other products under ambient temperature storage conditions, or a minimum of 10 centimetres in all directions in a cold storage environment.

2.9 Product Verification

In Australia, verification of consignment details will be aided if pallet cards are visible without having to break down the consignment. Where pallet card numbers are stamped on each individual box, these should be loaded so that identification numbers are placed towards the door of the containers (air and sea freight).

AQIS will verify phytosanitary documentation with physical container numbers and seal numbers on-arrival in Australia and will not normally require any other supervision inspection. Should documentation not align with physical data the consignment will be held until AQIS/SAG can resolve the issue.

2.10 Phytosanitary Certification

A Phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment. The Phytosanitary certificate must include the following information:

Additional Declarations:

- A declaration stating “the grapes in this consignment have been produced in Chile in accordance with the conditions governing the entry of fresh table grapes from Chile to Australia”.
- A declaration stating “AQIS offshore verification inspection undertaken in Chile in accordance with the Work Plan for the pre-clearance of table grapes to Australia”.

- In cases where the methyl bromide fumigation is to occur on arrival in Australia, the following declaration must be stated. "Subject to methyl bromide fumigation in Australia".

Distinguishing marks:

- This section will include the container numbers or aircraft flight number (where known) and seal numbers for sea freight shipments.

Treatments:

- Where methyl bromide fumigation is undertaken in Chile prior to shipment, the following declaration will be included in the treatment section:
"Fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with the Work Plan."

Other information:

- Have attached (stapled) a photocopy of the relevant NOI's with the pallet card numbers for product that has undergone offshore verification inspection included in that consignment clearly marked.
- If only part of the inspection lot covered by a NOI is to be shipped, reconciliation on arrival in Australia will be helped if the relevant pallet card numbers are highlighted on the copy of the NOI accompanying the phytosanitary certificate.

2.11 Non Compliance

Failure to meet the above requirements will result in product losing its status as produce that has undergone offshore verification inspection.

Depending on the nature of the non-compliance the grower, packing facility/cold storage facility, and/or exporter may be suspended from the program.

2.12 Program Review

The Work Plan for the offshore verification inspection of Chilean table grapes to Australia shall be reviewed after each export season and will be subject to consideration by the National Manager of Plant Programs.

Notwithstanding the annual review of the Work Plan, if during the season there is a need to make adjustments to the conditions or procedures outlined in the Work Plan these may be made by agreement between SAG and AQIS.

ATTACHMENT 1

Pests absent from areas designated as “Pest Free Area” (PFA) or for which “Non-Host Status” (NHS) applies.

Pest	Common name	Official control program in Chile	Presence in Chile	Presence in Australia
Insects				
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Medfly	Pest Free Area	No	Yes (official control)

REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSHORE VERIFICATION INSPECTION LOCATIONS

All locations where AQIS inspections occur must be registered by SAG for this purpose and meet the following AQIS requirements:

Inspection Facility

- Capacity to segregate product following inspection.
- Capacity to load/unload product under cover with reasonable quarantine security.

Inspection Area

- A suitable work area which is kept clean and free of other material or equipment.
- A workbench of minimum 2 meters by 1.2 meters, which is preferably white laminate.
- Lighting directly over the inspection table of minimum 600 lux. (Two fluorescent tubes placed approximately 1 meter above the inspection table should obtain this measure of light).
- Access to an electric outlet.
- Clear of main traffic areas and other operations.
- Located in a designated non-smoking area.

Other Equipment

- Access to a photocopier within the Operators facility.
- Equipment for the re-strapping of pallets (depending on how product is to be shipped).
- Magnification equipment with appropriate magnifications
- other equipment necessary for the collection/detection of quarantine pests.

Management

- Responsible directly to the SAG regional offshore verification inspection program supervisor on offshore verification inspection arrangements.
- Responsible for the organization of inspection lots and/or inspection sample boxes delivered under the remote sampling system.
- Responsible for ensuring adequate staff resources are available to assist the AQIS inspectors, particularly with the handling of inspection samples and re-strapping of pallets.
- Preparation of inspection documentation and inventory records as appropriate.

Product Security

- After offshore verification inspections, product must be segregated from product, yet to undergo AQIS inspection. If product is held in a cold room at the inspection facility a 10 centimetre clear space or physical barrier is required. For product stored in ambient temperatures 1 meter clear space or physical barrier is required.

ATTACHMENT 4

Pests of Quarantine Significance to Australia Associated with Chilean Table Grapes

Quarantine Pest	Common Name
ACARI	Mites
<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Chilean False Red Mite
ARANEAE	Spiders
<i>Latrodectus mactans</i>	Black Widow Spider
COLEOPTERA	Weevils
<i>Geniocretnus chiliensis</i>	Tuberous Pine Weevil
<i>Naupactus xanthographus</i>	Fruit Tree Weevil
DIPTERA	Flies
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean Fruit Fly **
HEMIPTERA	Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Psyllids, Sharpshooters, Scales
<i>Icerya palmeri</i>	Margarodes Scale
<i>Parthenolecanium corni</i>	European Fruit Lecanium*
<i>Psuedococcus calceolariae</i>	Citrophilus Mealybug*
<i>Psuedococcus maritimus</i>	Grape Mealybug
LEPIDOPTERA	Leafrollers, Moths and Butterflies
<i>Accuminulia buscki</i>	Tortricid Leafroller
<i>Accuminulia longiphallus</i>	Tortricid Leafroller
<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	European Grape Vine Moth
<i>Chileulia stalactitis</i>	Grape Berry Moth
<i>Proeulia auraria</i>	Chilean Fruit Tree Leafroller
<i>Proeulia chrysopteris</i>	Fruit Leafroller
<i>Proeulia triquetra</i>	Grape Leafroller
THYSANOPTERA	Thrips
<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i>	Grape Thrips
<i>Frankliniella australis</i>	Chilean Flower Thrips
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	Western Flower Thrips

* Western Australia Only

** Not present in Chile as verified by the Chilean Fruit Fly Program

Weeds of Quarantine Significance to Australia Associated with Chilean Table Grapes

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding Thistle
<i>Cuscuta suaveolens</i>	Fringed Dodder
<i>Eragrostis virescens</i>	Mexican Lovegrass
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex longifolius</i>	Long Leaved Dock
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Corn Sowthistle
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusa Head*

* Western Australia Only