

## Oregon Grape Pest & Disease Quarantine

The Grape Pest & Disease Quarantine (OAR 603-052-0051) establishes a quarantine for all areas of the US and Oregon where harmful grape pests and plant diseases are found. This quarantine ensures that only healthy grapevine material is brought into Oregon and protects the vineyards and grapevine nurseries in the state.

The quarantine rule was drafted in collaboration with input from industry, researchers, regulators, and other relevant stakeholders. It is an important tool to ensure the availability of high quality grapevine planting stock. A multi-year project funded by the USDA Plant Protection Action Section 7721 brought together interested parties from Oregon, Washington, and Idaho to harmonize the grapevine quarantines in the Pacific Northwest. More information is available at <a href="https://www.oda.direct/GrapeQuarantine">www.oda.direct/GrapeQuarantine</a>.

# Harmful Grapevine Pathogens & Insect Pests

- Grapevine fanleaf virus
- Grapevine leaf roll-associated viruses
- Grapevine virus A
- Grapevine virus B
- Grapevine redblotch virus
- Pierce's Disease (Xylella fastidiosa)
- Xiphinema index
- Grapevine phylloxera (Daktulosphaira vitifoliae)
- Vine mealybug (*Planococcus ficus*)
- European grapevine moth (Lobesia botrana)

## **Regulated Commodities**

- All Vitis spp. plants, cuttings, rootstocks, and any other planting materials
- Seeds intended for planting
- Fruit, including wine grapes

### **Areas Covered**

- Any area where quarantine pathogens or pests are known to occur is regulated.
- This may include any state (including Oregon), districts, or territories of the US.

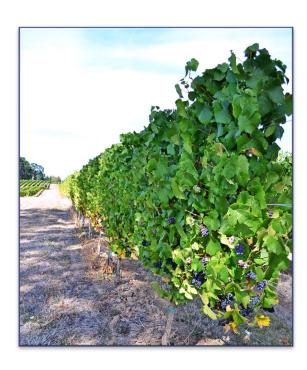
## **Requirements for Importing Fruit**

Wine grapes must originate from a county or vineyard known to be free of vine mealybug. Wine grapes from a vineyard infested with vine mealybug must be handharvested and shipped in a covered container.

Table grapes must be commercially packed in compliance with USDA recommendations for protecting perishable food products shipped interstate by truck. Grapes shipped under these conditions do not require a phytosanitary certificate.

## Requirements for Importing Seed

Vitis spp. seed shall originate from mother plants tested and found free of nepoviruses or shall originate from mother plants grown in an area known to be free of nepoviruses.



## Requirements for Importing Grapevine Plants into Oregon

#### **General Requirements**

- Phytosanitary Certificates are required for all shipments of Vitis spp. into Oregon and must certify the following:
  - Freedom from field soil and/or rooted plants are in sterile soil-less media.
  - Field-grown bare-root plants or cuttings from field grown plants were hot water treated or fumigated as described in OAR 603-052-0051 (5)(a)(A).
  - All plant material intended for propagation (not including seeds) must be treated with an insecticide approved for vine mealybug (5)(b).
  - Xylella fastidiosa (Xf): plants originate from an area that has been officially surveyed and found free of Xf OR representative samples of the shipment have been tested and found free of Xf.
- Notification Rules the following information must be provided to the department within two days of arrival of any Vitis spp. shipment via email to <u>Quarantine@oda.oregon.gov</u> or FAX to 503.986.4564 or mail c/o Nursery Program, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532.
  - Quantity and type of material in shipment
- Consignee's name and address
- Shipper's name and address
- Delivery Date (can be approximate)
- Applicable documentation ie., phytosanitary certificates, testing or treatment reports, etc.

#### Xylella fastidiosa Sampling & Testing Requirements

- Applies to Vitis spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation except seed.
- Sampling: Official samples collected at 95% confidence level and 1% infection rate based on ISPM 31.
  - Dormant plants: xylem tissue from mature branches, collected 60 days prior to leaf drop during the previous growing season OR newly emerged leaves less than 10 days from bud break.
  - Non-dormant (actively growing): petiole/mid-rib tissue, 3-5 leaves per plant, collected within 60 days of shipment. Symptomatic tissue must be tested if present.
- Testing: ELISA (Agdia, Inc.) or PCR (Harper et al., 2013) or other method approved by the department.
  - Samples from up to 10 individual plants may be pooled per test.
- Material from X. fastidiosa-free areas (as determined by official survey) is exempt from testing.

#### Vine Mealybug (Planococcus ficus) Requirements

• Vitis spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation (not including seed) must be treated with an insecticide labeled for use against vine mealybug at the prescribed rate.

#### Certification Program Origin Requirement - Effective January 1, 2023

- All *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation (except seeds) entering Oregon must originate from a certification approved by the department.
- Approved certification programs: California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Washington Grape Planting Stock Certification Program
- The certification program must, at a minimum, include inspection and testing for the following pathogens:
  - Grapevine fanleaf virus, Grapevine leaf roll-associated viruses, Grapevine virus A, Grapevine virus B, Grapevine red blotch virus, Xiphinema index, and Xylella fastidiosa

