



RISK BACKGROUND

Anthriscus cerefolium seeds for sowing

Overview



Figure 1. *Anthriscus cerefolium* seed¹

Anthriscus cerefolium (chervil) seeds that are imported for sowing require an import permit and must be:

- labelled with the full botanical name
- packed in clean, new packaging
- compliant with Australia's seed purity requirements to minimise contaminant risks
- treated or tested for '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' using polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
- inspected on arrival.

Importers and department staff must ensure that all BICON and permit conditions are met and that goods are free from biosecurity risks, as well as the key risks described below.

Key risks

Seeds of *Anthriscus cerefolium* (chervil) can harbour seed-borne pathogens of biosecurity concern, as well as a range of biosecurity risk material.

'*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*'

'*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' is not known to occur in Australia and is an economically important pest of apiaceous crops. In plant hosts like celery, '*Ca. L. solanacearum*' causes a range of symptoms including curling of stems, yellowing and abnormal shoots². More information on this pathogen can be found at department's [Final pest risk analysis for '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' associated with apiaceous crops](#).

Australia manages the biosecurity risks posed by '*Ca. L. solanacearum*' by requiring imported host seeds to be hot water treated or tested and found free of the bacteria prior to release from biosecurity control.

Other pathway risks

Imported seeds may harbour a range of other biosecurity risk material, including insects (e.g. [Khapra beetle](#)), disease symptoms, and contaminants such as soil, weed seeds, hitchhiker pests and trash. These biosecurity risks are managed through standard seed import conditions, including on-arrival inspection of all consignments and purity testing as required under import conditions.

Document information

Version	Date	Details of amendment
1.0	30 March 2021	First publication of document.

¹Hurst, S (n.d), [Anthriscus cerefolium \(L.\) Hoffm. garden chervil](#), United States Department of Agriculture, accessed 24 February 2021

²Teresani, GR, Bertolini, E, Alfaro-Fernandez, A, Martínez, C, Tanaka, FA, Kitajima, E, Rosello, M, Sanjuan, S, Ferrandiz, JC, López, MM, Cambra, M & Font-San-Ambrosio, MI 2014, 'Association of *Candidatus liberibacter solanacearum* with a vegetative disorder of celery in Spain and development of a real-time PCR method for its detection', *Phytopathology*, vol. 104, pp. 804–11.