

# Biosecurity Update: Changes to PS-55 – Treatment and Inspection of Plants for Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus and Silverleaf Whitefly

**12 September 2025**

The PS-55 procedure for the certification of host product moving from an area with [Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus](#) (TYLCV) present has been updated to strengthen confidence in product freedom and align to interstate importation requirements. This is achieved through the inclusion of ongoing monitoring conditions.

## Updates included in version 1.2

1. Initial testing before propagation (existing):
  - Mother plants must be tested for TYLCV before propagation begins.
  - Testing must be conducted using either:
    - DAS-ELISA, or
    - Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR).
  - Testing must be performed by an approved laboratory.
2. Ongoing monitoring (new):
  - **Certified host plants must be retested at least every six months.**
  - **These tests must also be conducted by an approved laboratory.**
  - **Plants must be found free of TYLCV at each testing interval.**
3. Certification for movement (existing):
  - For movement into New South Wales (NSW), host plants from within the TYLCV Restricted Area must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate issued by Agriculture Victoria.
  - This certificate must confirm consignment freedom from both TYLCV and its vector, silverleaf whitefly (SLW).

In addition, section 8.2.1 is amended to require the inclusion of the facility number and procedure number of the accredited business that prepared the product.

Minor editorial corrections were also made.

## Application of PS-55

PS-55 is applicable for the movement of host plants to NSW from within the 20 km TYLCV Restricted Area or to Western Australia (WA) from anywhere in Victoria.

Hosts of TYLCV are tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), lisianthus (*Eustoma grandiflorum*), lobed croton (*Croton lobatus*), and all species from the genus Capsicum, Euphorbia and Physalis.

## What is TYLCV?

Tomato leaf curl virus, which occurs in the Northern Territory and parts of Queensland, can result in stunted plants with yellowing leaves.

TYLCV can be transmitted by SLW. In Australia SLW is present in Queensland, Northern Territory, NSW and WA and has been reported from glasshouses in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. SLW adults and eggs are commonly found on the underside of young leaves. Larger nymphs are obvious on older leaves.

For more information:

- **TYLCV** [Tomato yellow leaf curl virus | Vegetable diseases | Plant diseases | Biosecurity | Agriculture Victoria](#)
- **SLW** [Silverleaf white fly | Priority pest insects and mites | Pest insects and mites | Biosecurity | Agriculture Victoria](#)

## What you can do

If you suspect TYLCV may be present on your property, you must notify Agriculture Victoria:

- via the website [www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/reportpestsonline](http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/reportpestsonline), or
- by emailing [plant.protection@agriculture.vic.gov.au](mailto:plant.protection@agriculture.vic.gov.au), or
- by calling 1800 084 881.

When reporting suspect pests, good photos are helpful. For a guide on taking good pest images, please visit [www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/takeaphoto](http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/takeaphoto).

For further information on this Biosecurity Update please email [market.access@agriculture.vic.gov.au](mailto:market.access@agriculture.vic.gov.au).