

**DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
NO. 861/KPTS/LB.720/12/1989
CONCERNING
THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION
INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
OF SOUTH AMERICAN LEAF BLIGHT OF *HEVEA***

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

Considering:

- a. that Indonesia as one of the world's largest exporters of natural rubber is still free from South American Leaf Blight of *Hevea*;
- b. that the fungus *Microcyclus ulei* H. Penn, the pathogenic agent of South American Leaf Blight, is a quarantine pest affecting *Hevea* plantation; if this pathogen is introduced into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, it would create an adverse effect on the economy of the country;
- c. that based on the above considerations, it is deemed necessary to lay down measures for preventing the introduction into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia of South American Leaf Blight of *Hevea*;

Referring to: 1. Ordinance of 27 September 1926 (Government Gazette of 1926 No. 427) as amended by Ordinance of October 14, 1932 (Government Gazette of 1932 No. 523);

- 2. Law No. 2 of 1961 (Government Gazette of 1961 No. 9);
- 3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 44 of 1974;
- 4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 15 of 1984;
- 5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 64/M of 1988;
- 6. Decree of the Secretary State for Agriculture and Fisheries No. 365/HAD/LV of 1948;
- 7. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 861/Kpts/Org/12/ 1980;
- 8. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. OT.210/706/Kpts/9/ 1983;

HAS DECIDED

To lay down : DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF SOUTH AMERICAN LEAF BLIGHT OF *HEVEA*.

Article 1

For the purpose of this Decree, South American Leaf Blight of *Hevea*, hereinafter referred to as SALB, means a disease caused by the fungus *Microcyclus ulei* H. Penn. which affects *Hevea* plantation in the region of Tropical America and which is not yet present in Indonesia.

Article 2

Any importation into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia of plant propagating materials/plant products of *Hevea* and plant propagating materials of any genus other than *Hevea* from the countries where SALB is known to be present, is prohibited.

Article 3

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, any importation into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia of plant propagating materials/plant products of *Hevea* and plant propagating materials of any genus other than *Hevea* from the countries where SALB is known to be present shall be made only under the following provisions:

- a. the importation is intended for research purposes carried out by government research institution;
- b. authorized under an import permit issued by Minister of Agriculture and in accordance with other requirements of existing regulations;
- c. addressed to the government research institution;
- d. has been treated in the country of origin;
- e. has been freed from soil of the country of origin;
- f. accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate stating that the provisions mentioned in points (d) and (e) have been complied with.

Article 4

1. In addition to the provisions of Article 3, any importation into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia of plant propagating materials other than seed of *Hevea* from countries where SALB is known to be present, shall be subjected to the following requirements:

- a. the plant propagating materials have been grown in an intermediate quarantine station in a country outside Asia and Pacific Region where SALB is known not to be present, and shall be treated.
- b.** the consignment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a phyto-pathologist of the intermediate quarantine station stating that the requirement of point (a) has been complied with and the plant propagating materials are free from SALB; and
- c. upon arrival the plant propagating materials shall undergo post-entry quarantine.

2. In addition to the provisions of Article 3, any importation into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia of *Hevea* seeds from countries where SALB is known to be present shall be subject to the following requirements :

- a. the consignment has been treated in an intermediate quarantine station in country outside Asia and Pacific Region where SALB is known not to be present;
- b. the plant propagating materials have been repacked with new packing materials in new containers at the intermediate quarantine station.
- c. the consignment is accompanied by a certificate issued by phytopathologist of the intermediate quarantine station stating that the requirements mentioned in point (a) and (b) have been complied with and the seeds are free from SALB;
- d. upon arrival at the point of entry the consignment shall be treated; and
- e. upon arrival at the point of entry the consignment shall undergo post-entry quarantine.

3. In addition to the provisions of Article 3 points (a), (b) and (c), any importation of plant products of *Hevea* shall be treated in the country of dispatch/origin.

4. In addition to the provisions of Article 3, any importation of plant propagating materials of any genus other than *Hevea* shall undergo post-entry quarantine upon arrival at the point of entry.

Article 5

Any importation into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia of plant products of any genus other than *Hevea* from the countries where SALB is known to be present shall be subjected to treatment at the point of entry.

Article 6

Any non-plant materials which includes personal belongings such as hand carried luggage, clothing, cameras, shoes and parcels known to come from countries where SALB is known to be present, shall be subjected to treatment upon arrival at the point of entry.

Article 7

The treatments referred to in Article 3, Article 4, Article 5, and Article 6 are set out in the Appendix to this Decree.

Article 8

Any plant propagating materials/plant products of *Hevea* and plant propagating materials of any genus other than *Hevea* coming from any country where SALB is known to be present if imported into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in contravention of the provisions of in this Decree shall be refused entry or destroyed.

Article 9

In each case of destruction referred to in Article 8, an official report shall be made in quadruplicate, the original copy is for the owner, the duplicate is for customs officer or post office official, the triplicate is for the plant quarantine inspector, and the quadruplicate is for the officer of the institutions concerned.

Article 10

The owner shall have no right to claim or receive any compensation with regard to the destruction of the consignment referred to in Article 8 and the detention of the consignment referred to in Article 6.

Article 11

All expenses incurred in carrying out the destruction and/or treatment shall be borne by the owner.

Article 12

This Decree shall come into force on the date of issuance.

Issued in Jakarta

on the 19th of December 1989

The Minister of Agriculture,

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**APPENDIX TO THE DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
NO. 861/KPTS/LB.720/12/1989, DATED 19 DECEMBER 1989
TREATMENT SCHEDULE FOR PLANT PROPAGATING MATERIALS,
PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER CARRIERS OF SOUTH AMERICAN LEAF
BLIGHT**

1. Treatment for the bud wood of *Hevea* or non *Hevea* :

a. In the country of origin :

- Dipping in alcoholic mercuric chloride solution (0.2 % mercuric chloride in 50 % alcohol) for 30 seconds, followed by washing thoroughly with running water, or
- Dipping in 2 % chlorotalonil solution for 10 minutes.
- b. In the intermediate quarantine station :
 - Dusting with sulphuric or tetramethyl thiram-disulphide powder, or
 - Dipping in 0.1 % benomyl solution for 5 minutes.
- c. In Indonesia :
 - Dipping in alcoholic mercuric chloride solution (0.2 % mercuric chloride in 50 % alcohol) for 30 seconds, or
 - Dipping in 0.1 % benomyl solution for 5 minutes.

2. Treatment of *Hevea* seeds :

- a. In the country of origin, to be carried out consecutively :
 - Dipping in formaldehyde solution (1 : 200) for 15 minutes;
 - Washing in running water;
 - Dried and followed by dusting with 0.5 % daconil or 0.3 % chlorotalonil.
- b. In the intermediate quarantine station
 - Dressing with systemic fungicide (benomyl + thiram) and insecticide (Agrocide26), at 5 grams Benlate T + 1.5 grams Agrocide for 1 kg seeds of *Hevea*, or
 - Dusting with 0.3 % benomyl and 0.04 % gamma BHC;
 - Repack with new packing materials.
- c. In Indonesia, to be carried out consecutively :
 - Washing with 5 % sodium hypochloride or soaking in alcoholic mercuric chloride (0.1 % mercuric chloride in 70 % alcohol) for 30 second;
 - Dried and followed by dressing with 0.5 Dithane M 45 or 0.4 % Mancozeb.

3. Sterilization of dried herbarium :

- Hot water treatment at 75° C for 30 seconds, or
- Ultraviolet irradiation (253-257 nm) for 15 minutes, or
- Fumigation with formaldehyde at 100 ml/m³/30 minutes.

4. Sterilization of fresh herbarium, to be carried out consecutively :

- Washing with running water to remove soil and dirt;
- Sterilization with 0.1 % mercury chloride for 30 minutes;
- Washing with sterilized water;
- Re-sterilization with 0.1 % mercury chloride containing 1-2 drops of Teepol for 15 minutes
- Washing with ionized water.

5. Treatment of plant materials in dead state :

- Ultra violet irradiation (253-257 nm) for 15 minutes, or
- Vapor heat treatment at 55 ° C for 30 minutes, or
- Hot water treatment at 75 ° C for 30 minutes.

6. Treatment for materials other than plant origin :

- Ultra violet irradiation (253-257 nm) for 15 minutes, or

- Vapor heat treatment at 55 ° C for 30 minutes, or
- Hot water treatment at 75 ° C for 30 minutes, or
- Washing with 4% detergent solution, or
- Fumigation with formaldehyde at 100 ml/m³/30 minutes.

The Minister of Agriculture,
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