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**Date:** 8/19/2010

**GAIN Report Number:** MX0055

## **Mexico**

**Post:** Mexico

### **Mexico Announces Final Citrus Greening Control Regulations**

**Report Categories:**

Citrus

Pest/Disease Occurrences

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

FAIRS Subject Report

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**Report Highlights:**

The Secretariat of Agriculture (SAGARPA) published an agreement in the *Diario Oficial* (Federal Register) on August 16, 2010, to establish phytosanitary measures for the control and handling of Huanglongbing (HLB, also known as citrus greening) in Mexican territory. These measures come after an emergency regulation was established on July 8, 2009, to mitigate the risk of introducing and dispersing HLB and an extension of these measures was published on February 12, 2010. This announcement is effective August 17, 2010.

**General Information:**

**Introduction:** This report summarizes an announcement to establish phytosanitary measures to prevent, control, and handle HLB in the Mexican territory from the Secretariat of Agriculture. The announcement was published in Mexico’s *Diario Oficial* on August 16, 2010.

**Disclaimer:** This summary is based on a  *cursory* review of the subject announcement and therefore should not, under any circumstances, be viewed as a definitive reading of the regulation in question, or of its implications for U.S. agricultural export trade interests. In the event of a discrepancy or discrepancies between this summary and the complete regulation or announcement as published in Spanish, the latter shall prevail.

**Title:** Agreement to announce the phytosanitary measures that will apply for the control of Huanglongbing (*Candidatus liberibacter* spp.) and its vector.

The Secretariat of Agriculture (SAGARPA) published an agreement in the *Diario Oficial*, on August 16, 2010, to establish phytosanitary actions to control and handle HLB in the zones where this disease is present, as well as to prevent its dispersion and its vector, to protect and conserve vegetables, its products and by-products, and keep vegetables free of disease. Previously, on July 8, 2009, and February 12, 2010, SAGARPA published in the *Diario Oficial* an emergency regulation to establish phytosanitary actions to mitigate the risk of introducing and dispersing HLB in the Mexican territory. (See GAIN Reports [MX9043 Mexico Announces Emergency HLB Measures- 7/15/2009](#); [MX0005 Mexico Extends Citrus Greening NOM-2/19/2010](#))

This agreement is of mandatory observance throughout the Mexican territory. Individuals with business and corporate entities that produce, manage, transport or trade the following vegetables, products and by-products that host HLB are subject to comply with this agreement, except when these products have undergone processing or industrialization.

<b>Table 1. Mexico – Products Subject to HLB Regulation Citrus Products of Higher Phytosanitary Risk and Hosts of HLB</b>		
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name in Spanish</b>	<b>Common Name in English</b>

<i>Citranges (Poncirus X C. sinensis)</i>	Citranges	Citrango
<i>Citrus amblycarpa</i> Ochse	Mandarino Amblycarpa	Nasnara Mandarin
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Limón Mexicano	Key Lime, Mexican Lime
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L	Naranjo Agrio	Bitter Orange
<i>Citrus grandis (maxima)</i> (L.) Osbeck	Pomelo/Shaddock	Pomelo
<i>Citrus jambhiri</i> Lushington	Limón Rugoso	Rough Lemon
<i>Citrus junos</i> Sieb. ex Tanaka	Yuzu	Japanese Citron
<i>Citrus latifolia</i> Tanaka	Limón Persa	Persian Lime
<i>Citrus limetta</i> Risso	Lima de "chiche"	Sweet Lemon
<i>Citrus limettioides</i>	Lima dulce	Sweet Lime
<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.	Limón	Lemon
<i>Citrus macrophylla</i>	Limón Macrofila	Alemon
<i>Citrus madurensis</i> (= <i>X Citrofortunella microparpa</i> )	Calamondin	Panama Orange
<i>Citrus medica</i>	Cidro	Citron
<i>Citrus myrtifolia</i>	Naranjo hoja de mirto	Myrtle-leaved Orange
<i>Citrus reshni</i>	Mandarino Cleopatra	Cleopatra Mandarin
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	Mandarinos comunes y tangerines	Tangerine, Mandarin Orange
<i>Citrus reticulata X C. paradisi</i>	Tangelos	Tangelo
<i>Citrus reticulata X C. sinensis</i>	Tangors	Tangor
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	Naranja dulce	Sweet Orange
<i>Citrus sunki</i> Hort. ex Tanaka	Mandarino Sunki	Sour Mandarin
<i>Citrus taiwanica</i>	Nanshodaidai o taiwanica	Sour Orange
<i>Citrus unshiu</i> (Mack.) Marc	Mandarino Satsuma	Satsuma Mandarin
<i>Citrus volkameriana</i>	Limón Volkameriana	Vokamer Lemon
<i>Citrus x limonia</i> Osbeck	Lima Rangpur	Lemandarin, Little Mandarin Orange
<i>Citrus x nobilis</i> Lour	Mandarino king	King Mandarin
<i>Citrus x nobilis</i> Lour. "Ortanique"	Mandarino Ortanique	Ortanique
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i> Macfad	Toronjo	Common Grapefruit, Western Grapefruit
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (L.) Raf.	Naranjos trifoliados (Dragón volador, Rubidoux, Rich 16-6, Benecke)	Hardy Orange
<i>Poncirus trifoliata x Citrus paradisi</i>	Citrumelos	Citrumquat
<i>Fortunella</i> spp.	Kumquat	Kumquat

<b>Table 2. Mexico- HLB Host Plants</b>		
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name in Spanish</b>	<b>Common Name in English</b>
<i>Aeglopsis chevalieri</i> Swingle	Not Available	Chevalier's Aeglopsis
<i>Atalantia missionis</i> Oliver	Not Available	Not Available

<i>Balsamocitrus dawei</i> Stapf	Not Available	Uganda Powder Flask
<i>Bergera (Murraya) koenigii</i> (L.)	Limonaria	Not Available
<i>Calodendrum capensis</i> Thunb.	Not Available	Not Available
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Teresita	Not Available
<i>Citrus depressa</i> Hayata	Not Available	Taiwan Tangerine, Flat Lemon
<i>Citrus hassaku</i> Hort. ex Tanaka	Not Available	Hassaku Orange
<i>Citrus hystrix</i> DC.	Not Available	Kieffer Lime
<i>Citrus ichangensis</i> Swingle	Not Available	Ichang Papeda
<i>Citrus indica</i> Tanaka	Not Available	Indian Wild Orange
<i>Citrus kabuchi</i> Hort. ex Tanaka	Not Available	Not Available
<i>Citrus macroptera</i> Montrons	Not Available	Not Available
<i>Citrus oto</i> Hort. ex Tanaka	Not Available	Mandarin
<i>Clausena indica</i> Oliver	Not Available	Not Available
<i>Clausena lansium</i> (Lour.) Skeels	Not Available	Not Available
<i>Cuscuta australis</i> R. Br. (Convolvulaceae, Cuscutaceae)	<i>Cuscuta</i>	Not Available
<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Not Available	Indian Wood Apple
<i>Microcitrus australasica</i> (F.J. Muell.) Swingle	Not Available	Finger-Lime
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	Limonaria	Lakeview, Orange-Jasmine
<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	Severinia	Chinese Box Orange
<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Not Available	Not Available
<i>Triphasia trifolia</i> (Burm. f.) P. Wilson	Not Available	Trifoliolate Limeberry
<i>Vepris (Toddalia) lanceolata</i> Lam	Not Available	Not Available
X <i>Citroncirus webberi</i> J. Ingram & H.E. Moore	Not Available	Not Available

The import of vegetable species, its products and by-products indicated in the lists above (such as buds, sticks, sprouts, plants, plantules, stakes, leaves, roots, fresh flowers, stems, planting seeds and vegetative material *in vitro*) will be subject to the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) performed by SAGARPA according to regulation NOM-006-FITO-1995, published February 26, 1996, if a specific PRA is not established in other regulations.

The import of fruits of species contained in the above lists will be allowed when they originate or come from countries for which import sanitary regulations have been defined within Mexican Official Regulations or other phytosanitary measures. The conditions to import fruit can be re-evaluated or modified in order to reach the adequate level of phytosanitary protection for the country.

Phytosanitary actions, the establishment of zones under phytosanitary control, certification of facilities producing propagative vegetative material, the phytosanitary management of commercial orchards, and procedures for destroying trees with HLB symptoms, will be conducted under terms and indications established in the Federal Law of Plant Health, Mexican Official Regulations, this current Agreement,

and other legal regulations along with other Plant Health Offices, State Plant Health Committees, agricultural organizations, the Product-System for Citrus, Sweet and Key Lime, and other federal authorities. The regulation NOM-079-FITO-2002 –phytosanitary requirements for the production and transportation of propagative material free of tristeza virus and other pathogens associated to citrus – must be followed for most of the requirements in this agreement.

### **Additional Information**

SAGARPA indicates, in this announcement, that according to both the economic impact evaluation of HLB in the Mexican citrus industry prepared by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the risk analysis prepared by SAGARPA’s Research Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock (INIFAP), that HLB presents a serious threat to the 549,000 hectares planted with citrus. This corresponds to 40 percent of the national acreage planted with fruit trees and spans 23 states (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Campeche, Colima, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Yucatan). This disease represents a risk to the production of about 6.7 million tons per year, with a value of more than \$727.3 million dollars.

In 2009, HLB detections were in the states of Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Jalisco and Nayarit, and year to date in 2010, detections were in the states of Campeche, Sinaloa and Colima. This increases the risk of dispersion and establishment of HLB in other national citrus zones.

This announcement calls for everyone who knows or has an indication of the presence of HLB within the national territory to notify SENASICA, SAGARPA’s National Service of Health, Food Safety, and Food Quality.

The units of production of propagative material of citrus that had a certification of compliance with NOM-EM-047-FITO-2009, as of the effective date of this ruling will have no more than three months to adjust to the indicated specifications in this agreement.

### **Important Dates**

- 1. Publication Date:** August 16, 2010.
- 2. Effective Date:** August 17, 2010

### **For More Information:**

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**Internet Connections:**

FAS Mexico Web Site: We are available at [www.mexico-usda.com](http://www.mexico-usda.com) or visit FAS headquarters' home page at <http://www.fas.usda.gov> for a complete selection of FAS worldwide agricultural reporting.

**Useful Mexican Web Sites:**

Mexico's equivalent of the Department of Agriculture (SAGARPA) can be found at [www.sagarpa.gob.mx](http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx) and Mexico's equivalent of the Department of Commerce (SE) can be found at [www.se.gob.mx](http://www.se.gob.mx).