Overview of NAPPO RSPM 35

Guidelines for the Movement of Propagative Plant Material of Stone fruit, Pome fruit, and Grapevine into a NAPPO Member Country

Purpose: Movement of propagative material (i.e., plants or plant parts for planting or multiplication) is a high-risk pathway for spreading agricultural pests. The risk is further amplified by the rapid development of novel plant varieties and the increasing volume of trade in propagative material. The purpose of RSPM 35 is to provide guidelines for reducing the pest risk associated with the movement of propagative material (PM) of **s**tone and **p**ome **f**ruit **t**rees and **g**rapevine (SPFTG) into and within the NAPPO region.

Contents: RSPM 35 is concerned primarily with risk-reducing measures for organisms (bacteria, phytoplasmas, viruses and virus-like agents) that may not be easily detected by traditional methods such as visual inspection, and that may be transmitted by infected SPFTG PM. Key risk-reducing measures considered in RSPM 35 are: 1) the use of systems approaches (employing multiple risk-reduction measures); and (2) the development and approval of official certification programs in countries of origin to ensure the production and export of pest-free PM. RSPM 35 outlines the essential elements of an official certification program for SPFTG PM and describes other risk-reducing measures such as post-entry quarantine. Annexes 1 and 2 include lists of SPFTG pests and pest status in each NAPPO member country.

Summary of RSPM 35: ***Section 1*** addresses measures to prevent entry, establishment and spread of SPFTG pests. Selection of measures depends on the end use of the PM and whether it originates from an approved official certification program. PM (grafted plants, rooted plants, cuttings, budwood, tissue culture and seeds) originating from an approved official certification program may be imported into NAPPO member countries. Small quantities of PM that do **not** originate from an approved official certification program, are subject to quarantine, testing and treatment in a post-entry quarantine facility or may be planted on an importer's premises, tested, and treated prior to release. Small quantities of PM imported for research purposes are maintained under quarantine conditions, inspected, and tested or treated before or after entry, and disposed of as indicated by each National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) in the NAPPO region. PM material originating from pest-free areas, places of production, or production sites may require further evaluation or post-entry quarantine to determine the status of viruses, viroids, and bacteria.

Section 2 describes the essential elements required for development and approval of official SPFTG certification programs. Elements include, among others, program administration, diagnostics, agricultural management practices, inspection and diagnostics, documentation, quality assurance, non-compliance, and corrective measures. Criteria for subjecting SPFTG to post-entry quarantine, and the development of bilateral workplans are also part of RSPM 35.

Tables 1-5 of Annex 1 include virus pests, fungal pathogens, bacterial pathogens, nematode and arthropod pests of stone and pome fruit trees. ***Tables 1-5 of Annex 2*** include virus pests, fungal pathogens, bacterial pathogens, nematode and arthropods pests of grapevine. Tables in both Annexes list the pests, main hosts, presence or absence in Canada, the USA, and Mexico, and references consulted.

Please read RSPM 35 for a more complete description of the guidelines for movement of SPFTG PM into and within NAPPO member countries.

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