

Commodity-specific phytosanitary measures
Mesures phytosanitaires par marchandise**PM 8/2 (2) Coniferae****Specific scope**

The purpose of the EPPO Standard on Coniferae is to recommend to EPPO Member Governments the phytosanitary measures, which they should use or require for Coniferae plants and plant products moving in international trade, to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests. Certain of these recommendations are addressed to all EPPO Member Governments, others are addressed only to countries considered to face a certain level of risk from the introduction and spread of the pests recommended for regulation concerned. These recommendations were derived:

- from the EPPO Standard PM 1/2 (EPPO A1 and A2 Lists);
- from the former EPPO Standard PM 2 (pest-specific phytosanitary measures) [which was withdrawn in 2006 by the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations];
- from Pest Risk Analysis;
- from the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations;
- from the ISPM n°15 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*.

Specific approval and amendment

First approved in 2009-09.

Revised in 2014-09.

1. Plants and commodities concerned

This Standard relates to all plants of Order Coniferae, i.e. members principally of families Cupressaceae and Pinaceae, but also Araucariaceae, Cephalotaxaceae, Phyllocladaceae, Podocarpaceae, Taxaceae and Taxodiaceae (NB some authors separate Cephalotaxaceae and Taxaceae into Taxales). It covers certain specified genera, which are recognized to have species which are hosts to the regulated pests specified for the EPPO region: *Abies*, *Juniperus*, *Larix*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Tsuga*. Requirements specific to these genera are given separately. The Standard also covers all other genera of Coniferae, through requirements made for the whole Order.

The Standard concerns the commodities that are regularly traded, i.e. wood (including non-treated wood in manufactured articles), bark, plants for planting, cut branches.

Wood packaging material, although not a commodity *per se*, is also included. Plants for planting are in a few cases considered at the species level, but in general at the genus level. Coniferae wood may be traded as pure or mixed consignments. As the genus should be indicated on certificates, every genus present should be specified in the case of mixed consignments. Such consignments should satisfy all the requirements for every genus present.

Wood commodities

Wood – a commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark (ISPM 5) (including non-treated wood in manufactured articles).

Wood packaging material – wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) (ISPM 5).

Because this is not a commodity *per se*, it is separated from wood. It includes wooden structures that accompany traded commodities such as pallets, boxes, crates, spools, dunnage, shavings/excelsior.

The scheme (Fig. 1) in Appendix 2 shows the relationship between the different types of wood commodities. The following forest products are not wood commodities but constitute separate commodity types:

Cut branches – part of the general commodity type ‘cut flowers and branches’: (ISPM 5 definition). For Coniferae, this commodity type includes ornamental foliage and particularly Christmas trees (when traded without roots).

Isolated bark – bark, which is no longer attached to wood. Isolated bark may contain pieces of wood with bark.

Plants for planting (excluding seeds and germplasm) – this commodity type mainly includes young seedlings (1–5 years old, used for re-forestation), Christmas trees with roots (5–10 years), and nursery plants. In principle, it also includes quite large trees (< 20 years) for transplanting to gardens, amenity plantings or architectural plantings and includes naturally or artificially dwarfed plants (bonsais). The risks of transporting regulated pests are different for trees of different ages (for example scolytids and cerambycids rarely attack young trees (< 7 years) in contrast to curculionids, which develop in seedlings).

Other definitions

Bark – the layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium (ISPM 5).

Bark-free wood – wood from which all bark, except ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed (ISPM 5).

Debarked wood – wood that has been subjected to any process designed to remove bark (Debarked wood is not necessarily bark-free wood) (ISPM 5).

Debarking – a process designed to remove a large majority of the bark, and thereby producing debarked wood.

Heat treatment – the process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an official technical specification (ISPM 5).

2. Pests of Coniferae that are recommended for regulation

This Standard relates to the EPPO A1 and A2 pests (EPPO Standard PM 1/2) including pests, which EPPO recommends for regulation that are recognized as of primary importance for Coniferae. The phytosanitary measures described in the Standard are primarily aimed at preventing the introduction and spread of these specific pests in the EPPO region. Details on these pests can be found on the EPPO website (www.eppo.int), in *Quarantine Pests for Europe* (EPPO/CABI *et al.*, 1997) or in *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* (2005, pp. 387–398, 402–408, 445–455) for more recent additions to the lists.

2.1 Pests of coniferae

Abies

A1 pests

Insects

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Dryocoetes confusus
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Malacosoma disstria
Monochamus spp. (vectors of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*):
Monochamus alternatus
Monochamus marmorator
Monochamus obtusus
Monochamus scutellatus
Monochamus titillator
Orgyia pseudotsugata

Fungi

Phellinus weirii

Parasitic plants

Arceuthobium abietinum
Arceuthobium douglasii
Arceuthobium laricis

A2 pests

Insects

Dendrolimus sibiricus
Dendrolimus superans
Ips hauseri
Ips subelongatus
Sirex ermak
Tetropium gracilicorne
Polygraphus proximus [vector of *Grosmannia aoshimae*]

Fungi

Melampsora medusae
Phytophthora ramorum

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Chamaecyparis

A1 pests

Acari

Oligonychus perditus

Insects

Monochamus spp. (vectors of *B. xylophilus*)

Fungi

Phellinus weirii

Cryptomeria

A1 pests

Acari

Oligonychus perditus

Insects

Monochamus spp. (vectors of *B. xylophilus*)

A2 pests

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Fungi

Phytophthora lateralis
Phytophthora ramorum

A2 pests

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Juniperus

A1 pests

Acari

Oligonychus perditus

Insects

Monochamus spp. (vectors of *B. xylophilus*)

Fungi

Phellinus weirii
Gymnosporangium clavipes
Gymnosporangium globosum
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae
Gymnosporangium yamadai

A2 pests

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

(continued)

2.1 Pests of coniferae (continued)*Larix***A1 pests****Insects**

Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Malacosoma disstria
Monochamus spp. (vectors of *B. xylophilus*):
Monochamus alternatus
Monochamus scutellatus
Strobilomyia viaria

Fungi

Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis
Phellinus weirii

Parasitic plants

Arceuthobium laricis
Arceuthobium pusillum

*Picea**A1 pests***Insects**

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Dendroctonus frontalis
Dendroctonus rufipennis
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Malacosoma disstria
Monochamus spp. (vectors of *B. xylophilus*):
Monochamus alternatus
Monochamus marmorator
Monochamus scutellatus
Monochamus titillator
Pissodes nemorensis
Pissodes strobi

Fungi

Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli
Phellinus weirii

Parasitic plants

Arceuthobium douglasii
Arceuthobium larici
Arceuthobium pusillum
Arceuthobium tsugense

*Pinus**A1 pests***Insects**

Choristoneura fumiferana
Dendroctonus adjunctus
Dendroctonus brevicomis
Dendroctonus frontalis

*A2 pests***Insects**

Dendrolimus sibiricus
Dendrolimus superans
Ips hauseri
Ips subelongatus
Scolytus morawitzi
Sirex ermak
Tetropium gracilicorne
Xylotrechus altaicus
Polygraphus proximus [vector of *Grosmannia aoshimae*]

Fungi

Botryosphaeria laricina
Melampsora medusae
Phytophthora ramorum

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

*A2 pests***Insects**

Dendrolimus sibiricus
Dendrolimus superans
Ips hauseri
Ips subelongatus
Sirex ermak
Tetropium gracilicorne
Polygraphus proximus [vector of *Grosmannia aoshimae*]

Fungi

Melampsora medusae
Phytophthora ramorum

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

(continued)

2.1 Pests of coniferae (continued), Pinus (continued)

<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	<i>Sirex ermak</i>
<i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>	<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
<i>Ips calligraphus</i>	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i> [vector of <i>Grosmannia aoshimae</i>]
<i>Ips confusus</i>	Fungi
<i>Ips grandicollis</i>	<i>Cronartium kamschaticum</i>
<i>Ips lecontei</i>	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
<i>Ips paraconfusus</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>
<i>Ips pini</i>	<i>Gibberella circinata</i>
<i>Ips plastographus</i>	Nematodes
<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>B. xylophilus</i>):	
<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	
<i>Monochamus carolinensis</i>	
<i>Monochamus mutator</i>	
<i>Monochamus nitens</i>	
<i>Monochamus notatus</i>	
<i>Monochamus obtusus</i>	
<i>Monochamus scutellatus</i>	
<i>Monochamus titillator</i>	
<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>	
<i>Pissodes strobi</i>	
<i>Pissodes terminalis</i>	
Fungi	
<i>Atropellis pinicola</i>	
<i>Atropellis piniphila</i>	
<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>	
<i>Cronartium comandrae</i>	
<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>	
<i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>	
<i>Cronartium himalayense</i>	
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	
<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>	
<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>	
<i>Ophiostoma wagneri</i>	
<i>Phellinus weirii</i>	
Parasitic plants	
<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium minutissimum</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i>	
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	
A1 pests	A2 pests
Insects	Fungi
<i>Acleris gloverana</i>	<i>Botryosphaeria laricina</i>
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	<i>Gibberella circinata</i>
<i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i>	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
<i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i>	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>

(continued)

2.1 Pests of coniferae (continued), *Pseudotsuga* (continued)

<i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>	Nematodes
<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
<i>Monochamus obtusus</i> (vectors of <i>B. xylophilus</i>)	
<i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>	
Fungi	
<i>Ophiostoma wageneri</i>	
<i>Phellinus weirii</i>	
Parasitic plants	
<i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i>	
<i>Taxus</i>	
A1 pests	A2 pests
Acari	Fungi
<i>Oligonychus perditus</i>	<i>Phytophthora lateralis</i>
	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
<i>Thuja</i>	
A1 pests	A2 pests
Fungi	Fungi
<i>Phellinus weirii</i>	<i>Phytophthora lateralis</i>
<i>Tsuga</i>	
A1 pests	A2 pests
Insects	Insects
<i>Acleris gloverana</i>	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	<i>Dendrolimus superans</i>
<i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i>	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
<i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>	Fungi
<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>B. xylophilus</i>)	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Fungi	Nematodes
<i>Melampsora farlowii</i>	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
<i>Phellinus weirii</i>	
Parasitic plants	
<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>	
<i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i>	

2.2 Other pests

The above lists cover all EPPO A1 and A2 pests recommended for regulation, which could be introduced on Coniferae commodities.

They do not necessarily cover all pests recommended for regulation on commodities of host conifer genera other than their main hosts or species related to the listed regulated pests (e.g. *Cerambycidae*, *Curculionidae*, *Lasiocampidae*).

New emerging pest situations, based on PRA, may lead to addition of pests to the Standard.

2.3 Soil-borne pests

Certain pests of EPPO A1 and A2 lists may be associated with consignments of Coniferae when soil or growing medium is attached.

The following pests may be contaminating pests:

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus*
Epitrix similis
Globodera pallida

Globodera rostochiensis
Meloidogyne chitwoodi
Meloidogyne enterolobii
Meloidogyne fallax
Nacobbus aberrans
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora
Synchytrium endobioticum

3. Commodity-specific phytosanitary requirements for Coniferae

Each pest recommended for regulation has been considered by the EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations and pest-specific phytosanitary requirements were recommended (EPPO Standards PM2, withdrawn in 2006). These former pest-specific requirements have been analysed and their content reviewed and rearranged into recommended commodity-specific requirements for Coniferae.

The commodity-specific requirements also include general measures for polyphagous, contaminating and other exotic pests which may be associated with consignments of Coniferae.

In many places, the commodity-specific requirements refer to specific phytosanitary procedures. These are described in detail in separate EPPO Standards or in appendices to this Standard.

Normally, it is recommended that the requirements fulfilled by the exporting countries are accepted by the importing country, on the basis of phytosanitary certification. However, in certain cases where the trade is new, there remains a degree of uncertainty about the adequacy of the measures, which can only be resolved by following appropriate transitional procedures for their application in practice. These procedures should be developed in the framework of transitional arrangements as described in Appendix 1. Cases where such special procedures may apply are specifically identified in this section, and the corresponding requirements

are preceded by the phrasing: ‘subject, where appropriate, to special procedures under transitional arrangements’.

Regulation of coniferae pests

A1 pests

All EPPO countries are recommended to regulate as quarantine pests the Coniferae pests in the EPPO A1 list (see Section 2).

A2 pests

For EPPO A2 pests recommended for regulation (see Section 2), EPPO countries where a given A2 pest does not occur, or where it is not widely distributed, are recommended to regulate it as a quarantine pest. If they do, they are recommended to make the requirements specified for this pest.

4. List of recommended phytosanitary measures

4.1. General requirements for Coniferae

Plants for planting of Coniferae

Plants for planting of Coniferae with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air originating in countries where any of the EPPO A1 and A2 soil-borne pests occur

Plants for planting (except seeds) of Coniferae originating in countries where *Phellinus weirii* occurs

Plants for planting of Coniferae with soil and growing medium attached or associated

Plants for planting of Coniferae other than seeds and plants in tissue culture

Plants for planting (except seeds) of Coniferae (except *Thuja* and *Taxus*) originating in countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* occurs

PC¹ and, if appropriate, RC²

Place of production freedom for any of the EPPO A1 and A2 soil-borne pests

Pest-free area for *Phellinus weirii*

Grown according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54

Clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from inflorescence and cones/fruits

and

Grown in nurseries

and

Inspected prior to export and found free from pests of EPPO A1 and A2 lists, or subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms

Pest-free area for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*

or

The host plants should have been tested and found free from *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and its vectors and produced under vector-proof conditions

AND

Transported outside of *Monochamus* flight period

or

Not transported through areas infested with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*

or

Transported closed, to prevent infestation

(continued)

¹PC – Phytosanitary Certificate

²RC – Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate

4.1. General requirements for Coniferae (continued)

Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of Coniferae	PC and, if appropriate, RC
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of Coniferae (except <i>Thuja</i> and <i>Taxus</i>) originating in countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Tested and found free from <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and its vectors and must come from a place of production whose immediate vicinity was free from <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Wood of Coniferae	PC and, if appropriate, RC
Wood of Coniferae (except <i>Cryptomeria</i> and <i>Taxus</i>) originating in countries where <i>Phellinus weirii</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phellinus weirii</i> or Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
Wood (including squared wood, but excepting packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of Coniferae (except <i>Thuja</i> and <i>Taxus</i>) originating in countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> occurs	Debarked and heat treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Particle wood (wood chips, hogwood) and waste wood (logging residues, processing waste wood, urban waste wood) of Coniferae (except <i>Thuja</i> and <i>Taxus</i>) originating in countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> occurs	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Requirements of ISPM 15
Wood packaging material of Coniferae	Requirements of ISPM 15
Isolated bark of Coniferae	PC and, if appropriate, RC
Isolated bark of Coniferae (except <i>Cryptomeria</i> and <i>Taxus</i>) originating in countries where <i>Phellinus weirii</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phellinus weirii</i> or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark
Isolated bark of Coniferae originating in countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or its vectors occur	Pest-free area for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark

When 'OR' or 'AND' is written in capitals this separates 2 sections of options.

When 'or' or 'and' is not in capitals they separate only one option from another.

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae

Requirements for *Abies*

Plants for planting (except seeds) of *Abies* originating in countries where any of the following pests occur:

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Arceuthobium abietinum
Arceuthobium duglasii
Arceuthobium laricis
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Dryocetes confusus
Ips hauseri
Ips subelongatus
Malacosoma disstria
Melampsora medusae
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Phellinus weirii
Polygraphus proximus
Sirex ermak
Tetropium gracilicorne

Plants for planting (except seeds) of *Abies* originating in countries where *Dendrolimus sibiricus* or *Dendrolimus superans* occurs

Plants for planting (except seeds) of *Abies* originating in countries where *Phytophthora ramorum* occurs

Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of *Abies* originating in countries where any of the following pests occur:

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Arceuthobium abietinum
Arceuthobium duglasii
Arceuthobium laricis
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Dryocetes confusus
Malacosoma disstria
Melampsora medusae
Phellinus weirii
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Polygraphus proximus
Tetropium gracilicorne

Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of *Abies* originating in countries where *Dendrolimus sibiricus* or *Dendrolimus superans* occurs

Pest-free area for:

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Arceuthobium abietinum
Arceuthobium duglasii
Arceuthobium laricis
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Dryocetes confusus
Ips hauseri
Ips subelongatus
Malacosoma disstria
Melampsora medusae
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Phellinus weirii
Polygraphus proximus
Sirex ermak
Tetropium gracilicorne

Free from soil according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54

AND

Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March

or

Pest-free area for *Dendrolimus sibiricus* and *Dendrolimus superans*

or

Grown in protected conditions

Pest-free area for *Phytophthora ramorum*

or

Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for

Phytophthora ramorum

or

Pest-free place of production for *Phytophthora ramorum* and exclusion measures for running water

Pest-free area for:

Acleris gloverana
Acleris variana
Arceuthobium abietinum
Arceuthobium duglasii
Arceuthobium laricis
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Dryocetes confusus
Malacosoma disstria
Melampsora medusae
Phellinus weirii
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Polygraphus proximus
Tetropium gracilicorne

Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March

or

Pest-free area for *Dendrolimus sibiricus* and *Dendrolimus superans*

or

Grown in protected conditions

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Abies (continued)

<p>Wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur:</p> <p><i>Monochamus alternatus</i> <i>Monochamus marmorator</i> <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> <i>Monochamus scutellatus</i> <i>Monochamus titillator</i></p>	<p>Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period or Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Wood (except packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood</p>	<p>Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs</p>	<p>Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs</p>	<p>Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs</p>	<p>Debarked or Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March</p>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Abies (continued)

	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i>
	or
	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	Bark-free
	OR
	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Abies (continued)

Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> or <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs	<p>or</p> <p>Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p> <p>Produced from debarked wood</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood</p> <p>or</p> <p>Pest-free area for <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i></p> <p>AND</p> <p>Transported outside of <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period</p> <p>or</p> <p>Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur:</p> <p><i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i></p> <p><i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i></p> <p>Isolated bark of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs</p>	<p>Pest-free area for:</p> <p><i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i></p> <p><i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i></p> <p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile each piece of the bark</p> <p>or</p> <p>Pest-free area for <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i></p> <p>AND</p> <p>Transported outside of <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period</p> <p>or</p> <p>Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Abies</i> originating in countries where following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur:</p> <p><i>Monochamus alternatus</i></p> <p><i>Monochamus marmorator</i></p> <p><i>Monochamus obtusus</i></p> <p><i>Monochamus scutellatus</i></p> <p><i>Monochamus titillator</i></p>	<p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark</p> <p>or</p> <p>Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period</p> <p>or</p> <p>Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued),

Requirements for *Chamaecyparis*

Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> originating in countries where <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> or Place of production freedom for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> or <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> and <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> and <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> and <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and exclusion measures for running water

Requirements for *Cryptomeria*

Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Cryptomeria</i> originating in countries where <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> or Place of production freedom for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i>
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Cryptomeria</i> originating in countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Tested and found free from <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and its vectors and must come from a place of production whose immediate vicinity was free from <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> according to EPPO National Regulatory Control System No 9/1 AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Wood (including squared wood, but excepting packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Cryptomeria</i> originating in countries where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> occurs	Debarked and heat treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation

Requirements for *Juniperus*

Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Juniperus</i> originating in countries where <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> occurs	Place of production freedom for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> or Pest-free area for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Juniperus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> or <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i> occur	Place of production freedom for <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> and <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> and <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i> or Post entry quarantine for at least one growing season
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Juniperus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> or <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i> occur	Place of production freedom for <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> and <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae, (continued) Requirements for *Juniperus* (continued)

<i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> or <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i> occur	or Pest-free place of production for <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> , <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> and <i>Gymnosporangium yamadai</i>
Requirements for <i>Larix</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> <i>Botryosphaeria loricata</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Ips hauseri</i> <i>Ips subelongatus</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Mycosphaerella loricis-leptolepidis</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> <i>Sirex ermak</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> <i>Botryosphaeria loricata</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Ips hauseri</i> <i>Ips subelongatus</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Mycosphaerella loricis-leptolepidis</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> <i>Sirex ermak</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Larix</i> (except seedlings) accompanied by soil or other growing medium originating in countries where <i>Strobilomyia viaria</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Strobilomyia viaria</i> or Free from cones and grown according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54 <i>Growing Plants in growing media</i> prior to export Free from soil according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54 AND Harvested and imported only in the period between 1 st October and 31 st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and exclusion measures for running water
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> occurs	Pest-free area for: <i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> <i>Botryosphaeria loricata</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Mycosphaerella loricis-leptolepidis</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i>
Cut branches of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> <i>Botryosphaeria loricata</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Mycosphaerella loricis-leptolepidis</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i>	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1 st October and 31 st March or
Cut branches of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1 st October and 31 st March or

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for *Larix* (continued)

<p>Wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where the following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> <i>Monochamus scutellatus</i></p>	<p>Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period or Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Wood (except packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood</p>	<p>Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> occurs</p>	<p>Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs</p>	<p>Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Larix (continued)

Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Debarked or Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Kiln dried so that moisture content is less than 20%
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Bark-free OR Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for *Larix* (continued)

<p>Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs</p>	<p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> OR Transported closed, to prevent infestation Produced from debarked wood or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> OR Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> occur</p>	<p>Produced from debarked wood or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i></p>	<p>Pest-free area for: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i></p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where <i>Dryocoetes confusus</i> or <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>, <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i>, <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> occurs</p>	<p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for and <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>, <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i>, <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>, <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i>, <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>, <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i>, <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> and <i>Xylotrechus altaicus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Larix</i> originating in countries where the following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> <i>Monochamus scutellatus</i></p>	<p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period or</p>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Larix (continued)

	Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Requirements for <i>Picea</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Acleris variana</i> <i>Arceuthobium abietinum</i> <i>Arceuthobium duglasii</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphili</i> <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> <i>Ips hauseri</i> <i>Ips subelongatus</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> <i>Pissodes strobi</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Sirex ermak</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Acleris variana</i> <i>Arceuthobium abietinum</i> <i>Arceuthobium duglasii</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphili</i> <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> <i>Ips hauseri</i> <i>Ips subelongatus</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> <i>Pissodes strobi</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Sirex ermak</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Picea</i> , originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Free from soil according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54 AND Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and exclusion measures for running water
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Acleris variana</i> <i>Arceuthobium abietinum</i> <i>Arceuthobium duglasii</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> <i>Pissodes strobi</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Acleris variana</i> <i>Arceuthobium abietinum</i> <i>Arceuthobium duglasii</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> <i>Pissodes strobi</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for *Picea* (continued)

<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	
<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>	
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphili</i> or <i>Melampsora medusae</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphili</i> and <i>Melampsora medusae</i>
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions
Wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> <i>Monochamus marmorator</i> <i>Monochamus scutellatus</i> <i>Monochamus titillator</i>	Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 OR Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period or Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Wood (except packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> or <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs	Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 3/51 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i>

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4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Picea (continued)

	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Debarked
	or
	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i>
	or
	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Kiln dried so that moisture content is less than 20%
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> or <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Bark-free
	OR
	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	OR
	Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period
	or

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for *Picea* (continued)

Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs	<p>Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or</p>
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> or <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs	<p>Transported closed, to prevent infestation Produced from debarked wood or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Ips hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or</p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> Isolated bark of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs</p>	<p>Transported closed, to prevent infestation Pest-free area for: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>, <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>, <i>hauseri</i>, <i>Ips subelongatus</i>, <i>Malacosoma disstria</i>, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>, <i>Pissodes strobi</i>, <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i></p>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Picea (continued)

Isolated bark of <i>Picea</i> originating in countries where following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur:	or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark
<i>Monochamus marmorator</i>	or
<i>Monochamus saltuarius</i>	Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp.
<i>Monochamus scutellatus</i>	AND
<i>Monochamus titillator</i>	Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp.
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation

Requirements for *Pinus*

Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur:	Pest-free area for:
<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>	<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>
<i>Arceuthobium minutissimum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium minutissimum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i>	<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i>
<i>Arceuthobium pussilum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium pussilum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium tugenses</i>	<i>Arceuthobium tugenses</i>
<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i>
<i>Atropellis pinicola</i>	<i>Atropellis pinicola</i>
<i>Atropellis piniphila</i>	<i>Atropellis piniphila</i>
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>
<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>
<i>Cronartium comandrae</i>	<i>Cronartium comandrae</i>
<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>	<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>
<i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>	<i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>
<i>Cronartium himalayense</i>	<i>Cronartium himalayense</i>
<i>Cronartium kamschaticum</i>	<i>Cronartium kamschaticum</i>
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>
<i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i>	<i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i>
<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>	<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>
<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>
<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>
<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>	<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>
<i>Gibberella circinata</i>	<i>Gibberella circinata</i>
<i>Ips calligraphus</i>	<i>Ips calligraphus</i>
<i>Ips confusus</i>	<i>Ips confusus</i>
<i>Ips grandicollis</i>	<i>Ips grandicollis</i>
<i>Ips lecontei</i>	<i>Ips lecontei</i>
<i>Ips paraconfusus</i>	<i>Ips paraconfusus</i>
<i>Ips pini</i>	<i>Ips pini</i>
<i>Ips plastographus</i>	<i>Ips plastographus</i>
<i>Ips hauseri</i>	<i>Ips hauseri</i>
<i>Ips subelongatus</i>	<i>Ips subelongatus</i>
<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>	<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>
<i>Melampsora medusae</i>	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>
<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>
<i>Ophiostoma wagneri</i>	<i>Ophiostoma wagneri</i>
<i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>	<i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>
<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>	<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>
<i>Pissodes strobi</i>	<i>Pissodes strobi</i>
<i>Pissodes terminalis</i>	<i>Pissodes terminalis</i>
	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Pinus (continued)

<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	<i>Sirex ermak</i>
<i>Sirex ermak</i>	<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>
<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Pinus</i> , originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Free from soil according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54
	AND
	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i>
	or
	Grown in protected conditions
	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i>
Seeds of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur:	Pest-free area for:
<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>	<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>
<i>Arceuthobium minutissimum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium minutissimum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i>	<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i>
<i>Arceuthobium pussillum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium pussillum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium tugenses</i>	<i>Arceuthobium tugenses</i>
<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i>	<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i>
<i>Atropellis pinicola</i>	<i>Atropellis pinicola</i>
<i>Atropellis piniphila</i>	<i>Atropellis piniphila</i>
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>
<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>
<i>Cronartium comandrae</i>	<i>Cronartium comandrae</i>
<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>	<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>
<i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>	<i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>
<i>Cronartium himalayense</i>	<i>Cronartium himalayense</i>
<i>Cronartium kamtschaticum</i>	<i>Cronartium kamtschaticum</i>
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>
<i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i>	<i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i>
<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>	<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>
<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>
<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>
<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>	<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>
<i>Gibberella circinata</i>	<i>Gibberella circinata</i>
<i>Ips calligraphus</i>	<i>Ips calligraphus</i>
<i>Ips confusus</i>	<i>Ips confusus</i>
<i>Ips grandicollis</i>	<i>Ips grandicollis</i>
<i>Ips lecontei</i>	<i>Ips lecontei</i>
<i>Ips paraconfusus</i>	<i>Ips paraconfusus</i>
<i>Ips pini</i>	<i>Ips pini</i>
<i>Ips plastographus</i>	<i>Ips plastographus</i>
<i>Ips hauseri</i>	<i>Ips hauseri</i>
<i>Ips subelongatus</i>	<i>Ips subelongatus</i>
<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>	<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>
<i>Melampsora medusae</i>	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>
<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>
<i>Ophiostoma wagneri</i>	<i>Ophiostoma wagneri</i>
<i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>	<i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>
<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>	<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>
<i>Pissodes strobi</i>	<i>Pissodes strobi</i>
<i>Pissodes terminalis</i>	<i>Pissodes terminalis</i>
<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>	<i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Pinus (continued)

Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions
Cones of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i> or Heat treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the cone
Wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> <i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> <i>Monochamus mutator</i> <i>Monochamus nitens</i> <i>Monochamus notatus</i> <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> <i>Monochamus scutellatus</i> <i>Monochamus titillator</i>	Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period or Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> occur	Pest-free area for <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> or Debarked or Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
Wood (except packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 OR Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Atropellis pinicola</i> or <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Atropellis pinicola</i> and <i>Gibberella circinata</i> or Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> or <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs	Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Pinus (continued)

Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Debarked or Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Kiln dried so that moisture content is less than 20% Bark-free OR Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 OR Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> or <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Pinus (continued)

Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> or <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs	Produced from debarked wood OR Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> ,

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Pinus (continued)

	<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips hauseri</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Pest-free area for <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>
Isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> occurs	
Isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> , <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> , <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> occur	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> , <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> , <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> , <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> , <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> , <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> , <i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> , <i>Ips calligraphus</i> , <i>Ips confusus</i> , <i>Ips grandicollis</i> , <i>Ips lecontei</i> , <i>Ips paraconfusus</i> , <i>Ips pini</i> , <i>Ips plastographus</i> , <i>Ips subelongatus</i> , <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> , <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>Pissodes strobi</i> , <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> , <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> and <i>Tetropium gracilicorne</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Pest-free area for <i>Atropellis pinicola</i> , <i>Atropellis piniphila</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i> and <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. flight period or Not transported through areas infested with specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i> or
Isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Atropellis pinicola</i> , <i>Atropellis piniphila</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i> or <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> occurs	
Isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where following <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occur: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> <i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> <i>Monochamus mutator</i> <i>Monochamus nitens</i> <i>Monochamus notatus</i> <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> <i>Monochamus scutellatus</i> <i>Monochamus titillator</i>	
Isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae (continued), Requirements for Pinus (continued)

	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark
Requirements for <i>Pseudotsuga</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i> <i>Botryosphaeria laricina</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Ophiostoma wageneri</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Phellinus weirii</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i> <i>Botryosphaeria laricina</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Ophiostoma wageneri</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> <i>Phellinus weirii</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and exclusion measures for running water Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i>
Seeds of <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i>
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i> <i>Botryosphaeria laricina</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Ophiostoma wageneri</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i> <i>Botryosphaeria laricina</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> <i>Malacosoma disstria</i> <i>Ophiostoma wageneri</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Melampsora medusae</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Melampsora medusae</i>
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i>
Wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> (vector of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occurs	Debarked and heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Pest-free area for specified <i>Monochamus</i> spp. AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae, (continued) Requirements for *Pseudotsuga* (continued)

Wood (except packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Bark-free OR Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i> or Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> occurs	Produced from debarked wood OR Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Isolated bark of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i>

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae, (continued) Requirements for *Pseudotsuga* (continued)

Isolated bark of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> or <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> and <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Dendroctonus pseudotsugae</i> and <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Isolated bark of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> (vectors of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) occurs:	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Monochamus obtusus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Isolated bark of <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> originating in countries where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Gibberella circinata</i> or Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark
Requirements for <i>Taxus</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Taxus</i> originating in countries where <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> or Pest-free place of production and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Taxus</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and exclusion measures for running water
Requirements for <i>Thuja</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Thuja</i> originating in countries where <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Oligonychus perditus</i>
Plants for planting of <i>Thuja</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Thuja</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> or Pest-free place of production and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i>
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Thuja</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7 or Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8 or

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae, (continued) Requirements for *Thuja* (continued)

	Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Requirements for <i>Tsuga</i>	
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Melampsora farlowii</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Orgya pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Melampsora farlowii</i> <i>Melampsora medusae</i> <i>Orgya pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i>
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Tsuga</i> , originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Free from soil according to EPPO Standard PM 3/54 AND Harvested and imported only in the period between 1 st October and 31 st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions
Plants for planting (except seeds) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Place of production freedom and appropriate buffer zone for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> or Pest-free place of production for <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and exclusion measures for running water
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Orgya pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	Pest-free area for: <i>Acleris gloverana</i> <i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> <i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> <i>Orgya pseudotsugata</i> <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March or Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> or Grown in protected conditions
Cut branches (including cut Christmas trees without roots or soil) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Melampsora farlowii</i> or <i>Melampsora medusae</i> occurs	Pest-free area for <i>Melampsora farlowii</i> and <i>Melampsora medusae</i>
Wood (except packaging wood, particle wood and waste wood) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6 or Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae, (continued) Requirements for *Tsuga* (continued)

	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> or <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> occurs	Debarked
	or
	Harvested and imported only in the period between 1st October and 31st March
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i>
	or
	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Kiln dried so that moisture content is less than 20%
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Sirex ermak</i> occurs	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Sirex ermak</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Sirex ermak</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Sirex ermak</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Non-squared wood (except packaging wood) of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs other than particle wood or waste wood	Bark-free
	OR
	Heat-treated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/6
	or
	Fumigated according to EPPO Standard PM 10/7
	or
	Treated with ionizing radiation according to EPPO Standard PM 10/8
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period
	or
	Not transported through areas infested with <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	or
	Transported closed, to prevent infestation
Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs	Produced from debarked wood
	OR
	Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood
	or
	Pest-free area for <i>Polygraphus proximus</i>
	AND
	Transported outside of <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period
	or

(continued)

4.2. Genus-specific requirements for Coniferae, (continued) Requirements for *Tsuga* (continued)

Particle wood or waste wood of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> occurs	<p>Not transported through areas infested with <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the wood or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation Pest-free area for: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i></p>
<p>Isolated bark of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where any of the following pests occur: <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i> Isolated bark of <i>Tsuga</i> originating in countries where <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> or <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> occurs</p>	<p>Heat-treated to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of each piece of the bark or Pest-free area for <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> AND Transported outside of <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> flight period or Not transported through areas infested with <i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> and <i>Polygraphus proximus</i> or Transported closed, to prevent infestation</p>

When 'OR' or 'AND' is written in capitals this separates 2 sections of options.

When 'or' or 'and' is not in capitals they separate only one option from another.

5. List of associated Standards

It is proposed that individual phytosanitary procedures should be maintained as separate EPPO Standards, but that they should be part of a package that will always accompany the forestry Standard when approved.

The following Standards are referred to.

EPPO Standards PM 3: Phytosanitary procedures

- PM 3/15 (1) Methyl bromide fumigation of conifer seeds against insects
- PM 3/29 (1) General export inspection procedure for glasshouse and nursery enterprises
- PM 3/54 (1) Growing plants in growing medium prior to export
- PM 3/60 (1) Testing growing medium and plants in growing medium

EPPO Standards PM 9: National regulatory control systems

- PM 9/1 (5) *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and its vectors: procedures for official control

EPPO Standards PM 10: Phytosanitary treatments

- PM 10/7 (1) Methyl bromide fumigation of wood to control insects
- PM 10/8 (1) Disinfestation of wood with ionizing radiation

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

- ISPM 4 *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*, 1995. FAO, Rome
- ISPM 5 *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2013. FAO, Rome
- ISPM 10 *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*, 1999. FAO, Rome

References

- EPPO/CABI (1997) *Quarantine Pests for Europe* 2nd Edition (Eds. Smith IM, McNamara DG, Scott PR & Holderness M) CAB International, Wallingford (GB).
- ISPM 14 (2002) *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management 2002*. FAO, Rome.

Appendix 1 – Transitional arrangements: procedures for the application of phytosanitary requirements

Introduction

This appendix is concerned with the development of a programme for import of conifer commodities into an EPPO country from an area where currently no such trade exists. It is based on the concept of a 'transitional arrangement'. This is a formal procedure designed to facilitate, under prescribed conditions, the import of a specified commodity. Intended to be temporary in nature, a transitional arrangement may be as simple or as complex as is necessary to address the phytosanitary risks. It provides time for the required phytosanitary measures to be validated and confidence to be built up between trading partners, with the aim of establishing permanent trading procedures. Under this system, the exporting country making the request should provide at the same time a 'dossier' containing appropriate information, as explained later in this section.

Necessity for transitional arrangements

In Europe, the import of conifer commodities has been strictly controlled. This is essentially due to the following:

- inadequate understanding of some pest problems
- severe impacts that introduced pests have inflicted on forestry
- absence of direct control measures for many conifer pathogens
- conifer commodities provide a potential pathway for many forest pests
- inadequate knowledge of conifer production and of regulatory and administrative systems in potential exporting countries, making it difficult to determine whether potential imports will be free from quarantine pests.

The purpose of the transitional arrangement is to establish confidence between trading partners. On the exporting side, confidence is required to ensure that sufficient time is provided for a trade to be established and that the trade can take place without undue or unexpected interference. On the importing side, confidence is required to ensure that all phytosanitary risks have been addressed and phytosanitary measures applied, where justified. If there is only one defined pest of concern, the arrangement is limited to that one pest. However, if the concerns of the importing country relate to several pests, procedures may be correspondingly more complex. If too many pests are involved, transitional arrangements may not be possible. This may also apply to countries in which a number of poorly characterized species or strains occur and the risk is difficult to evaluate.

Outline of the development of a transitional arrangement

Where there is currently no trade in conifer commodities, it is recommended that, on the request of an exporting country, imports should be considered under the following procedure. The same procedure may apply to imports from countries either outside or within the EPPO region. The transitional arrangement forms part of a cooperative programme between NPPOs of exporting and importing countries to establish measures that minimize the risk of quarantine pests being transferred with imported conifer commodities. The programme is expected to proceed through the following 3 phases:

- *Phase 1* – provision of detailed information by the exporting country of how the requirements set in this Standard can be met. The importing country then undertakes information gathering, PRA and evaluation of the relevant capabilities of the NPPO and certification authority of the exporting country. If the risks can be identified and suitable phytosanitary measures can be proposed, an import protocol based on procedures established in this Standard is developed
- *Phase 2* – import of conifer consignments under special agreed export and entry management procedures which includes entry designated by the NPPO of the importing country (usually a permit system)
- *Phase 3* – review of phase 2 and establishment, if appropriate, of permanent regulations for import under Phytosanitary Certificates without specific permits.
The programme can stop at any point if phytosanitary risks cannot be adequately addressed.

General considerations applying to transitional arrangements

Operational capability

The NPPOs of both exporting and importing countries operating a transitional arrangement should have the operational capability to implement all relevant ISPMs.

Transparency

EPPO should be notified of any request for a transitional arrangement. Countries developing transitional arrangements should provide information on them to EPPO, and to other countries on request. They should consider the risks to other countries arising from their transitional arrangements and exchange information with other countries developing similar arrangements. The outcomes of each phase of the programme should be made available to EPPO and, on request, to all countries. The agreed protocol, including the entry system established in Phase 2, should be published in an appropriate form (as required under the

IPPC). Modifications to permanent regulations should be published in line with the standard practice of the NPPO concerned.

Consistency and technical justification

A transitional arrangement is a phytosanitary measure, and is accordingly subject to technical justification under the IPPC (Article VI/1b). This applies both to the necessity for the transitional arrangement as such, and to each of the measures specified within the arrangement. Throughout the process, the principles of transparency, necessity, equivalence and consistency should be applied. Phytosanitary procedures established under Phases 2 and 3 of a transitional arrangement programme should be consistent with ISPMs and in particular the pest-specific and commodity-specific phytosanitary measures set out in this Standard. Where procedures are required which are more stringent than is set down in such Standards, the justification should be made available on request.

Equivalence and non-discrimination

If other exporting countries can demonstrate that they have a phytosanitary status the same as or comparable to that of countries for which transitional arrangements have been agreed, and that they apply identical or equivalent phytosanitary measures in pest management, they should expect, on request, to develop an equivalent programme based on the same or comparable special procedures.

Timing and review

Phases 1 and 2 of the transitional arrangement programme should be kept as short as possible, consistent with good phytosanitary practice. Phases 2 and 3 should be subject to regular review. Reviews should be co-operative, involving the NPPOs of both importing and exporting countries.

Parties concerned

The fundamental principle of the transitional arrangement programme is that it is a co-operative procedure. It is an agreement between NPPOs and their Governments and may involve any number of interested parties. Where appropriate, the procedure should involve all sectors of the industry including traders, growers and other parties who may have an interest in the export or import procedures.

Administrative procedures for transitional arrangements

Administrative procedures, together with appropriate legal authority, should be established by exporting countries to facilitate transitional arrangements and to provide any rele-

vant information required for their establishment. These administrative procedures may include:

- An official contact point for all aspects of the request, including provision of information;
- A suitable structure to gather information to support the request and to provide further information at later stages, if requested by the NPPO of the importing country;
- Authority to make contact and enter into agreements with the NPPOs of the importing countries to facilitate the establishment of a transitional arrangement;
- A facility to enable contact with trade, grower and other interests to contribute to the process and to be informed of decisions taken;
- Facilities to publish information relating to requests and the details of any transitional arrangement established.

Equivalent administrative procedures should also be established by importing countries, in particular to facilitate the implementation of transitional arrangements (including where necessary derogation from prohibitions established in the laws or regulations of the importing country):

- An official contact point for receipt of requests;
- An appropriate mechanism to analyse and process requests;
- A PRA procedure which includes:
 - reviewing the basis for the current legislation, including in particular the existing lists of quarantine pests and their associated PRAs and supporting information
 - identifying possible areas where information is lacking
 - establishing the necessity for seeking information from the NPPO of the exporting country
- Authority to make contact and enter into agreements with NPPOs of the exporting countries to facilitate the establishment of a transitional arrangement;
- A facility to enable contact with trade, grower and other interests to contribute to the process and to be informed of decisions taken;
- Facilities to publish information relating to requests and the details of any transitional arrangement established.

Risk analysis procedures should make all possible use of data already available and in particular take account of the information and procedures established elsewhere in this Standard and other appropriate international Standards such as ISPM 11 on PRA for Quarantine Pests. The phytosanitary measures and other risk management procedures proposed for the transitional arrangement should be based on those recommended in this Standard. The administrative procedures should establish an indicative time-table for the transitional arrangement. For Phase 1, this will depend on the extent and type of information required, the speed with which contact between interested parties can be made, and the time required for working procedures to be established (e.g. 12–18 months). Phase 2 (the special procedures) should provide sufficient time for growers and traders to establish production, transport and marketing arrangements and for official services to test and validate phytosanitary measures

(normally minimum of three, maximum of five years). Phase 3 is in two parts: review (e.g. 3–6 months) and, if appropriate, amendment of regulations (following standard legal procedures for the NPPO concerned).

Detailed programme for development of transitional arrangements

Phase 1: information gathering, analysis and establishing a protocol

Request. The exporting country making the request for a new trade in conifer commodities should at the same time provide a detailed assessment of the extent to which the requirements set out in this Standard can be met. The dossier should in particular contain:

- Distribution and status in the exporting country of the pests listed in this Standard, other conifer pests, and other pests regulated by the importing country which may contaminate conifers;
- The phytosanitary measures taken to reduce pest risks to a level judged to be acceptable by the NPPO (e.g. systems approach, see ISPM 14, 2002);
- Where the phytosanitary measure involves a pest-free area, a description of the system, including establishment and maintenance;
- Where the phytosanitary measure involves a pest-free place of production, a description of the system;
- Documentary evidence indicating the competence of staff involved in administration, inspection and laboratory testing (education, training and experience).

Pest risk analysis. The importing country should evaluate the extent to which the requirements set out in this Standard can be met by the exporting country for the commodity. It should examine whether other pests should be subject to PRA and managed, by requesting additional information from the exporting country as appropriate. It may be necessary for personnel from the importing country to evaluate directly the relevant operational capabilities of the exporting country.

Identification of measures. This Standard makes recommendations for pest-specific and general phytosanitary measures which should be applied to reduce risk to an acceptable level. The transitional arrangement may be used to validate the effectiveness of the measures. The measures may include the following:

- Production measures such as
 - Derivation from pathogen-free plants for planting;
 - Production in a pest-free area or pest-free place of production (if relevant);
 - Pest management programme;
 - Field inspection and/or testing;
- Postharvest or pre-export measures;
 - Lot inspection and/or testing;

- Treatment such as debarking or application of plant protection products (if relevant);
- Point of entry or post-entry measures;
 - Lot inspection and/or testing;
 - Entry through designated points;
 - Designated end-use;
 - Processing or other treatment;
 - Issue of permits to control entry;
 - Notification to the NPPO of the importing country of non-compliance;
- Export of consignments, by the NPPO of the exporting country;
- Receipt of imports, by the designated recipient.

Assurance that pre-export measures can be applied. If the measures identified by the PRA include measures such as origin in a pest-free area, the NPPO of the importing country needs to obtain assurance from the NPPO of the exporting country that the measure can be applied effectively.

The NPPO of the exporting country should provide relevant information such as:

- Description of the procedures used;
- Legislative measures which support the pest-free area or other measure;
- Survey data;
- Sample and laboratory data;
- Administrative guidance or other instructions such as those for inspection personnel;
- Scheme and/or registration documentation to participating growers, traders or organizations;
- Audit and review.

In some circumstances, on-site audits by personnel of the NPPO of the importing country may be appropriate.

Outcome. Three possible outcomes are envisaged:

- The risks are identified and appropriate measures can be applied effectively with the confidence of all parties – *no special procedures required as imports may be permitted under normal phytosanitary certification (i.e. PC)*;
- The risks are identified and phytosanitary measures can be proposed but their suitability and application requires validation – *proceed with a special procedure*;
- The risks are identified but no measures can be established or implemented which provide the required level of protection, or the risks cannot be adequately identified – *imports cannot be permitted and the application is refused*.

Establishing an import protocol. The phytosanitary measures which are identified should be assembled into an import protocol. The NPPO of the exporting country confirms that these are practicable and can be implemented. The inspection service of the NPPO of the importing country, in consultation with associated services such as Customs, should ensure that point of entry or post-entry inspection or other measures can be applied rapidly and effectively.

Phase 2: import under the special procedure

The import protocol should be published following the normal procedures of the NPPO of the importing country for other import regulations and notified in accordance with IPPC procedures. The NPPO of the exporting country should be informed through the normal procedures. Individual consignments will normally be moved under the control of either a general or specific permit procedure. This should follow the normal procedures of the NPPO of the importing country. It is the responsibility of the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that all measures required prior to export are undertaken, including notification to the NPPO of the importing country and the issue of Phytosanitary Certificates. It is the responsibility of the NPPO of the importing country to ensure that all measures required at or after import are undertaken rapidly and efficiently. The effectiveness of the procedures should be reviewed at appropriate intervals (normally at least annually), and the results of these reviews should be available to other EPPO countries on request. In addition the results of any checks or other inspections should be available on request to the other NPPO. If the NPPO of the exporting or importing countries detect instances of non-compliance, then these should be reported to the other NPPOs immediately. The NPPO of the exporting country should immediately investigate the reason for non-compliance, take steps to ensure that there is no recurrence and report the results to the other NPPOs. If instances of non-compliance are sufficiently serious and measures to avoid recurrence cannot be agreed sufficiently quickly, the NPPO of the importing country should suspend the transitional arrangement. The NPPOs should assess whether amendment of the import protocol and resumption of an amended transitional arrangement is possible. If not, the arrangement should be cancelled and a final review should be made.

Period of validity. The transitional arrangement should be of sufficient duration to ensure that the procedure can be properly established and monitored, and to enable ready participation of the trade (minimum of three years, up to five years, is recommended so that the arrangement does not become permanent).

Phase 3: final review and transition to normal established trading conditions

Review of the transitional arrangement. Towards the end of Phase 2 or within an agreed period of its termination, the NPPO of the importing country in consultation with the NPPO of the exporting country should review all aspects of the transitional arrangement. In particular the review should consider:

- whether the volume of imports has been sufficient to test the system
- any instances of non-compliance
- the effectiveness of each of the phytosanitary measures applied under the agreed protocol
- the extent to which the special procedures have been successful in providing
 - an acceptable trading facility for the exporting country
 - an acceptable reduction of risk to the importing country
 - a technical basis for adapting the importing regulations of the importing country.

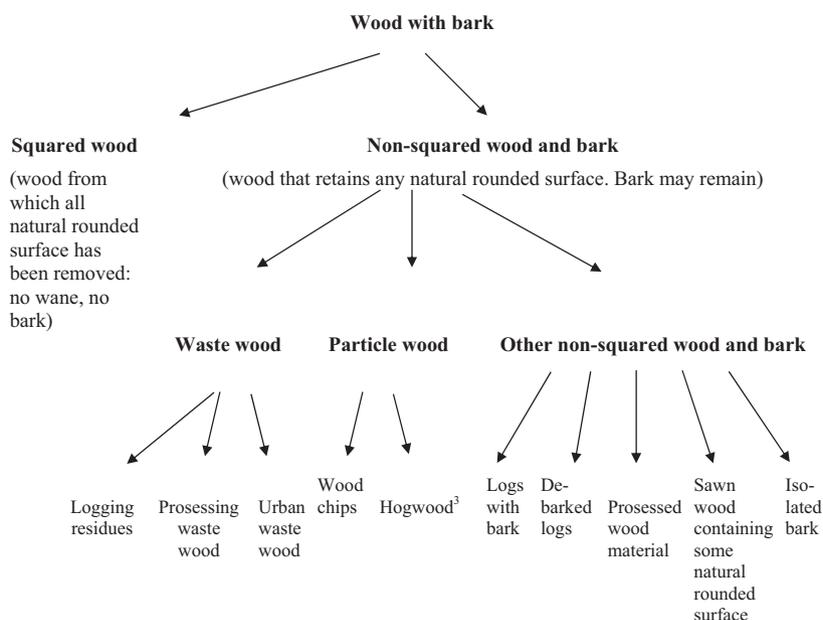
Outcome. Three possible outcomes of the review can be envisaged:

- The arrangement has been successful; the original or appropriately modified measures can be applied with confidence – *the import regulations are rapidly modified and trade takes place under a normal PC.* Monitoring and auditing should be maintained according to normal phytosanitary procedures;
- The arrangement has been partially successful but certain measures require modification or further validation – *the transitional arrangement continues with modified conditions for a further defined period and review;*
- The arrangement has not been successful – *the arrangement is suspended.*

Communication of reason for outcome. At all stages in a transitional arrangement, the importing country should notify the exporting country of the reason for outcomes (including rationale).

Appendix 2 – Relation between wood commodities

Figure 1 illustrates the **Relation between wood commodities**.



³ Hogwood (or 'hogfuel') - wood in the form of pieces of varying particle size and shape, produced by crushing with blunt tools such as rollers, hammers, or flails.

Fig. 1 Relation between wood commodities

Round wood, defined in ISPM 5 as 'Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark' is equivalent to logs, whether with bark or debarked

It is contrasted with **Sawn wood**, defined in ISPM 5 as 'Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark', which may be squared wood or non-squared wood depending on whether there are any remnants of the natural rounded surface.

Processed wood material, defined in ISPM 5 as 'Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof' which may be plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer, wood pellets, wood briquettes, most of furniture, etc.

The terms in bold are defined terms.