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POLICY

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Post: Mexico

Mexico Announces New Measures to Control Pierce Disease in Grapes

Report Categories:

Policy and Program Announcements

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

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Report Highlights:

The Secretariat of Agriculture (SAGARPA) published an Agreement in the *Diario Oficial* (Federal Register), on July 2, 2014 establishing phytosanitary measures to control and mitigate the dispersion of the Pierce disease *Xylella fastidiosa* Subsp. *fastidiosa* and its vector. This disease affects grape production. The Agreement entered into force on July 3, 2014. Current export procedures for these materials are not expected to be impacted.

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General Information:

Introduction: This report summarizes an announcement by the Secretariat of Agriculture (SAGARPA) published in Mexico's "*Diario Oficial*" (Federal Register) on July 2, 2014, concerning the establishment of phytosanitary measures to control and mitigate a disease affecting grape production in Mexico: *Xylella fastidiosa* Subsp. *Fastidiosa* and its vector.

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 establish the phytosanitary measures to control and mitigate dispersion of the Pierce disease *Xylella fastidiosa* Subsp. *fastidiosa* and its vectors.

Executive Summary:

The Pierce disease is considered a quarantine pest for Mexico, which is caused by the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa*. This is considered a progressive disease capable of eliminating plants and complete vineyards. The bacteria are transmitted by insect vectors. SAGARPA published this agreement noting that Mexico cultivates grapes in 15 states with an area planted of about 28,940 hectares, total production in 2012 of 375,298 MT, and an approximate value of \$539 million dollars.

According to Art. 2 of this Agreement several actions will be established to achieve control of the disease: a trapping network, exploration of area planted, sampling and diagnosing found insects, chemical control, and other activities.

People and organizations producing propagative material (grafted plants, rooted cuttings and vines) or fresh grapes under phytosanitary control zones or that want to transport product from phytosanitary control zones to free zones, or transit through them, must comply with these measures.

Domestic transportation of propagative material towards free zones must follow SAGARPA guidelines on verification as described in Art. 4. However, imported propagative material can freely be transported in Mexican territory as long as the International Phytosanitary Certificate is valid, but once it has expired, product must follow SAGARPA guidelines to obtain a Phytosanitary Certificate to Transport vegetable products.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement will be sanctioned in compliance with the provisions of Chapters 3 and 5 of Title 4 of the Federal Plant Health Law.

Post believes that U.S. grape and propagative material export procedures will remain the same. Exporters and importers of these products are strongly encouraged to review the referenced agreement to verify its impact.

Important Dates

1. Publication Date: July 2, 2014.

2. Effective Date: July 3, 2014

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For More Information

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

Useful Mexican Web Sites: Mexico's equivalent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (SAGARPA) can be found at www.sagarpa.gob.mx, the equivalent of the U.S. Department of Commerce (SE) can be found at www.economia.gob.mx, and the equivalent of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (SALUD) can be found at www.salud.gob.mx. These web sites are mentioned for the reader's convenience but USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with, the information contained on the mentioned sites.