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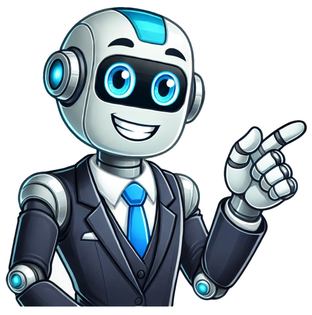

Source: GettyImage / PeopleImagesUnless you have a special permit, you are not allowed to bring in foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables, meat products, rice, beans, eggs, and freshwater fish.Some commercially packaged seeds and prescription medication for personal use.If a traveller fails to declare or dispose of any biosecurity risk goods, they may be fined or face prosecution, and in some cases even refused entry into the country.Australia has strict biosecurity laws and procedures to ensure that goods entering the country will not harm Australia's unique environment and agricultural industries.Alan Self, the Operations Manager at Brisbane Airport, says it is travellers' responsibility to be informed about which items they can and cannot bring into the country and comply with the department's import conditions.On arrival, all passengers must complete an Incoming Passenger Card.Mr Self stresses filling it out correctly and declaring any goods that may pose a biosecurity risk like food, animal products and plant material, including wooden articles.Biosecurity officers inspect declared goods and decide whether the goods can safely enter the country or require treatment, export, or destruction.While many commodities can enter Australia, Mr Self says, the ones that pose a risk of introducing harmful pests and diseases are not allowed unless they have special import permission issued by the department.Fresh fruit and vegetables could bring in live insects or plant diseases."A piece of fruit that entered into Queensland several years ago brought in the papaya fruit fly. In one year alone, we had 20 million dollars worth of loss export to the Queensland economy by introducing that particular pest just in mango exports to Japan alone."Australia is free of the animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, avian influenza H5N and African swine fever, and an outbreak of such conditions could have a devastating impact on the Australian economy and export market.Thats why, Mr Self says, all meat products must be declared.Dried beef or pork products, salamis or sausages could introduce foot-and-mouth disease or African swine fever.Mr Self explains that saltwater fish is allowed as long as it is gutted and gilled, and there is a 10kg limit. But freshwater species such as salmon and trout are not permitted.While all other foods, including dairy products, cakes, honey and seafood, are subject to inspection, commodities like rice, pulses and crop seeds are generally restricted from entering the country for private use."These are all the things Australia is really good at growing, and we export them to the rest of the world."Unless accompanied by a valid Import Permit, eggs, live animals, plants, cuttings, wooden products and other biological materials are also not allowed.Seeds for sawing may be permitted, but must be declared, Mr Self explains."We need to check our database to ensure that that particular species of seed is permissible or allowed to come into the country."All seeds must be commercially packaged and have a correct botanical name on the packaging.Mr Self says that the consequences for not declaring goods can be quite costly."Those fines could range from $444 for small breaches such as not declaring eggs to $1332 for bringing in fresh fruit to $2600 for not declaring a meat product."He points out that if the biosecurity risk is significant on the not declared goods, travellers with certain classifications of visas may even be refused entry into Australia.That could be student visas, 457 visas, transit visas, or tourist visas.Acting Superintendent with the Australian Border Force Matthew Rowe says travellers should be wary when buying souvenirs designed to harm people from overseas sellers.Among travellers returning from Asia Mr Rowe says they often find weapons such as strolling stars, crossbows, knuckle dusters, and other things that are prohibited.The person may end up being fined or facing prosecution if they bring such items into the country.Mr Rowe says written permission to import firearms is needed from the Department of Home Affairs before importation.While medication for personal use is allowed, there are restrictions, and they often require a prescription or letter from your doctor written in the English language.If you are not sure whether an item is allowed, Mr Rowe points out that the best thing to do is to declare such goods on Incoming Passenger Card or IPC and approach an Australian Border Force officer for help.If you are unsure, please declare it.We do have a wide range of translation cards available that can assist you, and we may also have an officer that does speak your language that can help you work through your Incoming Passenger Card.Available in other languagesShare this with family and friends While the rules are relaxing for people moving around Australia between different states and territories in relation to COVID-19, the rules remain for the movement of plants and plant products between states and territories to prevent the movement of pests and diseases. Rod Turner, Chair of the Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine and Market Access, says that inspectors at border checkpoints on main roads between states and at airports are still looking for fruit and veggies that cant be moved between states.Just be aware that if you take fruit and veggies with you, you may need to surrender it in amnesty bins at or before the checkpoints, warned Rod.In particular, South Australia still has zero-tolerance for people turning up at the border carrying fruit and veg and you will be fined if you are carrying anything you shouldnt be.If you are self-catering or camping, you might be tempted to pack all your food before you go. But remember not to pack fruit and veg in your car or caravan if you know you will soon need to cross a state border. You may be disappointed if you have to surrender it because its banned.Only buy what you need for the time you will be in the area, or that you know you will be able to take with you.Its generally better to go shopping locally once you arrive at your destination. Youll not only avoid a fine but also support local businesses in the Empty Esky campaign for to support bushfire recovery.Rod advises that there are biosecurity or quarantine zones within states and territories too the equivalent of COVID-19 hotspots if you like where particular pests or diseases are present, but we are trying to limit their spread to other areas.Examples are the citrus red mite in NSW, phylloxera in parts of NSW and Victoria, and tomato potato psyllid near Perth, WA. Other offenders are Queensland fruit flies, present in the east coast states and NT, but not SA, WA or Tasmania, and Mediterranean fruit fly which is present only in WA.Other zones are exclusion zones that are free from particular pests or diseases.Particular crops are grown in these areas and we want to keep pests and diseases out. Examples are the potato growing zones in NSW, Victoria and WA.So before you pack and get out and about this holiday season, make sure you check the Travellers Guide to see what you can and cant safely take with you wherever you are going. Rules can change too, so check to make sure nothing has changed since you last looked.Please pass on this important reminder to your interstate (and overseas) friends and family members. More informationDownload Australian Interstate Quarantine: A travellers guideAlternatively, go to the map on the page and click on the name of the state or territory you wish to travel to (ie the text, not the map). A list of commodities will be displayed and the state or territory of origin. For example, no fresh fruit may be taken into South Australia from NSW, NT, Queensland, Victoria or WA.More information about biosecurity zones is available on the Quarantine Zones page. Home > Tips and Hints > Quarantine and Exclusion Zones Quarantine andexclusion zones Some zones are staffed and all vehicles are stopped whereas others work on an honesty system or with part time inspectors. What ever they are, please respect the requirements and be honest about what you are carrying. Disease protection for agriculture is vital, so please be considerate, check what you are carrying thoroughly, and dispose of anything that could carry diseases even when there is not a manned station. To find more about the various state and intra-state exclusions, look throughInterstate Quarantineand select the state you are visiting. There are phone numbers given to check if you are not clear on what you can bring. This brochure sets out what can't be taken across the various state borders. For details of quarantine zones, including those within the states, see Quarantine Zones See these links for more detail on state requirements inWestern Australia,South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. Riverlands Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone (FFEZ) spans three states; New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. Note: You cannot enter South Australia with fruit or vegetables of any type and you should not cross state borders into Victoria or New South Wales with host fruit or vegetables. When crossing the state border in South Australia, all fresh fruit will be confiscated, even if it has been purchased within the exclusion zone. Showing a receipt that the fruit was purchased withinthe region is no longer accepted. Within the FFEZ is the Sunraysia pest free zone. This link has a good reference of which fruits may carry fruit fly Sunraysia Pest Free Zone Tomatoes are a fruit and subject to fruit fly, as are capsicum and chillies, avocados, Aubergines (eggplant). Through some areas of Queensland there are car and caravan wash down bays to help prevent the spread of plant pests such as Parthenium. Look for them and use them if you have been in affected areas. Cooked produce can be brought safely across exclusion zone and state borders. We have a cooking night the day before reaching a border. Potatoes and onions may be accepted if thoroughly peeled and free of any soil always declare these at the checkpoint and have the inspectors check these. They will last a few days wrapped in plastic without refrigeration. Alternatively peel, slice, par-boil and freeze or refrigerate.Entering Western Australia, they now require that potatoes be cooked not just peeled. Salad greens are just about the only thing you cannot treat. Fruit and vegetables such as green vegetables, carrots, tomatoes and stone fruit can be prepared for cooking, par-boiled and frozen or refrigerated to use in cooking over the next few days. At caravan parks, produce is readily given away to others travelling in the opposite direction. At Penong in South Australia, caravanners travelling in either direction were heading for quarantine (Ceduna or Western Australian border), so produce was offered to the caravan park proprietress, who said she knew someone in need who always welcomed the donations. On our first trip towards the Riverlands, we thought our route would not quite meet the exclusion zone, so were happyto keepthe tray of nectarines we'd just purchased. We saw the first sign "EAT FRUIT NOW". Still thinking our route wasn't going to cross the zone border we ate a few nectarines anyway. Then we got to the zone border, bin and more signage "EAT FRUIT NOW" so we did - we sat there and ate the lot. We were probably only inside the zone for a few kilometres. Whether entering the country, crossing state borders or meeting exclusion zones set up to protect a specific type of agriculture, there will be things you cannot bring. To find more about restrictions when coming to Australia, read Can you bring or mail your item to Australia? The following is not a complete list of items that you must declare on arrival. In many cases, items you declare will be returned to you after inspection. Some may be allowed in if accompanied by an import permit (issued by AQIS prior to arrival), or with treatment in Australia to make them safe (fees and charges apply). Alternatively, you can drop them in quarantine bins at the airport. Food commercially prepared, cooked and raw food and ingredients dried fruit and vegetables* instant noodles and rice* packaged meals* herbs and spices* herbal and traditional medicines, remedies, tonics and herbal teas* snack foods* biscuits, cakes and confectionery* black tea, coffee and other beverages infant formula (must be accompanying a child) airline food/snacks. Dairy and egg products dairy products (fresh and powdered) including milk, cheese and 'nondairy' creamers cheesemust be commercially prepared and packaged and originate from countries free from foot and mouth disease airline food containing dairy including milk, yoghurt and sandwiches containing cheese all whole, dried and powdered eggs, and egg products that contain more than 10 per cent egg as an ingredient, such as mayonnaise homemade egg products including noodles and pasta that are not commercially manufactured. Animal products all uncanned meat including fresh, dried, frozen, cooked, smoked, salted or preservedfrom all animal species sausages, salami and sliced meats airline food including sandwiches containing meat fish and other seafood products* pet foodincluding canned products and rawhide chews rawhide articles and handicrafts including drums. Seeds and nuts cereal grains, popping corn, raw nuts, pine cones, birdseed, unidentified seeds, some commercially packaged seeds, and ornaments including seeds. Fresh fruit or vegetables all fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables. Live animals and animal products all mammals, birds, birds eggs and nests, fish, reptiles, amphibians and insects feathers, bones, horns, tusks, wool and animal hair skins, hides and furs stuffed animals and birds (taxidermy certificate requiredsome may be prohibited under endangered species laws) shells and coral (including jewellery and souvenirs) bee products including honey,* beeswax and honeycomb used animal equipment including veterinary equipment and medicines, shearing or meat trade tools, saddlery and tack and animal or bird cages. Other goods biological specimens including tissue culture* craft and hobby lines made from animal or plant material used sporting and camping equipment including tents, footwear, hiking boots, golf equipment and bicycles (need to be checked to ensure they are clean and free from soil contamination) used freshwater watercraft or fishing equipment including rods and nets, waders, kayaks, paddles and life jackets. Plant material all potted/bare rooted plants, cuttings, roots, bulbs, corms, stems and other viable plant material banana products including food (fresh and dried) and souvenirs made with banana plant material souvenirs made with or filled with straw, including Thai cushions wooden articles and carvings including painted or lacquered items items that include bark artefacts, handicrafts and souvenirs made from plant material mats, bags and other items made from plant material, palm fronds or leaves straw products and packaging* bamboo, cane or rattan basket ware and furnishings potpourri* and coconut shells Christmas decorations, wreaths and ornaments dried flowers and arrangements fresh flowers and leis. Quarantine restrictions on entry or re-entry to Australia Quarantine restrictions on entry or re-entry to Australia Internal quarantine zones Internal quarantine zones What to do with fruit and vegetables before crossing exclusion borders What to do with fruit and vegetables How to manage after your fresh fruit and vegetables have gone How to manage after your fresh fruit and vegetables have gone When crossing state borders, particularly when entering Western Australia via the Eyre Highway (Nullarbor), it may be some time before larger shopping complexes are reached, although limited supplies may be available at smaller places. Soon after most borders there will be shops with a ready supply of fresh fruit and vegetables. What cant you manage without? Dried or tinned fruit will suffice until fresh supplies can be readily purchased. With a back up supply of dried potato or even tinned potato, dried or frozen green vegetables and tomatoes, fresh salad is about the only meal lacking. Always check you have no unwelcome passengers, be they seeds carried in soil, tyres, shoes and socks, pet fur or pet bedding, or insects or even animals as large as cane toads.Cane Toadshave proved to be clever hitch hikers and have spread quickly across the northern regions of Australia posing a significant threat to native species. Soil in any form is prohibited across all borders except into Victoria, where just some exemptions apply. Whether you are coming to Australia from another country, or you are an Australian touring within your home country, you will meet restrictions on what you can bring into the country, a particularly state, or even a specific agricultural area. Research beforehand will save you losing property, gifts and food. Links on how the find out precisely what you can and cant bring are set out on this page. Always be quite honest at inspection points as our primary production needs the protection from diseases, pests and which can so easily destroy our livelihoods and food supplies. Significant fines apply for those attempting to breach the regulations. Read tips about what to do with your fresh produce before crossing a quarantine checkpoint or exclusion zone, and what you can use as substitutes until more supplies can be purchased. Copyright (C) 2013 AustraliaSoMuchtoSee.com. All rights reserved If you have gone past a checkpoint and realise you have something you shouldnt have kept, do not just throw it out. Seal the produce, seeds or soil in a plastic bag and contact that state's quarantine as soon as possibleto discuss safe disposal. Australian Capital Territory 02 62076376 New South Wales 02 63913100 Northern Territory 08 89992118 Queensland 07 34046999 South Australia 08 82077820 Western Australia 08 93341800 Tomatoes are a fruit and subject to fruit fly, as are capsicum and chillies, avocadoes and Aubergines (eggplant) It is vital for our cropping industry to keep declared weeds out. A few small seedshitch-hiking on your shoelacescan be enough to do untold damage Vineyards are found in all states, and there are strict quarantine measures to keep these disease fee Changes have been made to strengthen quarantine for the fruit industry in South Australia and the Riverland Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone, effective 4th January 2019. The travelling public will be reminded of these changes through increased signage as they head into the Yamba quarantine station or into the Riverland Pest Free Area to ensure they dispose of fruit. There will also be increased awareness at key locations in Victoria, particularly Mildura and in New South Wales. See more on Zero Tolerance. Anyone caught with uncertified fruit or vegetables either at the Yamba quarantine station or at a random roadblock will face a fine and penalties up to $100,000. You must dispose of any fruit prior to reaching Yamba quarantine station. Want to know more? Ask us Firstly, introducing Auscrops, a wonderful market vending company bridging farmers and customers together through market vendors. Click here to find out more about What Fruit and Vegetables Can I Take into Victoria as well fruit and vegetable offers.www.auscrops.com.auFirstly, are you planning a trip to Victoria, Australia and wondering what fruits and vegetables you can bring with you? Additionally, essential to know what types of produce allowed into the state as well what prohibited. This post will provide you with all the information you need to comply with Victorias rules and regulations and ensure a smooth transition into the state.Victoria, like other states in Australia, has strict laws in place that prohibit the entry of specific fruits and vegetables. Some of the permitted produce includes:Fruits: apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, berries, cherries, citrus fruits, grapes, mangoes, melons, nectarines, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, pomegranates, persimmons, and strawberries.Vegetables: asparagus, beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumber, eggplant, garlic, ginger, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, tomatoes, and zucchini.Various fruits as well vegetables prohibited from entering the state of Australia due to the risk of introducing pests and diseases that may damage the states agricultural industry. Examples of restricted produce include:Apples, pears, and quinces from Western Australia and Tasmania.Citrus fruits from South Australia.Mangoes and bananas from Northern Australia.All fruit as well vegetables from countries other than New Zealand must declare and inspected.Potatoes from Tasmania.Its essential to note that these restrictions are subject to change depending on the state of the industry and the risk of introducing pests and diseases.The agricultural laws require visitors to comply with all restrictions on fruit and vegetable movements. Non-compliance can attract severe penalties, including on-the-spot fines or prosecution under relevant laws.Furthermore, to avoid any hassles or penalties, crucial to identify the types of fruits and vegetables allowed in Victoria and what products restricted or subject to quarantine. Additionally, for more information on Victorias agricultural laws and regulations, visit the official website of the Victoria government.Lastly, Click here to read similar articles. Its always good to check any restrictions that might apply to your trip.You can check restrictions by: Checking before you travel will avoid the possibility of having to dispose of fruit and vegetables at the border.Each state and territory has documentation that commercial growers and travellers can refer to when considering moving plant products interstate. If you need more information please consult the information referred to on this page.Eat it or bin itIf you reach a border with produce that cant be taken across, eat it or bin it. There are quarantine bins at domestic airports, ferry terminals and state and quarantine zone borders. You must dispose of any restricted products at that point. That way you can be sure youre not giving a pest or disease a free ride into new areas.The risksPests, diseases and weeds can be spread from one part of Australia to another through the movement of many items including:plant or plant productsfruit and vegetablesanimals or animal productssoilagricultural machinery and other equipmentrecreational equipment.Following the rules about moving these items will help to minimise the risk to Australias unique environments and agricultural markets from the impact of pests and diseases. Covers the Local Government Areas of Tweed, Lismore, Ballina and Byron. Do not move banana plants, bells, pseudo stems or leaves out of this area.Map of Banana Bunchy Top Virus Control ZonePhylloxera Infested ZoneCovers areas around Albury-Corowa and also areas around the Sydney basin. Do not take soil, grapevine plants, mulch or garden organics out of these areas. Citrus Red Mite Biosecurity ZoneEstablished across the Central Coast region of New South Wales, including near Gosford, the County of Northumberland and Sydney metropolitan homes in the County of Cumberland. Do not move host plants including citrus plants out of this area. Rice Biosecurity ZoneCovers most of the Murrumbidgee and Murray River regions. Do not bring rice plants or unprocessed grain such as paddy rice or brown rice into the zone. Some other rice products are also not allowed into the zone.Map of Rice Biosecurity ZoneSeed Potato Protected AreaCovers areas around the Central Tablelands and also the Northern Tablelands. Do not bring potato planting material or soil that has been in contact with potato planting material into these areas.Map of Potato Biosecurity Zone and Seed Potato Protected AreasPLEASE NOTE: in addition to the Seed Potato Protected Zones, the entire state of NSW is a Potato Biosecurity Zone.The fact sheet Biosecurity Zones (external link, NSW Department of Primary Industries) includes more information about zones in NSW.More information about the legislation related to these zones is available from the NSW Department of Primary Industries website. Northern TerritoryMovement of plant products into and/or out of the following zones is regulatedTi Tree Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone (FFEZ)The Ti Tree Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone extends from Tennant Creek to Alice Springs. Do not take fruit (including capsicum, chilli, tomato, eggplant, cucumber, zucchini and squash) into this zone.Adelaide RiverRestrictions apply to fruit and vegetables when travelling south from Darwin to prevent the spread of the pest melon thrips. The following produce must not be carried south along the Stuart Highway beyond the Adelaide River township: beans, capsicum, chilli, cucumber, eggplant, melons, mango fruit and mango plants (unless treated against leaf hopper), okra, pumpkin, silverbeet, squash, tomato and zucchini. QueenslandMovement of plant products into and/or out of areas within Queensland is regulated.The whole of the state is a biosecurity zone for bananas, grape plants, mangoes and sugarcane. Do not take any plants, soil or items that have been in contact with these plants into Queensland.For more information about the following biosecurity zones, please contact the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries at 13 25 23 or info@daf.qld.gov.au.External links to maps (Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)Banana Pest Biosecurity Zones there are four banana biosecurity zones in relation to a number of pests and diseases of bananasBlueberry Rust Restricted AreaCape York Peninsula Pest Biosecurity Zones (two zones)Cercospora Leaf Spot Affected Area in the Mareeba Shire, west of CairnsElectric Ant Biosecurity Zones there are numerous biosecurity zones and movement restrictions to prevent the spread of electric antsFire Ant Pest Biosecurity ZonePapaya Ring Spot Biosecurity ZoneGrape Phylloxera Exclusion Zone do not take grapes, grape vines, cuttings, budwood or soil from within 100m of a living grape vine into this zone.Melon Thrips North Queensland Restricted Area areas inland and south of Cooktown, including Mossman, Cairns, Innisfail and Townville, down to BowenMelon Thrips South East Queensland Restricted Area areas inland and south of Seventeen Seventy down to the Gold Coast, including Maryborough, Nambour and BrisbaneSugarcane Pests Biosecurity Zone there are six biosecurity zones related to restrictions on the movement of sugarcane products and machinery within QueenslandMaps of Queensland restricted zones South AustraliaKangaroo IslandDo not take rabbits, bees or bee products onto Kangaroo island. Potatoes are also prohibited unless they have been washed or brushed free of soil and are in new packaging.Riverland of South AustraliaDo not take fresh, unprocessed fruit or fruiting vegetables (including capsicum, chilli, tomato and eggplant) into the Riverland of South Australia without a plant health certificate. A zero tolerance approach is in place and if caught with non-compliant material at the Yamba Quarantine Station or random roadblock you will be fined.South Australian quarantine checkpointsQuarantine stations and fruit disposal bins are strategically placed throughout South Australia. Mobile quarantine stations can operate anywhere and at anytime within South Australia. TasmaniaTasmanian quarantine checkpointsPlant and animal quarantine examinations are conducted at all points of entry into Tasmania, including ferry terminals and airports. On-the-spot fines apply for both commercial and non-commercial imports.Quarantine requirements (external link, Discover Tasmania)If you own, acquire, breed or sell a cat in Tasmania new laws under the Cat Management Act 2009 apply (eg compulsory microchipping and desexing now required for cats in Tasmania). VictoriaMovement of plant products into and/or out of the following zones is regulated.Phylloxera Control AreasControl areas have been established in Victoria to prevent the spread of the grapevine pest phylloxera. Signs on major roads indicate when you are entering a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone or leaving a Phylloxera Infested Zone, and that restrictions on the movement of grapevines exist for each zone. Potato Plant Protection DistrictsPotato Plant Protection Districts (PPDs) are established around some Victorian seed potato production regions in order to reduce biosecurity threats. Signs on major roads indicate when you are entering a PPD and what restrictions on potato movement apply.Toolangi Plant Protection DistrictThe Toolangi Plant Protection District is a protected area in which plant breeding programs are conducted. The entry of potato tubers (except those for human consumption), Rubus and Strawberry plants into this area is prohibited without a permit. To apply for a permit contact market.access@agriculture.vic.gov.au.For more information about these zones, please contact 136 186 or visit Moving plants within Victoria (external link, Agriculture Victoria) Western AustraliaThe movement of plant products into and/or out of the following zones is regulated.Carnarvon and Kununurra banana protection areasOnly certified bananas can enter Carnarvon area. Movement of banana plants (except fruit), leaves and soil from the Canarvon area is restricted. This is to prevent the spread of banana aphids (Pentalonia nigronervosa) and Panama wilt Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense (Race 1) from this area. Also, banana containers from areas infested with Panama disease (Tropical race 4) are not allowed into this area.Movement of banana plants (except fruit), leaves and soil from the Kununurra area is restricted. This is to prevent the spread of banana weevil borer (Cosmopolites sordidus) from this area. Also, banana containers from areas infested with Panama disease (Tropical race 4) are not allowed into this area.Kimberley regionThere are restrictions on the entry of nursery stock, cut flowers and foliage, and leafy vegetables into the Kimberley division. This is to reduce the risk of introducing silverleaf whitefly (Bemisia tabaci B biotype).Ord River Irrigation AreaUncertified citrus and stone fruit are not allowed into the Ord River Irrigation Area (Kununurra) from 1 April to 30 November each year. This is to reduce the risk of introducing Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata) into this area.Uncertified cut flowers, foliage and leafy vegetables are not allowed out of the Ord River Irrigation Area (Kununurra) unless certified. This is to reduce the risk of spreading melon thrips (Thrips palmi).Broome areaUncertified palm plants and foliage are not allowed out of the Broome area. This is to prevent the spread of palm leaf beetle (Brontispa longissima) from this area.Gin Gin and South-westPotatoes imported into Western Australia from another state or territory (except Tasmania) are not allowed into these potato growing areas of the state. This is to protect against the introduction of potato cyst nematode (Globodera rostochiensis).
Source: GettyImage / PeopleImagesUnless you have a special permit, you are not allowed to bring in foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables, meat products, rice, beans, eggs, and freshwater fish.Some commercially packaged seeds and prescription medication for personal use.If a traveller fails to declare or dispose of any biosecurity risk goods, they may be fined or face prosecution, and in some cases even refused entry into the country.Australia has strict biosecurity laws and procedures to ensure that goods entering the country will not harm Australia's unique environment and agricultural industries.Alan Self, the Operations Manager at Brisbane Airport, says it is travellers' responsibility to be informed about which items they can and cannot bring into the country and comply with the department's import conditions.On arrival, all passengers must complete an Incoming Passenger Card.Mr Self stresses filling it out correctly and declaring any goods that may pose a biosecurity risk like food, animal products and plant material, including wooden articles.Biosecurity officers inspect declared goods and decide whether the goods can safely enter the country or require treatment, export, or destruction.While many commodities can enter Australia, Mr Self says, the ones that pose a risk of introducing harmful pests and diseases are not allowed unless they have special import permission issued by the department.Fresh fruit and vegetables could bring in live insects or plant diseases."A piece of fruit that entered into Queensland several years ago brought in the papaya fruit fly. In one year alone, we had 20 million dollars worth of loss export to the Queensland economy by introducing that particular pest just in mango exports to Japan alone."Australia is free of the animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, avian influenza H5N and African swine fever, and an outbreak of such conditions could have a devastating impact on the Australian economy and export market.Thats why, Mr Self says, all meat products must be declared.Dried beef or pork products, salamis or sausages could introduce foot-and-mouth disease or African swine fever.Mr Self explains that saltwater fish is allowed as long as it is gutted and gilled, and there is a 10kg limit. But freshwater species such as salmon and trout are not permitted.While all other foods, including dairy products, cakes, honey and seafood, are subject to inspection, commodities like rice, pulses and crop seeds are generally restricted from entering the country for private use."These are all the things Australia is really good at growing, and we export them to the rest of the world."Unless accompanied by a valid Import Permit, eggs, live animals, plants, cuttings, wooden products and other biological materials are also not allowed.Seeds for sawing may be permitted, but must be declared, Mr Self explains."We need to check our database to ensure that that particular species of seed is permissible or allowed to come into the country."All seeds must be commercially packaged and have a correct botanical name on the packaging.Mr Self says that the consequences for not declaring goods can be quite costly."Those fines could range from $444 for small breaches such as not declaring eggs to $1332 for bringing in fresh fruit to $2600 for not declaring a meat product."He points out that if the biosecurity risk is significant on the not declared goods, travellers with certain classifications of visas may even be refused entry into Australia.That could be student visas, 457 visas, transit visas, or tourist visas.Acting Superintendent with the Australian Border Force Matthew Rowe says travellers should be wary when buying souvenirs designed to harm people from overseas sellers.Among travellers returning from Asia Mr Rowe says they often find weapons such as strolling stars, crossbows, knuckle dusters, and other things that are prohibited.The person may end up being fined or facing prosecution if they bring such items into the country.Mr Rowe says written permission to import firearms is needed from the Department of Home Affairs before importation.While medication for personal use is allowed, there are restrictions, and they often require a prescription or letter from your doctor written in the English language.If you are not sure whether an item is allowed, Mr Rowe points out that the best thing to do is to declare such goods on Incoming Passenger Card or IPC and approach an Australian Border Force officer for help.If you are unsure, please declare it.We do have a wide range of translation cards available that can assist you, and we may also have an officer that does speak your language that can help you work through your Incoming Passenger Card.Available in other languagesShare this with family and friends Theres no getting around it: Australia has some of the strictest border clearance rules in the world. This is to protect Australias agriculture and unique environment and wildlife from pests and diseases.If youre packing for a holiday or moving to Australia, you need to make sure youre familiar with all the rules about travelling to and arriving in the country. To help you understand what things to pack for Australia, heres our advice about what you can and cant bring into the country and what you should declare when you arrive at the airport.Food DECLARE ITFoods like chocolate and roasted coffee can be brought into Australia, but most foodstuffs need to be declared. Inflight meals and snacks must be left onboard.For more information on what foods can and cant be brought into the country, check here. If you are unsure, declare it, or dont bring it at all. Medication DECLARE ITMake sure you carry a copy of your prescription (written in English) from your local doctor and only bring a maximum of three months supply.Alcohol DECLARE ITIf youre aged 18 years or older, you can bring a maximum of 2.25 litres of alcohol duty-free into Australia. If you bring more than this amount, youll be required to pay duty on all the alcohol you bring.Cash BRING ITYou can bring an unlimited amount of money into and out of Australia. But, you will have to declare cash in Australian and foreign currency if the combined value is AUD$10,000 or more. Clothing BRING ITIf youre keen to bring your favourite clothes from home, the good news is you easily can (just be wary of your airlines baggage limits!). Declare fur or feathers and clothing or shoes that have been worn on a farm or been in contact with a river. Make sure clothing and shoes are clean before packing them.Keep in mind that you cant bring fake designer goods to Australia. Youll risk having them taken away from you, and may incur a fine.Study supplies BRING ITSupplies such as notebooks, pens, textbooks and other stationery items are all fine to bring. In saying that, to save on luggage space, you might be better off purchasing these items once you land Australia has plenty of fantastic stationery stores that stock everything youll need.Cosmetics BRING ITThings like makeup and hair products are fine to bring into the country. In Australia, if its in your lightweight carry-on luggage, make sure any liquids, aerosols and gels are under 100ml or 100g each, and pack them in a clear, sealable case. This will help make your transit through security nice and smooth.Electronics BRING ITYou can bring equipment such as laptops, cameras and mobile phones, but ensure that anything with lithium batteries is kept in your carry-on luggage.Just note that pirated DVDs cannot be brought to Australia. They might be taken from you, and you risk being fined.Pillows and linen BRING ITYou can bring household items like pillows, bedsheets and towels, but if they are filled with feathers (down), they need to be declared. Clean kitchen equipment is allowed. These kinds of items tend to take up a lot of luggage room, so you might want to consider buying them in Australia.General packing tipsWhen youre packing for Australia, as a general rule, its best to put anything heavy (except if it has lithium batteries) in your checked baggage. Keep only the essentials in your lightweight carry-on luggage. All airlines have strict limits on checked and carry-on luggage, and youll have to pay if you go over the limit! Carry-on luggage limits tend to be around 1012 kilograms per person (note this might be one or two items) and checked baggage limits tend to be around 2030 kilograms per person, depending on the airline.Further informationFor more information on what you can bring to Australia, and what you need to declare, check Australias biosecurity information and this guide to common duty-free items. For tips on what you should bring on your move to Australia, check out our list here. Dont forget to check Australiasbiosecurity requirements when packing your personal items. Some food, plant material and animal products are not permitted and should not be brought to Australia. Airport clearance is quicker if you dont bring food, plant material or animal products. Most of these items can be easily purchased in Australia. If you pack these items you must declare them for inspection when you arrive in Australia. If you dont declare all items, you can be penalised. You may be issued with an infringement notice of up to $5,500 or face prosecution. Your visa may also be cancelled and, if so, you will be refused entry into Australia. To combat pests and to stop the spread of diseases, there are some restrictions when moving food items into, out of and within Victoria. Phylloxera zones Phylloxera is an insect pest of grapevines. To prevent its spread, fresh grapes cannot be moved from phylloxera infested or risk zones into phylloxera exclusion zones unless they have been packed for sale with appropriate treatment. Victorian phylloxera zones More about Victorian phylloxera zones Travelling to South Australia No fresh fruit (including fresh fruit salad), fruiting vegetables (including tomato, eggplant, capsicum and chilli) or non-commercial honey can be taken from Victoria and across any part of the border into South Australia. Further information about food quarantine restrictions when travelling to South Australia. Travelling elsewhere in Australia Check what you can or cannot bring into Victoria or other states when travelling by visiting Australian Interstate Quarantine. For further information about bringing food items into Victoria, contact Agriculture Victoria by phone on 136186.

Food into victoria. Can you bring food into victoria theatre. Can i bring fruit to victoria. Can you bring food into butchart gardens victoria bc. Can you bring food into victoria palace theatre. Can you bring food into apollo victoria theatre. Food victora.