

BIOSECURITY ALERT

Eradicating citrus canker - a serious disease of citrus

Citrus canker is a contagious bacterial disease which affects all citrus plants and has been identified in the Northern Territory (NT) and Western Australia (WA). A national response to eradicate the disease is in place, with movement controls and quarantine measures to prevent further spread.

Eradication through removal in restricted areas

The Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Resources will begin removing all citrus plants and any citrus canker host plants and materials from properties within restricted areas from early September 2018. This will be done in a staged approach and will be discussed with residents beforehand.

Why is plant removal needed?

The Northern Territory needs to be free from citrus canker in order to trade across Australia and international borders. The removal of infected and host plants within restricted areas is an important step towards the eradication of this serious plant disease.

What about healthy plants in restricted areas?

The only way to ensure complete eradication and prove the Northern Territory is free from citrus canker is to remove all citrus plants, fruit, products and plants that can host the disease from the restricted areas, regardless of size or age.

Our trade and export obligations require the Northern Territory prove that all plants have been removed from the restricted areas.

What happens during plant removal?

An authorised inspector from the Department of Primary Industry and Resources will coordinate a suitable time for removal from properties within the restricted areas. Once completing removal, authorised inspectors will provide residents with a Notice of Seizure as per section 22 of the Northern Territory Plant Health Act, 2015.

For potted plants, the plant, soil and pot will be removed for disposal under permit. Grounded plants

will be removed from the ground, or cut down depending on size, and all host materials will be removed.

A chemical solution will be applied to the stump to prevent regrowth. Authorised inspectors will cover the stump to avoid the risk of people coming into contact with the chemical.

What happens after plant removal?

Following plant removal residents will not be able to replant citrus or citrus canker host plants in the ground or in pots until movement restrictions cease.

This restriction will enable the Northern Territory to demonstrate areas of removal have been free from citrus planting activity.

Authorised inspectors will need to continue to visit properties both within the restricted areas and control areas to continue to monitor for the absence of host plants and the pest.

Approved permits will be issued when planting can recommence. We will inform you when replanting can commence and how to get a permit. Based on previous eradication of citrus this may be up to 18 months.

Property access for removal

An authorised inspector will coordinate a suitable time for removal from properties within the restricted areas.

It is an offence not to comply with quarantine restrictions (section 18), to not comply with a request made by an authorised inspector or to obstruct an inspector or another person assisting an inspector (sections 22(2), 22(3) and 23). Penalties relating to these offences are detailed in the Act.

Contact us via:

Citrus canker hotline: 1800 931 722

Email: citruscanker@nt.gov.au

Web: Visit www.nt.gov.au/citruscanker for more information on the response



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Help prevent the spread of citrus canker

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CITRUS CANKER IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Citrus canker can infect the following plant varieties:

Citrus common to Darwin area

West Indian lime/ Mexican lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*)
Tahiti lime (*Citrus latifolia*)
Kaffir lime (*Citrus hystrix*)
Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*)
Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*)
Trifoliolate orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*)
Kumquat (*Fortunella japonica*)
Humpty Doo lime (*Citrus gracilis*)
Mandarin and Tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*)
Orange varieties (*Citrus sinensis*)
Lemon (*Citrus limon*)

Non-citrus common to Darwin area

Lime berry (*Micromelum minutum*)
White sapote (*Casimiroa sapota*)
Langsat (*Lansium domesticum*)

Other affected varieties

African cherry orange (*Citropsis schweinfurthii*)
Alemow (*Citrus macrophylla*)
Australian round lime (*Citrus australis*)
Alianthus-like prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum ailanthoides*)
Calamondin (*Citrus madurensis*)
Cictriangle/Cictrange (*Citrangex P. trifoliata*)
Citrangquat (*Fortunella margarita x Citrange*)
Citron (*Citrus medica*)
Citrumelo (*Citrus reticulata x Poncirus trifoliata*)
Cleopatra mandarin (*Citrus reshni*)

Desert lime (*Citrus glauca*)
Evodia (*Melicope denhamii*)
False foot of the turtle (*Melicope triphylla*)
Finger lime (*Citrus australasica*)
Hassaku orange (*Citrus hassaku*)
Hong Kong kumquat (*Fortunella hindsii*)
Kalpi (*Citrus webberi*)
Khasi papeda (*Citrus latipes*)
Langsat (*Lansium domesticum*)
Lemon aspen (*Acronychia acidula*)
Limequat (*Fortunella japonica X c. aurantiifolia*)
Meiwa sweet kumquat (*Fortunella crassifolia*)
Meyer lemon (*Citrus jambhiri*)
Mountain citron (*Citrus aurantium*)
Mount white lime (*Citrus garrawayi*)
Native mock orange (*Murraya ovatifoliolata*)
Natsudaidai (*Citrus aurantium*)
North Queensland lime/Russel River lime (*Citrus inodora*)
Orangequat (*Fortunella crassifolia x C. reticulata*)
Oval kumquat (*Fortunella margarita*)
Palestine sweet lime (*Citrus limon*)
Rangpur (*Citrus limonia*)
Rough lemon (*Citrus jambhiri*)
Sour mandarin (*Citrus sunki*)
Sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*)
Sweet lemon tree (*Citrus limon*)
Sweet orange / Navel orange (*Citrus sinensis*)
Swingle citrumelo (*Citrus paradisi x Poncirus trifoliata*)

Tachibana (*Citrus tachibana*)
Tangor/Tangelo (*Citrus reticulata*)
Tankan mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*)
Tooth-ache tree (*Zanthoxylum clavaherulis*)
Tosu sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*)
Unshu Mandarin/ Satsuma (*Citrus reticulata*)
Wampee (*Clausena lansium*)
Wild lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*)
Yuzu (*Citrus junos*)

Scientific named plant varieties

Acronychia wilcoxiana
Atalantia spp. (except for *Atalantia ceylanica* and *Atalantia monophylla*)
Citrofortunella sp.
Citropsis daweana
Citrus amblycarpa
Citrus benikoji
Citrus depressa
Citrus excelsa
Citrus intermedia
Citrus leiocarpa
Citrus longispina
Citrus lycopersiciformis
Citrus maderaspatana
Clausena harmandiana
Feroniella crassifolia
Lunasia amara
Melicope latifolia
Microcitronella spp.
Paramignya longipedunculata
Paramignya monophylla
Swinglea glutinosa
Toddalia asiatic

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