



## Top exotic coffee pests



**Coffee berry borer**  
*Hypothenemus hampei*



**Coffee leaf rust**  
*Hemileia vastatrix*



**Coffee berry disease**  
*Colletotrichum kahawae*



### Biosecurity is everyone's responsibility

Under new legislation in NSW and QLD everyone has a responsibility to manage biosecurity risks within their control under the General Biosecurity Duty (NSW) or General Biosecurity Obligation (QLD).

If you are an importer of green bean, take your biosecurity responsibility seriously and ensure you have a biosecurity plan in place to protect yourself and our industry.



### Publications

Australian Subtropical Coffee Grower's Manual

### More information

[www.farmbiosecurity.com](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com)

[www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/plant)

[www.astca.org](http://www.astca.org)

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# Importing green bean

Know the risks to Australian coffee growers





**Nearly all coffee roasted in Australia is imported from countries that have pests and diseases that we don't have and don't want in Australia. You can help us keep it that way!**

### What's the risk?

Australian coffee growing regions are currently free from many pests and diseases that affect international coffee growers, including the worst three – coffee berry borer, coffee leaf rust and coffee berry disease.

It is very easy for exotic pests and diseases from overseas to hitch hike into Australia. They can be carried in on:

- imported green bean – even sample packs from trade shows
- hessian bags in which the green bean is transported
- clothing and footwear

Exotic pests are usually invisible to the naked eye. Imports, packaging and clothing that 'look' clean and healthy can still harbour pests and diseases that can easily spread.

Coffee berry borers feed and reproduce inside green coffee beans, making them hard to detect.



Image: courtesy of Merve Uzun, flickr.com



Rust spores are adhesive, meaning they easily stick to clothing, footwear and packaging materials for long periods of time.

Rust spores can successfully infect new plants even after a week or more of sitting dormant on unwashed clothing or hessian bags.

### Why is importing green bean so risky?

Live insects and disease spores can survive on fresh green bean and hitch hike on packaging such as hessian bags to be transported to Australia.

There are well established quarantine inspection procedures in place, however

- not every consignment is inspected
- microscopic disease spores and insects hidden inside beans are hard to detect
- insects and diseases can easily spread once introduced to a coffee growing area

The risk of an exotic pest or disease establishing in Australia is greatest when imported green bean is moved into coffee growing regions where it can infect our vulnerable coffee plantations.

### How you can reduce the risk

#### When travelling to origin

- on returning to Australia declare to Customs that you have been on a farm
- declare any green bean samples you are bringing in
- launder shoes and clothes immediately when you get home

#### Importing green bean

- don't bypass quarantine when importing micro-lots
- know your importers' quarantine protocols
- ask for certification that the green bean complies with quarantine requirements
- don't let imported hessian bags onto Australian coffee farms

#### Moving imported beans into coffee growing areas

- put in place a biosecurity plan
- separate imported beans and packaging from the plantation
- change clothing after working with imported beans and hessian bags
- dispose of hessian bags off farm
- regularly monitor for new or unusual pests or disease symptoms

**EXOTIC PLANT PEST HOTLINE**  
**1800 084 881**

If you find a suspicious pest or disease in your imports or on your property, report it to the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline.