

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 (Tel: 221-2342; FAX: 613-228-6602)	D-94-34 version française
	(EFFECTIVE DATE) (4 th Revision)
TITLE: Import and Domestic Movement Requirements for Grapevine Propagative Material	

SUBJECT:

This directive contains the requirements governing the importation of grapevine propagative material from all countries as well as the movement of grapevine propagative material into British Columbia from all other parts of Canada.

The purpose of this revision is to:

- Update the list of approved grapevine propagative material from countries other than the United States;
- Add the list of countries and regions that have Canadian Food Inspection Agency - approved *Vitis* export programs. This list was previously found in *D-94-35: List of Sources Approved to Export Fruit Tree and Grape Propagative Material to Canada*;
- Update the list of approved nurseries permitted to ship grapevine propagative materials to Canada; and
- Update treatment requirements for grapevine propagative material.

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Review

This directive will be reviewed every five years unless otherwise needed. For further information or clarification, please contact the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

Endorsement

Approved by:

Chief Plant Health Officer

Introduction

Canada regulates the importation of *Vitis* spp. (grapevine) propagative material, excluding seeds from all countries in order to mitigate the risk of entry and establishment of regulated pests. Canada and the United States (U.S.) have very similar phytosanitary import requirements for grapevine propagative material; therefore Canada allows the importation of grapevine propagative material that has been certified under a U.S. state certification program. Appendix 1 contains a list of CFIA-approved grapevine certification programs.

Grapevine propagative material from sources other than the U.S. may be approved for entry into Canada on an individual evaluation basis. Currently, France and Germany are the only sources other than the U.S. with CFIA-approved grapevine propagative material export programs.

Scope

This directive is to be used as a guide for Canadian importers, foreign exporters, shippers and brokers, CFIA inspectors, Canada Border Services Agency and National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs).

References

ISPM 4 (1996): *Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas*. FAO, Rome.

[D-97-06: Plant Protection Export Certification Program for Grapevine Nursery Stock](http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-97-)
[<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-97->

06/eng/1312330811581/1312331075782], *Vitis* spp. CFIA, Ottawa.

D-01-06: Canadian phytosanitary policy for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action [<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-01-06/eng/1320037517418/1320037718275>]. CFIA, Ottawa.

D-07-03: Phytosanitary Import Requirements to Prevent the Entry of *Epiphyas postvittana* (light brown apple moth) [<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-07-03/eng/1323873365233/1323876281045>]. CFIA, Ottawa.

This directive supersedes all previous versions of D-94-34 and D-94-35, as well as the Memorandum dated 80-07-22 entitled *Policy Relating to the Importations of Grapevine Material into Canada*, the Memorandum dated 15-12-1980 entitled *Treatment of Rooted Grapevine Material from All Sources into British Columbia*, and any other pre-existing policy documents regarding the phytosanitary import requirements for grapevines into Canada from all countries.

Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms

Definitions for terms used in the present document can be found in the [Plant Health Glossary of Terms](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/glosterme.shtml) [www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/glosterme.shtml].

1.0 General requirements

1.1 Legislative authority

Plant Protection Act, S.C. 1990, c.22

Plant Protection Regulations, SOR/95-212

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice, *Canada Gazette*, Part I (05/13/2000)

1.2 Fees

The CFIA charges fees in accordance with the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice*. For information regarding fees associated with imported product, please contact the [National Import Service Centre \(NISC\)](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/food/imports/commercial-importers/nisc/eng/1364059150360/1364059265637) [<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/food/imports/commercial-importers/nisc/eng/1364059150360/1364059265637>].

Anyone requiring other information regarding fees may contact any local CFIA office or visit our [Fees Notice website](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/acts-and-regulations/fees-notice/eng/1307222845373/1307222984162) [<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/acts-and-regulations/fees-notice/eng/1307222845373/1307222984162>].

1.3 Regulated pests associated with grapevine propagative material imported to Canada

The List of [Pests Regulated by Canada](#) may be found at:

[\[http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/listpespare.shtml\]](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/listpespare.shtml)

The following pests are regulated on grapevine propagative material destined to British Columbia (B.C.) only.

Daktulosphaira vitifoliae (Fitch) - (syn.) *Phylloxera vitifoliae* (Fitch)

Longidorus, *Trichodora* and *Xiphinema* spp.

Phomopsis viticola Sacc.

1.4 Regulated commodities

Grapevine propagative material other than seeds.

Regulated grapevines for propagation may be subject to other import requirements that are not specific to grapevines and that are contained in other directives at the following link:

<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plantprotection/directives/date/eng/1312227346910/1312227453760>].

For example, grapevines for propagation are regulated as a host for light brown apple moth under [D-07-03: Plant Protection \(Phytosanitary\) Import Requirements to Prevent the Entry of *Epiphyas postvittana*](#) [<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-07-03/eng/1323873365233/1323876281045>].

Information regarding other phytosanitary requirements for the importation of grapevines is listed in the [Automated Import Reference System \(AIRS\)](#) at the link below.

[\[http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/imports/airs/eng/1300127512994/1300127627409\]](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/imports/airs/eng/1300127512994/1300127627409)

1.5 Commodities exempt

- Grape seeds are admissible from all sources without additional conditions, provided that a Phytosanitary Certificate from the exporting country's NPPO accompanies the shipment.
- Dried grapevines not capable of propagation, grapevine wood and grapevine leaves are not subject to the requirements of this directive. They may be subject to requirements under [other directives](#) [<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/eng/1312227346910/1312227453760>].

1.6 Prohibited commodities

- Grapevine propagative material (excluding seeds) originating from, or propagated within, Flavescence dorée (FD) Control Areas* of France, or any other infested area of a country where the disease occurs.

* An area of France in which FD disease has been identified and is under specific restrictions for control under regulation “Arrêté ministériel du 9 juillet 2003”, defining the area and conditions of restriction and movement for the area.

- Grapevine propagative material (excluding seeds) from non-approved sources and material that has not been tested.

1.7 Regulated areas

All countries.

2.0 Specific requirements

All grapevine propagative material must originate from a grapevine certification program that is approved and overseen by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country. The CFIA must review and approve the grapevine certification program prior to authorising the importation of material from the program. Grapevine certification programs are subject to periodic audits to verify compliance. Appendix 1 lists the CFIA-approved grapevine certification programs.

Upon arrival at the first point of entry in Canada, all shipments are subject to inspection, including verification of documentation, by CFIA. CFIA inspectors may collect samples of the plants for testing to ensure that no regulated pests to Canada are present.

Non-approved grapevine propagative material, including rootstock and varietal clones, may be imported to Canada for scientific research, educational, processing, industrial, or exhibition purposes if the importer is able and willing to comply with the conditions of Section 43 of the Plant Protection Regulations. In some cases, non-approved grapevine propagative material may be permitted for import under post-entry quarantine at a CFIA laboratory. Please contact your local CFIA office for more information regarding section 43 or post-entry quarantine permits. Applications for section 43 or post-entry quarantine import permits are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

2.1 Documentation requirements

2.1.1 Permit to import

A Permit to Import issued by the CFIA is required to import grapevines for propagation into Canada.

2.1.2 Phytosanitary certificate

The NPPO of the exporting country must issue a Phytosanitary Certificate for grapevine propagative material with the following additional declaration:

“The *Vitis* spp. material originated from a source approved by the CFIA.”

The Phytosanitary Certificate must document the treatment details if applicable (see Section 2.2.3).

2.2 Grapevine propagative material originating from the United States

Grapevine propagative material originating from the U.S. must be produced under a CFIA-approved state grapevine certification program and must be produced at and exported from a facility that is approved under the state grapevine certification program. Any rootstock and varietal clone is permitted from the approved facility as long as it has been produced under the certification program.

2.2.1 Grapevines originating from the United States or Canadian provinces other than British Columbia and destined to British Columbia

For grapevine propagative material originating in the U.S. or Canadian provinces other than British Columbia (B.C.) and destined to B.C., the NPPO of the country of origin must ensure that one of the treatments described in Appendix 4 has been applied to control phylloxera and virus vectoring nematodes that are not known to occur in B.C.

2.3 Grapevine propagative material originating from countries other than the United States

Grapevine propagative material that originates from any country other than the U.S. is approved by rootstock and varietal combination. Appendix 2 contains a list of approved material. The approved material must have been produced under a national grapevine certification program that has been approved by the CFIA prior to importation.

On an annual basis, the certifying authority must provide the CFIA with a list of nurseries eligible to export grapevine propagative material to Canada under their grapevine certification program. Appendix 3 lists the grapevine nurseries, other than those in the U.S., that are approved under this program.

The certifying authority of the exporting country must ensure that each lot of grapevine propagative material exported to Canada is marked with certification tags clearly indicating the source and its applicable certification code.

The certifying authority of the exporting country must provide Canada with separate certificates of origin for the mother blocks* of the imported rootstock and varietal clones for every shipment. The mother blocks of the exported material must originate from grapevines that have been fully tested and found to be free of all regulated pests by the approved certification body of the exporting country. Samples from these mother blocks must be submitted to the CFIA by the NPPO of the exporting country for complete testing at the CFIA Sidney Laboratory in Sidney, B.C.

* For the purpose of this document, a mother block is a contiguous source planting of an individual rootstock and variety, or a group of varieties, at the same level of certification, according to approved official grapevine certification standards. Mother blocks must be isolated from other certified or uncertified grapevines according to the distances listed in the Canadian guidelines for the production of grapevines for export purposes. Refer to [D-97-06: Plant Protection Export Certification Program for Grapevine Nursery Stock, *Vitis* spp. \[http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/eng/1304570539802/1304570628492\]](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/eng/1304570539802/1304570628492) for these guidelines.

2.3.1 Approval of new grapevine propagative material

New grapevine rootstock and varietal combinations may be approved for import under the grapevine certification program. The CFIA must first receive a recommendation from the NPPO of the exporting country that the material has been subject to serological and molecular testing for plant diseases and has been confirmed to comply with the requirements of the certification program. The CFIA will then issue a permit for samples to be sent directly to the CFIA laboratory in Sidney, British Columbia, for confirmatory testing. The CFIA must receive an application for a permit to import this material prior to conducting the analysis of new grapevine propagative material.

New grapevine propagative material may receive provisional approval only for the first two full years. During this period, importations of new grapevine propagative material will be sampled by the CFIA for laboratory testing (serology and molecular) and inoculation onto herbaceous and woody indicator plants to ensure they are free from quarantine pests. If testing does not reveal any concern, provisional status will be removed after two years

and restrictions on movement or propagation will be lifted.

3.0 Treatment requirements

The NPPO of the exporting country must ensure that the hot water treatment described in Appendix 4 has been applied against diseases caused by the phytoplasma organisms listed in Section 1.3 if the diseases are present in the exporting country. The phytosanitary certificate must state the details of the treatment that was employed.

In certain cases, the Permit to Import may specifically authorize treatment against phytoplasma organisms to be performed in Canada at treatment facilities approved by the CFIA.

4.0 Non-Compliance

Imported consignments may be inspected by the CFIA and must meet all requirements when they reach first point of arrival in Canada. Products that are found to be infested with pests of regulatory concern or are otherwise non-compliant will be refused entry to Canada, and must be removed from the country or destroyed. Infested shipments may be ordered treated prior to disposal to prevent the spread of pests. The importer is responsible for all costs relating to treatment, disposal or removal of the products. The CFIA will advise the NPPO of the country of origin of any non-compliance with any conditions outlined in this directive as per directive

[D-01-06: Canadian phytosanitary policy for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action](http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-01-06/eng/1320037517418/1320037718275) [<http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-protection/directives/date/d-01-06/eng/1320037517418/1320037718275>].

5.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: CFIA-approved grapevine certification programs

Appendix 2: List of grapevine rootstock and varietal clones approved for import to Canada from countries other than the United States

Appendix 3: Approved foreign grapevine nurseries other than those in the United States

Appendix 4: Treatment requirements

Appendix 1: Sources of CFIA-approved certified grapevine material

Canada	France
Canadian Nursery Landscape Association [http://www.canadanursery.com/] 7856 5th Line South R.R. #4, Station Main Milton, Ontario L9T 2X8	Sous-Direction de la Qualité et de la Protection des Végétaux [http://agriculture.gouv.fr/] Direction Général de l'Alimentation 251 rue de Vaugirard 75732 Paris, Cedex 15
Sidney Laboratory - Plant Viruses and Virus-like Diseases Canadian Food Inspection Agency 8801 East Saanich Road North Saanich, British Columbia V8L 1H3	Germany
Grape Growers of Ontario [http://www.grapegrowersofontario.com/] P.O. Box 100 Vineland Station, Ontario L0R 2E0	Bundesministerium für Ernährung [http://www.bmel.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html] Landwirtschaft und Forsten Postfach 14 02 70 Rochusstrasse, 1,D-5300 Bonn 1
	United States
	<i>California</i>
	Plant Health Division California Department of Food and Agriculture [http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/] 1220 "N" Street Sacramento, California 95814
	<i>Oregon</i>
	Plant Health Division Oregon Department of Agriculture [http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth/Pages/AboutPlantHealth.aspx] 635 Capitol Street, N.E. Salem, Oregon 97301
	<i>Washington</i>
	Plant Protection Division Washington State Department of Agriculture [http://agr.wa.gov/AboutWSDA/Divisions/PlantProtection.aspx] P.O. Box 42560 Olympia, Washington 98504-2560

Appendix 2: List of grapevine rootstock and varietal clones approved for import to Canada from countries other than the United States**As of July 2014****Rootstock clones**

From France	
Variety Name	Clone Number
101-14	Clones 3, 759
110 R	Clones 6, 7, 151, 152
140 Ru	Clones 101, 265
161-49C	Clones 176, 198, 239
1103 P	Clones 113, 768
3309 C	Clones 111, 143, 144
41 B	Clones 153, 194, 195
420 A	Clones 10, 11, 241
5 C	Clones 6, 236
5 BB	Clones 106, 114
Fercal	Clone 242
Gravesac	Clone 264
Riparia Gloire	Clones 1, 1030
RSBI	Clones 109, 141
SO4	Clones 5, 102, 166, 762

From Germany	
Variety Name	Clone Number
SO4	Clone 31

Varietal clones

From France	
Variety Name	Clone Number
Aligote	Clones 264, 651
Auxerrois	Clones 56, 57
Cabernet Franc	Clones 210, 214, 312, 327, 331, 332, 623
Cabernet Sauvignon	Clones 15, 169, 191, 339, 685
Chardonnay	Clones 75, 76, 77, 95, 96, 119, 124, 128, 277, 548, 809
Chasselas	Clones 60, 532
Chazan	Clone 538
Chenin	Clones 220, 982
Cinsault	Clones 3, 320
Colombard	Clones 551, 609
Cot-Malbec	Clone 598
Fer Servadou	Clones 421, 672
Gamay Noir	Clones 222, 282, 284, 356, 358, 489, 490, 509, 565, 656, 787
Gamay de Chaudenay	Clone 223
Gewurztraminer	Clones 47, 643
Grenache	Clones 70, 516
Marsanne	Clone 574
Marselan	Clone 980
Merlot	Clones 181, 182, 184, 314, 343, 346, 347, 447, 519
Muller Thurgau	Clone 647
Muscat Blanc	Clone 455
Muscat de Hambourg	Clone 202
Muscat Ottonel	Clone 59
Petit Verdot	Clone 400
Pinot Blanc	Clones 54, 55
Pinot Gris	Clones 52, 53, 457
Pinot Meunier	Clones 458, 925

Pinot Noir	Clones 113, 114, 115, 164, 375, 386, 459, 667, 777, 828
Riesling	Clone 49
Roussanne	Clone 522
Sauvignon	Clones 159, 242, 241, 297, 317, 376, 378, 530
Sauvignon Gris	Clone 917
Savagnin	Clones 612, 614
Semillon	Clones 299, 315, 908
Syrah	Clones 99, 100, 174, 877
Tanna	Clone 717
Ugni Blanc	Clones 479, 485
Viognier	Clones 642, 1042

From Germany	
Variety Name	Clone Number
Weis Riesling	Clone 21B
Pinot Noir	Clone 82

Appendix 3: Approved foreign grapevine nurseries other than those in the United States

France	
E.A.R.L. Roch Lauriol Pépinières Viticoles 07200 Saint Maurice D'Ardeche	Pépinière Mercier Frères La Chaignee 85700 Vix
Établissement Chauvin ¹ M. Jean Chauvin Boulevard Albin Durand 84260 Sarrians Vaucluse	Pépinières Morisson-Couderc 07200 Vogue
* GAEC de Monteillon R. et L. Bertrand 30350 Maruejols les Gardons	* Pépinières Tourette Pierre Denis Vogue 07200
Pépinière du Bas Viverais ² M. Guy Ozil Les Mazes 07150 Vallon-Pont-d'arc	* Pépinières Velletaz Jean Louis 73250 St Jean de la Porte
* Pépinières Hebinge 15 Rue de Colmar 68420 Eguisheim	Pépinières Viticole Jacques Gergaud Nercillac 16200 Jarnac
Pépinières Hyacinthe Raymond Chemin Carpenteras-Malemort Boite Postale #8, 84200 Vaucluse	S.A. Richter Domaine-de-Saint-Clément 34980 St-Clément-la-Rivière
Germany	
Weis & Rules Vines and Wines ³ St. Urbanshof 54340 Leiwen	

¹ 3309 cl 144 is not approved for importation to Canada from Établissement Chauvin.

² SO4 cl 102 and SO4 cl 5 are not approved for importation to Canada from Pépinière du Bas Viverais.

³ In addition to the material listed in Appendix 1, Weis Reben can export 3309 clone 143 and 144

* Indicates provisional approval for at least two full years pending the results of testing of samples by the CFIA Sidney Laboratory.

Appendix 4: Treatment requirements

All treatments that are required to meet the CFIA's phytosanitary requirements for grapevine material must be approved by the NPPO of the exporting country and must be completed at the country of origin. Should an exporting NPPO wish to employ any treatment other than those listed in this directive, the treatment must first be approved by the CFIA. The phytosanitary certificate must state the details of the treatment that was employed.

1. Treatment for imports from countries where phytoplasma diseases of grapevines occur

Examples of phytoplasma diseases of grapevines include: Flavescence dorée, bois noir/Vergilbungskrankheit, Australian grapevine yellows and Palatinate grapevine yellows. This treatment is also effective against phylloxera and virus vectoring nematodes.

Treat by complete immersion of vines, cuttings or grafted plants in a hot water bath maintained at a minimum temperature of 50°C for a minimum duration of 35 minutes.

Other temperature and time combinations for phytoplasma control may be considered by the CFIA if they are supported by scientific data and are approved by the CFIA prior to use.

Note: Treatment time shall start when the water temperature has returned to 50°C after plants have been immersed in water.

1.1 Other certification options

In certain cases, when specifically approved in writing by CFIA, certification against diseases caused by phytoplasmas may be based on absence of the pests from the areas where the grapevines are grown as well as areas where all propagative materials originated. The pest free area status must have been demonstrated by the exporting country in accordance with ISPM 4 (1996) and have been officially approved in writing by the CFIA prior to export.

2.0 Treatments against nematodes and phylloxera

If the phytoplasma treatment in Part 1 of this Appendix has not been applied, one of the following treatments must be applied to material originating from the U.S. or other provinces of Canada when destined to B.C

Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 47.8°C (118°F) for 30 minutes.

OR

Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 48.9°C (120°F) for 30 minutes.

OR

Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 50.0°C (122°F) for 10 minutes.

OR

Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 51.7°C (125°F) for 5 minutes.

OR

Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 52.7°C (127°F) for 3 minutes.

OR

Treat in hot water previously heated to 31.7°C (89°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 52.2°C (126°F) for 5 minutes.

OR

Treat using a chemical dip treatment of 0.5 g of Diazinon 50% wettable powder (WP) and 2 g of Malathion 50% WP per liter of water for 20 minutes at a minimum temperature of 21°C. These products may not currently be registered for use within Canada. If the plant material has been washed free of soil, the Diazinon component of this treatment is not required.

Equivalent treatments may be considered by CFIA at the request of certifying NPPOs.