

**CANADA - JAPAN CHERRY SYSTEMS APPROACH FOR EXPORT OF CANADIAN  
FRESH SWEET CHERRIES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO JAPAN**  
(CFIA #8980687-v5 - June 21, 2018)

**I. Introduction**

A. The purpose of this work plan is to outline procedures and responsibilities for the systems approach program for the export of fresh Canadian sweet cherries (*Prunus avium*) from British Columbia to Japan.

B. Changes to this document require bilateral agreement between the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Plant Protection Division (CFIA-PPD) and the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Plant Protection Division (MAFF-PPD).

C. MAFF-PPD and CFIA-PPD will re-evaluate the need for the *Cydia pomonella* orchard trapping component of this program in the future.

**II. Product Included in the Program**

All varieties of fresh sweet cherry fruits produced in the province of British Columbia qualify for the systems approach.

**III. Major Quarantine Pests and Organisms of Concern**

The following plant pests shall be subject to quarantine regulations. This list is not to be considered inclusive.

A. Subject to the systems approach: Codling Moth - *Cydia pomonella*

B. Other pests of concern to MAFF/PPD:

- a. Western Cherry Fruit Fly - *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran
- b. Black Cherry Fruit Fly - *Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten-Sacken)
- c. Cherry fruitworm – *Grapholita packardi* Zeller
- d. Lesser appleworm – *Grapholita prunivora* (Walshingham)
- e. Peach Twig Borer - *Anarsia lineatella*
- f. Oblique Banded Leaf Roller – *Choristoneura rosaceana* (Harris)
- g. Fruit Tree Leafroller – *Archips argyrospila* Walker

#### **IV. Organizations Participating in the Program**

A. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

B. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Plant Protection Division (MAFF-PPD).

C. Producers and exporters of the Canadian cherry industry as represented by the British Columbia Cherry Association (BCCA) and the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association (BCFGA).

#### **V. Quarantine Procedure - Orchard Component**

##### **A. Orchard Requirements**

a. Definition of “Cherry Orchard” - an “orchard” means a management unit of cherry production.

b. Orchards which intend to export cherries to Japan under the systems approach protocol must be registered with the CFIA.

c. The CFIA shall maintain a list of registered orchards, which shall be made available to MAFF upon request.

d. Growers shall provide the identifying characteristics of their specific orchard sites to the packing facility or facilities. Identification characteristics of the specific orchard sites are as follows:

- Registration Number
- Grower Name
- Location of Orchard
- Number of Producing Acres
- Varieties
- Initial Trapping Date
- Anticipated Harvest Date(s)
- Name of Packing Facility or Facilities

\* Different cherry blocks within an orchard may be assigned individual registration numbers.

## **B. Trap Survey Procedures**

a. Each registered cherry orchard shall be monitored on a weekly basis for the presence of codling moth adults using pheromone lures. Traps shall be placed in May prior to codling moth emergence and continuing until harvest. For varieties with multiple harvest dates, traps shall be monitored until the final harvest of fruit.

b. A minimum of two traps shall be placed in an orchard.

c. If the size of the orchard exceeds 14 hectares, one additional trap per 7 hectares shall be placed.

- <14 hectares (< 34.6 acres) = 2 traps
- 14-21 hectares (34.6 – 51.9 acres) = 3 traps
- > 21 hectares (>51.9 acres) = 3 traps plus 1 additional trap for every 7 hectares (17.3 acres)

d. Traps shall be placed well within the orchard if possible; otherwise one trap shall be placed every 300 meters along the edge of the orchard. If the orchard is located adjacent to a walnut orchard, one of the traps must be placed on the border of the cherry orchard closest to the walnut orchard.

e. Trap monitoring shall be carried out by the CFIA or by pest management specialists designated by CFIA. Traps shall be monitored weekly and codling moth trap catches shall be recorded on the standard form developed by CFIA.

f. Pheromone lures shall be replaced at least every 4 weeks.

g. The grower shall be responsible for submitting the completed trap data form to the CFIA, prior to, or at the time of delivery of the lot to the packing facility.

h. CFIA shall conduct oversight monitoring of the trapping program.

i. If as a result of the survey above, the trap threshold exceeds an average of 12 codling moths per trap per week in British Columbia, CFIA shall disqualify the orchard from the systems approach for the current production year.

## **VI. Packing Facility Component**

### **A. Packing Facility:**

- a. Packing facilities which intend to export cherries to Japan under the systems approach protocol must be registered with CFIA.
- b. A list of registered packing facilities shall be available to MAFF upon request.
- c. The structure of the registered packing and storage facilities shall be sufficient to prevent the entry of regulated pests. When packing is conducted at night (after dark), all entryways shall be covered with plastic strips or air curtains, etc. and all windows shall be closed or screened to protect the harvested produce from contamination by codling moth and other pests.
- d. Only cherries harvested from orchards qualified for export to Japan under the systems approach are allowed to be placed in the packing facility while cherries for export to Japan are being packed. However, if the packing line for export to Japan is segregated from other packing lines by the placement of curtains or other materials, then any other produce can be allowed in the facility.

### **B. Fresh Fruit Survey:**

#### **1. Arrival Inspection – field bins/field packed boxes**

- a. The harvested fruit shall be confirmed as originating from a registered orchard through the verification of identifying marks on the field bins upon arrival at the packing facility.
- b. A random sample of 300 fruit per lot shall be selected upon arrival at the facility by packing facility personnel who have received guidance from CFIA. Packing facility employees who have received guidance from CFIA shall inspect the sample of fruit for damage.
- c. If fruit from a registered orchard is pre-packed in the orchard, a cull sample of at least 300 fruit, taken in the orchard from that lot, shall be submitted upon arrival at the packing facility for the sampling inspection.

#### **2. Packing Line - Sorting and Grading**

- a. Fruit which is scarred, discolored, deformed, over-ripe or otherwise of poor quality shall be removed manually during the normal sorting process at the packing facility.

b. CFIA shall verify that packing facility personnel have been trained to detect insect damage during the sorting and grading process.

### 3. Additional Fresh Fruit Inspection (Sugar Flotation Test)

a. A sample shall be selected from each lot by randomly collecting fruit during the packing process, prior to the final carton weight adjustment. The number of fruit in the sample is dependent on the lot size. For lots that are 10,800 kg or more a minimum of 700 fruit shall be sampled. For smaller lots the following table shall be used as a guideline.

LOT SIZE	MINIMUM SAMPLE SIZE
3,000 kg or less	300 cherries
Up to 4,500 kg	400 cherries
Up to 6,750 kg	500 cherries
Up to 10,800 kg	600 cherries
More than 10,800 kg	700 cherries

b. The sample shall be inspected by the CFIA or by an individual designated by the CFIA using a sugar flotation test.

### 4. Phytosanitary Export Inspection

a. After packing is complete, CFIA shall take a random sample of at least 1 percent of the cartons, with a minimum requirement of 2 cartons per lot.

b. A minimum of 100 cherry fruit shall be visually inspected per lot.

c. Any fruits suspected of having feeding damage caused by quarantine pests shall be cut and inspected. A minimum of 10 fruits per lot shall be cut and inspected internally.

d. If any sign of infestation is detected, a minimum of 100 additional fruits shall be cut and inspected.

e. CFIA shall sign and issue the phytosanitary certificate for each shipment. The phytosanitary certificate shall include the following additional declarations:

- i. "The fruit was produced in a registered orchard where the results of the trapping did not exceed an average of 12 *Cydia pomonella* per trap per week."

- ii. “The fruit was inspected and found free of quarantine pests, including *Cydia pomonella*.”

## **VII. Detection of Insect Pests**

### **A. Identification**

a. If any insect pests are detected during inspections conducted during the fresh fruit survey (Section VI.B. #1-4), the insects shall be identified by the CFIA or by an expert that has been authorized by the CFIA.

### **B. Actions Required**

a. If codling moth is detected during the inspections listed in Section VI.B. #1-4 above, exports of cherries from British Columbia to Japan under the systems approach shall be suspended until the situation has been investigated and the cause has been identified and corrected.

b. When quarantine pests other than codling moth are detected, the lot shall be rejected and excluded from export to Japan.

c. When feeding damage suspected to be caused by codling moth is detected during the phytosanitary export inspection (Section VI.B. #4), the lot shall be rejected and excluded from export to Japan.

d. When feeding damage or dead larvae of quarantine pests other than codling moth are detected on more than 0.5 percent of the fruit selected for the phytosanitary export inspection, the lot shall be rejected and excluded from export to Japan.

## **VIII. Seals and Markings:**

a. Each pallet or carton shall be sealed by tape marked “INSPECTED” or “Inspected”.

b. Each pallet or carton shall have the notation “FOR JAPAN” or “For Japan” on at least one side

## **IX. MAFF Audit**

- a. Once per year during the export season, MAFF inspector(s) shall conduct an audit of the systems approach program in conjunction with CFIA, to confirm the proper operation of the trap survey and fresh fruit inspection.
- b. A list of registered orchards and packing facilities shall be made available to MAFF as part of the audit visit.

## **X. Import Inspection**

- a. MAFF shall conduct import inspections of cherry shipments entering Japan from Canada in accordance with Japanese regulations.
- b. When quarantine pests are detected at the time of import inspection, actions shall result as follows:

### **i. Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*):**

MAFF shall inform CFIA immediately of the infested lot and shall order destruction or re-exportation of the shipment. CFIA shall suspend all export of cherries from British Columbia to Japan under the systems approach until the situation has been investigated and the cause identified and corrected. Shipments which were shipped prior to the date of suspension shall be subject to intensified inspection upon arrival in Japan.

### **i. Peach Twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*):**

MAFF shall inform CFIA immediately of the infested lot and shall order destruction or re-exportation of the shipment. CFIA shall suspend the export of cherries under the systems approach from the orchard which supplied the infested lot for the remainder of the current export season.

### **ii. Western Cherry Fruit Fly (*Rhagoletis indifferens*), Black Cherry Fruit Fly (*Rhagoletis fausta*), Cherry fruitworm (*Grapholita packardii*), Lesser appleworm (*Grapholita prunivora*), Oblique Banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*) and Fruit Tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospilus*)**

MAFF shall inform CFIA immediately of the infested lot and shall order fumigation, destruction or re-exportation of the shipment. CFIA shall provide appropriate guidance to the orchard and packing facility related to the shipment.

**iii. Other quarantine pests of concern:**

MAFF shall order fumigation, destruction or re-exportation of the shipment.

**XI. Record Retention**

a. All records pertaining to the program shall be retained for a minimum of one year, or through the end of the next export season. Records will be available for review by a Japanese plant protection official during the annual audit.