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DIRECTION DE L'HYGIÈNE VÉTÉRINAIRE ET
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Title/Titre

Interim Policy on Importation into Canada and Movement within Canada, of plants and plant parts of *Larix* spp. and *Pseudolarix* spp. to prevent the spread of European larch canker

Our File/Notre référence
3515-12-2L1
3530-4L2
3525-10L1

I. SUBJECT

This directive contains the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Canada and movement within Canada of plants and plant parts of *Larix* spp. and *Pseudolarix* spp. with respect to the control of European larch canker, caused by the fungus *Lachnellula (Dasyscypha) willkommii* (R. Hartig) Dennis.

This interim policy supersedes Domestic- 4 dated 1986 -07-01 and Import Operational Directive No. 009-0 dated 1986-07-16 and any reference concerning the subject of European Larch Canker.

Note: *Larix* spp. are subject to requirements pertaining to the control of scleroderris canker, *Gremmeniella abietina* (Lagerberg) Morelet, gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* (L) and also subject to requirements pertaining to the importation of logs, lumber and other unmanufactured wood products from all areas other than the continental United States (U.S.)

II. BACKGROUND

European larch canker, caused by the fungus *Lachnellula wilkommii*, is a serious disease in many parts of Europe. Larch canker can kill both mature and immature trees. The presence of this fungus has resulted in the exclusion of larch from plantation programs in Europe. In North America, the disease was first found in Massachusetts in the 1920's (subsequently eradicated) in plantings of European larch and more recently in northeastern Maine in 1981. Larch canker is not widely distributed within Canada. It occurs only in parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

According to the Canadian Forest Service *Larix* spp. ranks 20th on the list of economically important tree genera in Canada; and Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is the 7th most important tree species in British Columbia. Spread of the disease into non-infested areas of Canada would affect the productivity of larch stands. In many parts of Europe, Larch canker has eliminated European larch as a plantation species. As a result, Larck canker is regulated in a number of countries.

This interim policy clarifies the domestic movement requirements of larch material and reflects the current disease situation.

III. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Plant Protection Act, s.c. 1990, c.22
Plant Protection Regulations, SOR/95-212
Plant Protection Fees Regulations, SOR/95-218

IV. REGULATED COMMODITIES

All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of *Larix* spp. and *Pseudolarix* spp., including plants, plant parts (branches, twigs, scions, logs with bark, pulpwood, isolated bark), plant propagative material and seed with debris.

V. COMMODITIES EXEMPT

Logs or wood without bark attached and tissue culture material.

VI. REGULATED PEST

European Larch Canker, *Lachnellula* (*Dasyscyphus*) *willkommii* (Hartig) Dennis, synonym *Trichoscyphella willkommii* Nannf.

VII. REGULATED AREAS

1. REGULATED AREAS (INTERNATIONAL)

Continental Europe, United Kingdom, Ireland, Russia and the former states and territories of the USSR , Japan and the United States (U.S).- Maine (counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc Waldo, Washington).

2. REGULATED AREAS (WITHIN CANADA)

The province of Nova Scotia, except Cape Breton Island.

The province of New Brunswick, except the counties of Madawaska, Restigouche, Gloucester, Victoria, Carleton, that portion of Northumberland County west of the Southwest Miramichi River and that portion of York County lying west of highway number 8 and north of the Saint John River.

The province of Prince Edward Island, specific areas of Prince County. Specifically the northeast boundary beginning at the Northwest at Higgins Wharf Road to highway number 128 then east to highway number 2 then north to highway number 132 and continuing northeast to route number 12 then south to Mill Creek on route number 12 and a southeast and west boundary beginning at Borden highway number 1 and continuing to highway 1A then northwest to Travellers Rest Road continuing west along highway number 2 to St. Eleanors and then north to North St. Eleanors.

See Map, Appendix 2.

VIII. MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS OR PROHIBITIONS

1. SEED FROM ALL AREAS

All seed moving out of or within the infested areas of Canada must be accompanied by a Movement Certificate stating that the seed is free from debris.

For the importation of seed of *Larix* spp. and *Pseudolarix* spp., all shipments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by a state or national plant protection organization of the country of origin, identifying the country of origin and with an additional declaration that the seed is free of debris. Shipments originating in the state of Maine must identify the state and county of origin.

2. PROPAGATIVE AND NON-PROPAGATIVE MATERIAL WITH BARK FROM REGULATED AREAS

Propagative (excluding seed) and non-propagative material with bark listed in Section IV may not be imported, transported to or moved within Canada from those areas listed in VII 1. Regulated Areas (International) or 2. Regulated Areas (within Canada) to non-regulated areas of Canada.

EXCEPTIONS:

Logs and pulpwood moving from regulated areas within Canada directly to pulp and paper mills may move with a Movement Certificate (See Appendix 1 for conditions)

Regulated commodities may be imported into Canada from regulated areas outside of Canada for scientific or educational purposes under Permit to Import, Section 43, *Plant Protection Regulations*.

3. PROPAGATIVE MATERIAL FROM NON-REGULATED AREAS

A Permit to Import issued by Plant Protection Division is required for the importation of propagative material from non-regulated areas and the shipment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by a state or national plant protection organization of the country of origin, identifying the country of origin.

For propagative material originating from a non-regulated area of the State of Maine, the Phytosanitary Certificate must also have an additional declaration stating that “the material certified was produced outside of the regulated area”

4. NON-PROPAGATIVE MATERIAL (WITH OR WITHOUT BARK) FROM NON-REGULATED AREAS OF THE U.S.

A Phytosanitary Certificate is not required for the importation of non-propagative material of *Larix* spp. and *Pseudolarix* spp. from non-regulated areas in the U.S., but the origin of shipment must be clearly established on shipping documents and logs identified as larch.

5. NON-PROPAGATIVE MATERIAL WITHOUT BARK FROM REGULATED AREAS OF THE U.S.

A Phytosanitary Certificate is not required for the importation of non-propagative material of *Larix* spp. and *Pseudolarix* spp. from regulated areas in the U.S., but the origin of shipment must be clearly established on shipping documents and logs identified as larch and free of bark.

6. NON-PROPAGATIVE MATERIAL WITHOUT BARK FROM ALL REGULATED AREAS EXCEPT THE CONTINENTAL U.S.

All material without bark from all regulated areas must meet the requirements listed in directive D-95-14.

IX. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Infection with the fungus results in canker formation. Young cankers appear as swellings on twigs and branches, or as depressions on larger stems and are accompanied by exuding resin. This gives the cankers a shiny appearance, often with a bluish hue. White, hairy, cup-shaped fruiting bodies with yellowish interiors are usually found in or around the canker during most of the year. The fungus kills the cambium within the affected area, but as growth around it continues, a ridge rings the canker. Needles above the canker on affected branches and small stems either shrivel up and die in the spring or discolour early in the fall. Dead, dying branches should be checked carefully. One or more cankers may be present on a single branch or section of stem. The cankers are perennial and enlarge from year to year.

X. NON-COMPLIANCE

Material showing cankerous symptoms should be suspected of being infected with *L. willkommii* and placed under detention. Samples of cankers exhibiting characteristic fruiting bodies should be submitted to the Centre of Expertise for Plant Quarantine Pests in Nepean, Ontario for confirmation. Importations not in conformance with the requirements of this directive will be refused entry.

Movement out of infested areas within Canada found in violation of these requirements must be returned to origin or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

Host plants outside of the infested area found to be infested with the pest must be reported immediately to Plant Protection Division.

XI. FEES

As of May 1, 1996, fees are being charged for Permits to Import, verification of import documents and product inspection in accordance with the *Plant Protection Fees Regulations*. Importers requiring more information on fees may contact any local CFIA office.

XII. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1.	Conditions for the issuance of Movement Certificates
Appendix 2:	European Larch Canker distribution within Canada

Dr. J.E. Hollebome
Director
Plant Protection Division

Attachments

APPENDIX 1

CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF MOVEMENT CERTIFICATES

The following are the conditions under which a Movement Certificate can be issued for logs and/or pulpwood (with bark) moving from infested areas within Canada directly to pulp and paper mills located in areas considered to be free of European larch canker:

Shipper

1. Must apply for and be granted a movement certificate to move the restricted material out of the infested area.
2. The restricted material must be transported directly to a mill that has been granted a movement certificate.
3. All shipping records and other documents pertaining to the movement of the restricted material must be maintained on file for a period of at least one year from the date of shipment and must be provided to an inspector upon request.

Receiving Mill

1. All mills located in an area considered to be free of European larch canker must apply for and be granted a movement certificate to receive the restricted material out of the infested area.
2. All logs and/or pulpwood must be debarked and the bark must be disposed of or treated within 30 days of receiving the restricted material in a manner pre-approved by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. (For example, as hog fuel, reprocessing using chemical and/or heat treatments).
3. All shipping records and other documents pertaining to receiving the restricted material from an infested area must be maintained on file for a period of at least one year and must be provided to an inspector upon request.

Should the mill be found in non-compliance with the conditions specified herein, a domestic Movement Certificate will not be issued by the inspector.

Appendix / Annexe 2. European Larch Canker / Chancre du Mélèze d'Europe

Lachnellula willkommii

Canada 1996

