

Plant Diseases (Phylloxera) Prohibition 2011 (No 1)

Disallowable Instrument DI2011—15

made under the

Plant Diseases Act 2002, section 8 (Prohibition of introduction etc of plants, insects, diseases and pests)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the Plant Diseases (Phylloxera) Prohibition 2011 (No 1).

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after notification.

3 Prohibitions relating to phylloxera risk items from a phylloxera infested zone

- (1) This section applies to a phylloxera risk item that has come from, or moved through, a phylloxera infested zone.
- (2) The introduction into, or transport within or through, the ACT of a phylloxera risk item is prohibited if:
 - a) the item is listed as a prohibited item in schedule 1, section 1.1; or
 - b) if a condition of movement in schedule 1, sections 1.2 to 1.9 applies to the item – the condition has not been complied with.

4 Prohibitions relating to phylloxera risk items from a phylloxera risk zone

- (1) This section applies to a phylloxera risk item that has come from, or moved through, a phylloxera risk zone, other than an item that has also come from or moved through a phylloxera infested zone.

Note If a phylloxera risk item has moved through several phylloxera management zones the conditions that apply to the highest risk zone apply. The prohibition conditions that apply to a phylloxera risk item that has moved through both a PRZ and a PIZ are set out in section 3.
- (2) The introduction into, or transport within or through, the ACT of a phylloxera risk item is prohibited if:
 - a) the item is listed as a prohibited item in schedule 2; or

- b) where schedule 2 sets out conditions of movement for the item, those conditions are not complied with.

5 Prohibitions relating to phylloxera risk items from a phylloxera exclusion zone

- (1) This section applies to a phylloxera risk item that has only come from, or only moved through, a phylloxera exclusion zone.

Note If a phylloxera risk item has moved through several phylloxera management zones the conditions that apply to the highest risk zone apply. The prohibition conditions that apply to a phylloxera risk item that has moved through both a PRZ and other risk zones are set out in section 3. The prohibition conditions that apply to a risk item that has moved through both a PIZ and a PEZ are set out in section 4.

- (2) The introduction into, or transport within or through, the ACT of a phylloxera risk item is prohibited if:
 - a) the item is listed as a prohibited item in schedule 3; or
 - b) where schedule 3 sets out conditions of movement for the item, those conditions are not complied with.

Note The whole of the ACT is a phylloxera exclusion zone – see the map in schedule 5.

6 Permits for prohibited items

- (1) The chief executive may permit the movement of a prohibited item subject to conditions.
- (2) A permit must be in writing.
- (3) The chief executive must consider the National Phylloxera Management Protocol developed by the NVHSC.
- (4) The chief executive must not permit the movement of a prohibited item if the chief executive considers that the proposed movement will jeopardise the Territory's status as a phylloxera exclusion zone.
- (5) The movement of the prohibited item other than in accordance with the conditions imposed by the chief executive is prohibited.

Note: It is the responsibility of the person proposing to move prohibited items to identify where the boundaries of the various zones lie at the point in time the movement is proposed to take place.

- (6) For this section—

prohibited item means:

- (a) for a prohibited item being moved from or through a PIZ—a prohibited item under schedule 1;
- (b) for a prohibited item being moved from or through a PRZ—a prohibited item under schedule 2; and
- (c) for a prohibited item being moved from or through a PEZ—a prohibited item under schedule 3.

Note: If a phylloxera risk item has moved through several phylloxera management zones the conditions that apply to the highest risk zone generally apply—see sections 3, 4 and 5.

movement means the introduction into, or transport within or through, the ACT.

7 AS 4454 and Legislation Act, s 47

The Legislation Act, section 47(5) does not apply to AS 4454 in this instrument.

Note: AS 4454 means Australian Standard 4454 (2003) Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches as published on 18 September 2003.

8 Revocation

Disallowable instrument DI2010-265, *Plant Diseases (Phylloxera) Prohibition 2010 (No 1)*, is revoked.

9 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 4 provides definitions for this instrument.

Jon Stanhope MLA
Minister for Territory and Municipal Services

21 January 2011

Schedule 1 – Conditions of movement for phylloxera risk items from a phylloxera infested zone – instrument, section 3

1.1 Prohibited items from a PIZ

The following items are prohibited items for the purposes of section 3—

- (a) phylloxera insects, including their eggs and nymphs;
- (b) grape vine cuttings;
- (c) grape vine rootlings;
- (d) potted vines;
- (e) whole wine grapes;
- (e) grape must;
- (f) unfiltered juice;
- (g) pre-fermentation marc;
- (h) vineyard soil.

Items from a PIZ which can enter the ACT, subject to conditions

1.2 Items travelling through a PIZ from another phylloxera management zone on a direct journey

- (1) If a phylloxera risk item referred to in sections 1.3 to 1.9 has originated in a PRZ and has travelled through a PIZ only on a direct journey then the conditions applicable to that item in schedule 2 apply to that item, instead of the conditions in this schedule.
- (2) If a phylloxera risk item referred to in sections 1.3 to 1.9 has originated in a PEZ and has travelled through a PIZ only on a direct journey then the conditions applicable to that item in schedule 3 apply to that item, instead of the conditions in this schedule.

1.3 Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* from a PIZ

Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* must be accompanied by—

- (a) a permit issued by the chief executive; and
- (b) a plant health certificate which certifies that all conditions in the permit have been met.

1.4 Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples, from a PIZ

Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples must be accompanied by—

- (a) a permit issued by the chief executive; and

- (b) a plant health certificate which certifies that all conditions in the permit have been met.

1.5 Filtered, clarified or cold settled juice of the genus *Vitis* from a PIZ

- (1) Filtered, clarified or cold settled juice of the genus *Vitis* (*juice*) must be accompanied by a plant health certificate which specifies its origin.
- (2) A copy of the plant health certificate required by section 1.5 (1) must be sent to the Manager Biosecurity and received by that officer before the juice can enter the Territory.

1.6 Post-fermentation marc of the genus *Vitis* from a PIZ

- (1) Post-fermentation marc of the genus *Vitis* (*marc*)—
 - (a) in the case of red marc—must have undergone a fermentation process of at least four days; or
 - (b) in the case of white marc, or red marc which does not meet the requirement of 1.6 (1) (a)—
 - (i) must have been composted for at least 3 months;
 - (ii) must have been composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
 - (iii) must have been pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003).
- (2) The marc must be packed into a sealed container.
- (3) The container and the transport vehicle transporting the marc must be completely clean of soil and organic matter.
- (4) The marc must be accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate which—
 - (a) certifies that the applicable conditions in sections 1.6 (1) to (3) have been met; and
 - (b) specifies the origin of the marc.
- (5) A copy of the relevant certificate required by section 1.6 (4) must be sent to the Manager Biosecurity and received by that officer before the marc can enter the Territory.

1.7 Table grapes of the genus *Vitis* from a PIZ

- (1) Table grapes of the genus *Vitis* —
 - (a) must be packed for sale as table grapes;
 - (b) must be packed with a registered product containing a minimum 970 g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite at the rate specified on the label; and
 - (c) must be free of soil and leaf material.

- (2) The table grapes must be accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate which—
 - (a) certifies that the conditions in section 1.7 (1) have been met; and
 - (b) specifies the origin of the table grapes.

1.8 Used vineyard machinery or equipment from a PIZ

- (1) Used vineyard machinery or equipment must be thoroughly cleaned with steam or high-pressure hot water to remove all soil and plant debris.
- (2) The machinery or equipment must be sterilised using one of the following methods—
 - (a) steam—
 - (i) the steam applied must be above 100°C;
 - (ii) the steam must contact all surfaces; and
 - (iii) all surfaces must be left dry, not wet with condensate.
 - (b) hot water—
 - (i) the machinery or equipment must be totally immersed in water heated to a minimum of 70°C, and
 - (ii) the machinery or equipment must remain immersed for at least 2 minutes after the equipment has reached 70°C.
 - (c) dry heat—
 - (i) the surface temperature of the equipment must be measured to ascertain when the required temperature is reached, and
 - (ii) the heat in the room, shed or container must be held constant so that the required temperature of the equipment is maintained for a minimum of:
 - (A) one and one quarter (1¼) hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 45°C, or
 - (B) two (2) hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 40°C.
- (3) Dry heat treatment described in section 1.8 (2) (c) must be used for mechanical harvesters.
- (4) The machinery or equipment must be accompanied by a permit issued by the chief executive and a plant health certificate which certifies that all conditions in the permit have been met.
- (5) A copy of the certificate required by section 1.8 (4) must be sent to the Manager Biosecurity and received by that officer before the machinery or equipment can enter the Territory.

1.9 Garden organics from a PIZ

- (1) Garden organics—
 - (a) must be composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
 - (b) must be pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003).
- (2) The garden organics must be packed into a sealed container.
- (3) The container and the transport vehicle transporting the garden organics must be completely clean of soil and organic matter.
- (4) The garden organics must be accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate which—
 - (a) certifies that the applicable conditions in sections 1.9 (1) to (3) have been met; and
 - (b) specifies the origin of the garden organics.

Schedule 2 – Conditions of movement for phylloxera risk items from a phylloxera risk zone – instrument, section 4

2.1 Prohibited items from a PRZ

The following items are prohibited items for the purposes of section 4—

- (a) phylloxera insects, including their eggs and nymphs;
- (b) potted grape vines;
- (c) vineyard soil.

Items from a PRZ which can enter the ACT, subject to conditions

2.2 Items travelling through a PRZ from a PEZ on a direct journey

If a phylloxera risk item referred to in sections 2.3 to 2.11 has originated in a PEZ and has travelled through a PRZ only on a direct journey then the conditions applicable to that item in schedule 3 apply to that item, instead of the conditions in this schedule.

2.3 Cuttings or Rootlings of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

- (1) Rootlings of the genus *Vitis* must be grown from cuttings sourced in a PEZ.
- (2) Cuttings and rootlings must be washed free of soil.
- (3) Cuttings and rootlings must be treated by:
 - (a) fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of at least 18°C; or
 - (b) complete submersion in a hot water dip for either—
 - (i) 30 minutes at a temperature of $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, or
 - (ii) 5 minutes at a temperature of $54 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.
- (4) Cuttings and rootlings must be accompanied by a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate which certifies that the applicable conditions in sections 2.3 (1) to (3) have been met.

2.4 Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* must be accompanied by—

- (a) A permit issued by the chief executive; and
- (b) A plant health certificate which certifies that all conditions in the permit have been met.

2.5 Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples, from a PRZ

Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples, are allowed entry only if the diagnostic samples are accompanied by a permit issued by the chief executive and a plant health certificate certifying that all conditions in that permit have been met.

2.6 Whole Wine grapes of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

Whole wine grapes are allowed entry only if:

- (a) The whole wine grapes are sourced from a vineyard that has been issued with a plant health certificate certifying that:
 - (i) the vineyard's ground has been surveyed in accordance with the National Phylloxera Management Protocol within the current season; and
 - (ii) there is no reason to suspect the presence of phylloxera on the vineyard; and
- (b) The whole wine grapes are packed in bins which have been cleaned free of all soil and plant material before delivery and are securely covered after packing; and
- (c) The bins are loaded onto or into a transport vehicle on a hard surface, not within the vineyard; and
- (d) The transport vehicle has been cleaned free of all soil and organic matter; and
- (e) The whole wine grapes is accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that conditions 2.6 (a) to (d) have been met and specifying the origin of the whole wine grapes.

2.7 Must (red, rose or white) or unfiltered juice of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

Must (red, rose or white) or unfiltered juice is allowed entry only if:

- (a) The whole wine grapes used are sourced from a vineyard that has been issued with a plant health certificate certifying that:
 - (i) the vineyard's ground has been surveyed in accordance with the National Phylloxera Management Protocol within the current season; and
 - (b) there is no reason to suspect the presence of phylloxera on the vineyard; and
- (b) In the case of whole must, grapes have been de-stemmed and crushed; or
- (c) In the case of unfiltered juice, grapes have been crushed with or without de-stemming; and
- (d) The tanker, in which the must or unfiltered juice is to be consigned, has been:

- (i) cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
 - (ii) sealed to prevent leakage or spillage; and
- (e) The must or unfiltered juice is accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that the applicable conditions in sections 2.6 (a) to (d) have been met and specifying the origin of the must or unfiltered juice.

2.8 Filtered, clarified or cold settled juice of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

Filtered, clarified or cold settled juice is allowed entry only if the filtered, clarified or cold settled juice is accompanied by a plant health certificate specifying the origin of the filtered, clarified or cold settled juice.

2.9 Table grapes of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

Table grapes are allowed entry only if either of the following applies:

- (1) The table grapes are sourced from a vineyard that has been issued with a plant health certificate certifying that:
 - (a) the vineyard's ground has been surveyed in accordance with the National Phylloxera Management Protocol within the current season; and
 - (b) there is no reason to suspect the presence of phylloxera on the vineyard; and
 - (c) the table grapes are packed in a container which is free of soil and leaf material; and
 - (d) the table grapes are accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that conditions in sections 2.9 (1) (a) to (c) have been met and specifying the origin of the table grapes; or
- (2) The table grapes are
 - (a) packed for sale as table grapes, with a registered product containing a minimum 970 g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite at the rate specified on the label; and
 - (b) the package is free of soil and leaf material; and
 - (c) the table grapes are accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that the conditions in sections 2.9 (2) (a) and (b) have been met and specifying the origin of the table grapes.

2.10 Pre- and Post-fermentation marc of the genus *Vitis* from a PRZ

Pre and Post-fermentation marc of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if:

- (a) in the case of red marc, a fermentation process of at least four days has been completed; or

- (b) in the case of white marc:
 - (i) composting for at least 3 months has been completed; or
 - (ii) the marc has been composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
 - (iii) the marc has been pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); and
- (c) the marc has been packed into a sealed container; and
- (d) the container and transport vehicle have been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
- (e) the marc is accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that the applicable conditions of sections 2.10 (a) to (d) have been met and specifying the origin of the marc.

2.11 Used vineyard machinery or equipment from a PRZ

Used vineyard machinery or equipment is allowed entry only if:

- (a) it has been thoroughly cleaned with steam or high-pressure hot water to remove all soil and plant debris; and
- (b) it has been sterilised using one of the following methods:
 - (i) steam where the steam is applied above 100°C, contacts all surfaces and the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate; or
 - (ii) hot water where the equipment is totally immersed in water heated to a minimum of 70°C for at least 2 minutes after the equipment has reached 70°C; or
 - (iii) dry heat where the surface temperature of the equipment is measured to ascertain when the required temperature is reached and the heat in the room, shed or container is held constant for a minimum of seventy-five minutes hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 45°C or two hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 40°C; and
- (c) it is accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that the conditions in sections 2.11 (a) to (b) have been met.

2.12 Garden organics from a PRZ

Garden organics are allowed entry only if:

- (a) the garden organics have been composted in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); or
- (b) have been pasteurised in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4454 (2003); and
- (c) are packed into a sealed container; and

- (d) the container and transport vehicle have been cleaned free of soil and organic matter; and
- (e) are accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that the applicable conditions in sections 2.12 (a) to (d) have been met and specifying the origin of the garden organics.

Schedule 3 – Conditions of movement for phylloxera risk items from a phylloxera exclusion zone – instrument, section 5

Note This schedule also applies to the movement of phylloxera risk items originating in the ACT – see instrument, section 5

3.1 Prohibited items from a PEZ

The following items are prohibited items for the purposes of section 4—

- (a) phylloxera insects, including their eggs and nymphs;
- (b) vineyard soil.

Items which can enter the ACT from a PEZ, subject to conditions

3.2 Cuttings of the genus *Vitis* from a PEZ

- (1) Cuttings of the genus *Vitis* are allowed entry to the ACT only if they are:
 - (a) sourced from a phylloxera exclusion zone; and
 - (b) washed free of soil; and
- (2) Are sourced from a business (*source business*) accredited under a grape propagation scheme approved in writing by the NSW Principal Director Biosecurity; and
- (3) Prior to dispatch from the source business the number of cuttings are recorded and securely packed for transport to the receiving vineyard; and
- (4) The cuttings are treated by:
 - (a) fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of at least 18°C; or
 - (b) complete submersion in a hot water dip for:
 - (i) 30 minutes at a temperature of $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; or
 - (ii) 5 minutes at a temperature of $54 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; and
 - (c) is accompanied by a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate certifying sections 3.2 (5) (a) or (b) has been met; or
- (5) The cuttings are accompanied by a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate certifying the origin of the cuttings and that the applicable conditions of sections 3.2 (1) to (4) have been met.

3.2 Rootlings of the genus *Vitis* from a PEZ

- (1) Rootlings of the genus *Vitis* are allowed entry only if they:
 - (a) are sourced from a phylloxera exclusion zone; and
 - (b) washed free of soil; and
- (2) Treated prior to dispatch from the source by:
 - (a) fumigation with methyl bromide at the rate of 32 grams per cubic metre for 3 hours at a temperature of at least 18°C; or
 - (b) complete submersion in a hot water dip for:

- (i) 30 minutes at a temperature of $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; or
 - (ii) 5 minutes at a temperature of $54 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; and
- (3) Are accompanied by a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate certifying that the applicable conditions of sections 3.2 (1) and (2) have been met.

3.3 Potted vines of the genus *Vitis* from a PEZ

Potted vines of the genus *Vitis* are allowed entry only if they:

- (a) they have been grown from cuttings in compliance with section 3.1 or from rootlings in compliance with section 3.2; and
- (b) have not been grown in contact with soil; and
- (c) have been grown in a soil-less media; and
- (d) are accompanied by a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate certifying that the conditions in sections 3.3 (a) to (c) have been met.

3.4 Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* from a PEZ

Germplasm of the genus *Vitis* is allowed entry only if the germplasm:

- (a) has been grown in sterile conditions as a tissue culture plant; and
- (b) has been treated by submersion in a hot water dip for:
 - (i) 30 minutes at a temperature of $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; or
 - (ii) 5 minutes at a temperature of $54 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; and
- (c) is accompanied by a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate certifying that conditions in sections 3.4 (a) and (b) have been met.

3.5 Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples, from a PEZ

Diagnostic samples of the genus *Vitis*, including vineyard soil samples, are allowed entry only if they:

- (a) have been packed in an air-tight container and sealed with packing tape; and
- (b) have been consigned to a facility capable of handling quarantine samples; and
- (c) are accompanied by a plant health certificate specifying their origin.

3.6 Tables grapes from a PEZ

Table grapes are allowed entry only if free of soil and leaf material.

3.7 Used vineyard machinery or equipment from a PEZ

- (1) Used vineyard machinery or equipment is allowed entry only if it has been thoroughly cleaned with steam or high-pressure hot water to remove all soil and plant debris and either of the following conditions apply:
 - (a) it has been located in an interstate phylloxera exclusion zone continuously for at least the preceding two weeks and is accompanied

by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that conditions 26 (1) and (2) has been met; or

(b) it has been sterilised using one of the following methods:

- (i) steam, where the steam applied is above 100°C, contacts all surfaces and the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate; or
- (ii) hot water, where the equipment is totally immersed in water heated to a minimum of 70°C and remains immersed for at least 2 minutes after the equipment has reached 70°C; or
- (iii) dry heat, where the surface temperature of the equipment is measured to ascertain when the required temperature is reached, and the heat in the room, shed or container is held constant such that the required temperature of the equipment is maintained for a minimum of 75 minutes after the equipment has reached and maintains 45°C, or two hours after the equipment has reached and maintains 40°C; and
- (iv) it is accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying that conditions in sections 3.7 (1) (b) (i) to (iii) have been met.

(2) It is compulsory for mechanical harvesters to be sterilised using the dry heat method.

3.8 Other items from a PEZ

The following items are allowed entry only if accompanied by a plant health certificate or plant health assurance certificate certifying their origin in the interstate phylloxera exclusion zone:

- (a) whole wine grapes;
- (b) must (red, rose or white);
- (c) unfiltered juice;
- (d) filtered, clarified or cold settled juice;
- (e) pre-fermentation marc;
- (f) post-fermentation marc; and
- (g) garden organics.

Schedule 4 – Dictionary

cuttings means a portion of grapevine cane which has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.

direct journey means a journey where the item being conveyed—

- (a) is not removed from the vehicle on which it is conveyed;
- (b) is not used in any way during the journey; and
- (c) is not taken onto a vineyard.

Manager Biosecurity means the person from time to time performing the function of Manager Biosecurity within the Department of Territory and Municipal Services.

marc means the solids residue from pressing of must or of wine fermented on skins; contains skins, seeds and stems. Marc may contain grape sugar ('sweet' marc) or be fermented ('dry' marc).

must means the total product of crushing grape berries, including juice, skins, seeds, pulp and some stems and leaves.

National Phylloxera Management Protocol means a document, as amended from time to time, published under that name by the NVHSC, and accessible at www.gwrdc.com.au.

NVHSC means the National Vine Health Steering Committee, which is a consultative group involving all major stakeholders (Commonwealth, State Governments and industry) with an interest in grape health issues, specifically in relation to grapevine pests and diseases of national economic significance.

NSW Principal Director Biosecurity means the person for the time being occupying or acting in the position of Principal Director Biosecurity within Industry and Investment NSW.

PEZ means phylloxera exclusion zone.

phylloxera exclusion zone means any of the areas marked as a phylloxera exclusion zone on the map in schedule 5.

phylloxera infested zone means any of the areas marked as a phylloxera infested zone on the map in schedule 5.

phylloxera management zone means a PEZ, a PIZ, or a PRZ.

phylloxera risk zone means any of the areas marked as a phylloxera risk zone on the map in schedule 5.

PIZ means phylloxera infested zone.

plant health assurance certificate means a Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued by a person authorised by the primary industries department of the relevant State or Territory to issue Plant Health Assurance Certificates.

plant health certificate means a Plant Health Certificate issued by a person authorised by the primary industries department of the relevant State or Territory to issue Plant Health Certificates.

post-fermentation marc means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

pre-fermentation marc means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has not completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

PRZ means phylloxera risk zone.

rootlings means any grapevine plant material which has developed roots, including callus, and includes original and grafted plants.

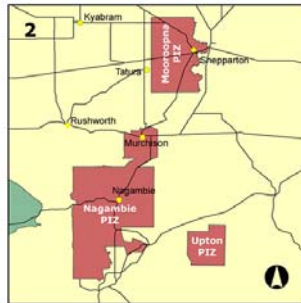
unfiltered juice means the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other larger particles, but which contain some suspended solids.

Schedule 5 – Map of phylloxera management zones in Australia

Phylloxera Management Zones of Australia



■ **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone**
■ **Phylloxera Infested Zone**
■ **Phylloxera Risk Zone**



Map produced by the Phylloxera & Grape Industry Board of SA, November 2009
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