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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Glossary of plant quarantine

植物检疫术语

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Introduction Introduction

The document was drawn up with reference to ISPM 5:2021, Glossary of phytosanitary terms, and lists the terms and definitions that carry a particular meaning in the field of plant quarantine. Its stated purpose is to raise the accuracy and consistency with which terms and definitions are used and understood in plant quarantine work.

1 Scope

The document defines the terms and definitions that carry a particular meaning in the field of plant quarantine.

It applies to the uniform understanding and use of terms and concepts in plant quarantine standardization and related fields.

2 Normative references

The document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

Clause 3 holds 171 numbered entries, 3.1 to 3.171, ordered by the alphabetical order of their English equivalents. Each entry gives the Chinese term, the English equivalent and a definition; some carry a note, and some carry a second admitted Chinese form beneath the preferred one.

Entries on areas and their status. 3.3 area: all or part of the territory of one country, or all or part of the territories of several countries, officially delimited. 3.4 area endangered, endangered area: an area suited to the establishment of a pest whose presence there

would cause appreciable economic loss. 3.5 area of low pest prevalence: an area recognised by the competent authority in which a specified pest occurs at low density and in which effective monitoring or control measures are applied; the note adds that this may be all or part of the territory of one country, or of several countries. 3.9 buffer zone: the surrounding and adjoining area of an officially delimited area, in which phytosanitary or other control measures are applied as appropriate so as to reduce as far as possible the entry of a target pest into, or its spread out of, the delimited area. 3.43 field: a defined piece of land within a place of commodity production. 3.96 pest free area, PFA: an area in which scientific evidence shows that a specified pest does not occur and in which that condition is being officially maintained as appropriate. 3.97 pest free place of production and 3.98 pest free production site carry the same definition applied respectively to a place of production and to a production site. 3.107 pest status (in an area): the presence or absence of a pest in an area at the present time, determined officially on expert judgement from current and historical pest records and other information; the note adds that it also covers the distribution of the pest where appropriate. 3.117 place of production: a place or a group of fields worked as a single production or farming unit. 3.125 pest risk analysis area, PRA area: the area covered by a pest risk analysis. 3.130 production site: a separate unit marked out within a place of production for phytosanitary purposes. 3.134 quarantine area: an area in which a quarantine pest has appeared and which is under official control. 3.143 regulated area: an area into which, within which or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles may be moved only under phytosanitary measures.

Entries on consignments and commodities. 3.13 commodity: plants, plant products or other articles moved for trade or other purposes. 3.14 commodity pest list: a list of pests occurring in an area that may be associated with a specified commodity. 3.16 consignment: a quantity of plants, plant products or other articles moved from one country to another and, where necessary, covered by a single phytosanitary certificate; the note adds that it may be made up of one or more commodities or of several lots. 3.17 consignment in transit, transit: a consignment that is not imported into a country but passes through it on the way to another country, and that may need phytosanitary measures. 3.11 clearance (of a consignment): verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations. 3.15 compliance procedure (for a consignment): an official procedure used to verify that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements or phytosanitary measures for transit. 3.29 detention: a phytosanitary measure by which a consignment is officially held or placed under supervision. 3.37 entry (of a consignment): the movement of a consignment into an area through a point of entry. 3.65 integrity (of a consignment): the composition of a consignment agreeing with that described in the plant quarantine certificate or another officially recognised document, without reduction, addition or substitution. 3.67 interception (of a consignment): the refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment on account of non-compliance with phytosanitary regulations. 3.77 lot: a collection of a single commodity of the same composition, place of origin and the like; the note adds that the

collection is part of a consignment. 3.116 phytosanitary security (of a consignment), phytosanitary security: maintaining the integrity of a consignment by suitable plant quarantine measures so as to prevent its infestation and contamination by regulated pests. 3.123 point of entry: an airport, seaport, land border point or any other place officially designated for the entry of consignments or the admission of passengers. 3.126 practically free (of a consignment, field, or place of production): where, on account of good cultivation and management practices used in the production and trade of the commodity, the number of pests, or of a specified pest, on a consignment, in a field or at a place of production does not exceed the number expected. 3.138 re-exported consignment: a consignment imported into a country and then exported from it; the note adds that the consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or repackaged. 3.140 refusal: prohibiting the entry of a consignment or other regulated article that does not comply with phytosanitary regulations. 3.148 release (of a consignment): permitting entry after clearance. 3.23, 3.24 and 3.25 country of origin: for a consignment of plant products, the country where the plants producing them were grown; for a consignment of plants, the country where the plants were grown; and for regulated articles other than plants and plant products, the country where the articles were first contaminated by pests.

Entries on plants, wood and other goods. 3.6 bark: the part of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium. 3.7 bark-free wood: wood from which all bark has been removed apart from the vascular cambium, the ingrown bark around knots and the bark trapped between annual rings. 3.26 debarked wood: wood that has been through a debarking process; the note adds that debarked wood is not necessarily bark-free wood. 3.32 dunnage: wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but not associated with it. 3.129 processed wood material: a composite wood product made with glue, heat or pressure or with any combination of these. 3.137 raw wood: wood that has not been processed or treated. 3.150 round wood: wood that has not been sawn lengthwise and keeps its natural round shape, with or without bark. 3.151 sawn wood: wood sawn lengthwise, with or without its original round shape and with or without bark. 3.170 wood (as a commodity): commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood products and bamboo products. 3.171 wood packaging material: wood or wood products used to support, protect or carry a commodity, dunnage included, excluding paper products. 3.49 grain (as a commodity): seeds of plants intended for processing or consumption and not for planting. 3.50 growing medium: any material in which the roots of plants grow, or that is intended for that purpose. 3.46 fresh: living, and not dehydrated, deep frozen or preserved by any other means. 3.48 germplasm: plants intended for breeding or for a programme conserving variety resources. 3.88 packaging: material used to support, protect or carry a commodity. 3.118 plant products: unprocessed plant materials, grain included, and those products which, although processed, still carry a risk of the introduction and spread of pests on account of their nature or the way they have been processed. 3.121 plants: living plants

and parts of them; the note adds that this covers seeds and germplasm. 3.122 plants for planting: plants that have been planted, or are intended to be planted or replanted. 3.153 seeds (as a commodity): seeds in the botanical sense intended for planting. 3.157 stored product: an unprocessed plant product stored in dehydrated form for consumption or processing, especially grain, dried fruit and dehydrated vegetables. 3.144 regulated article: any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, means of conveyance, container, soil or other organism, article or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests and considered to need phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transport is involved.

Entries on pests and pest biology. 3.93 pest: any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent harmful to plants or plant products; the note records that in the International Plant Protection Convention the phrase plant pest is at times used for the term pest. 3.84 non-quarantine pest: a pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area. 3.135 quarantine pest, QP: a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered by it and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. 3.145 regulated non-quarantine pest, RNQP: a non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party. 3.146 regulated pest: a quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest. 3.19 contaminating pest: a pest carried by a commodity, packaging, means of conveyance or container, or present in a storage place; the note adds that where the commodity is plants and plant products, the pest does not infest them. 3.20 contamination: the presence of a contaminating pest, or the unintended presence of a regulated article, in or on a commodity, packaging, means of conveyance or container, or in a storage place. 3.62 infestation (of a commodity): the presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned; the note adds that infestation includes infection. 3.38 entry (of a pest): the movement of a pest into an area; the note adds that the area either does not yet have the pest, or has it but not widely distributed and under official control. 3.41 establishment (of a pest): the perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry. 3.73 introduction (of a pest): the entry of a pest resulting in its establishment. 3.154 spread (of a pest): the expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area. 3.61 incursion: an isolated population of a pest recently detected in an area, not known to be established, but expected to survive for the near future. 3.87 outbreak: a population of a pest recently detected in an area; the note adds that it includes an incursion or a sudden marked increase in the size of an established pest population in an area. 3.60 incidence (of a pest): the proportion or number of units in which a pest is present in a sample, consignment, field or other defined population. 3.165 transience: a pest that is detected and is not expected to establish. 3.68 interception (of a pest): the detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment. 3.83 natural enemy: an organism that lives in its area of origin at the expense of another organism and