

Note on the comments of the pest control measures of Turkish Citrus export to China

Embassy of the Republic of Turkiye in China,

Your note on the measures for pest control of Turkish citrus export to China has been well received. After research by Chinese experts, our reply is hereby as follows,

1. Regarding to Ceratitis capitata, Aceria Sheldoni, Ectomyelois ceratoniae, Deuterophoma tracheiphila and Prays citri,

We welcome both sides have reached an agreement on the quarantine control of the five pests mentioned above. Chinese side agrees operations and comprehensive measures carried out for control, and cold treatment measures adopted for the Ceratitis capitata. The requirements for cold treatment indicators are as follows:

1.11°C or below (pulp temperature), continuous treatment for 14 days or more; or

1.67°C or below (pulp temperature), continuous treatment for 16 days or more; or

2.22°C or below (pulp temperature) continuous treatment for 18 days or more.

2. Regarding to Xylella fastidiosa

In view of the documentation provided by Turkish side confirming

the absence of xylem fastidiosa bacteria in Turkiye, China's side agrees to remove this pest from the list of controlled organisms.

3. Regarding to *Ceroplastes rusci*, *Pantomorus cervinius*

Turkish side agreed that citrus (including lemon) is the host of *Ceroplastes rusci* and *Pantomorus cervinius*, but meanwhile emphasized that there are a large number of hosts and natural enemies in Turkiye, and no corresponding measures are required to control these two pests.

These two pests are imported phytosanitary pests in China. We suggest that orchard monitoring and appropriate physical, biological or chemical control measures should be carried out to reduce the population density, and further removal should be carried out through postharvest production and processing screening.

4. Regarding to *Selenaspidus articulates*, *Phytophthora hibernalis*, *Phytophthora syringae* and Apple stem grooving virus

Turkish side points out that these four pests are rare in Turkiye, and they do not harm citrus or have no distribution. However, according to documentary records, citrus is the host of these pests above, and they are distributed in Turkiye. Chinese side suggests that targeted measures should be taken to prevent and control these pests.

References:

1. Dogmus-Lehtijarvi T., et al. 2014. First Report of *Phytophthora syringae* on *Cedrus libani* in Turkey. *Plant Disease*, 98 (6): 846
2. www.cabi.org/cpc

In order to accelerate the access of Turkish citrus exports to China,

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS OF P. R. CHINA

both sides shall consider carrying out field assessment of citrus exports to China in accordance with the progress of risk analysis. In consideration of the current pandemic spreading, Chinese side suggests using virtual assessment via remote video inspection instead of on-site risk analysis and investigation. The Chinese side has developed a draft work plan for remote risk analysis and inspection (see attachment), and we are looking forward to the comments from your side.

The General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Turkiye in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine,

General Administration of Customs, PRC

Sep 19th, 2022

Cc: Chinese Embassy in Turkiye