

Glossary

Introduction

Use this *Glossary* to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in export certification. To locate where in the manual a given definition, term, or abbreviation is mentioned, use the *Index*.

Some definitions have references such as CEPM, FAO, ICPM, IPPC, and ISPM. These definitions are taken directly from the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, which was developed to provide a harmonized internationally agreed vocabulary associated with the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM). These definitions are published in ISPM Pub. N° 5 dated April, 2002 (website below).

https://www.ippc.int/servlet/BinaryDownloaderServlet/133607_ISPM05_2006_E.pdf?filename=1151504714760_ISPM05_2006_E.pdf&refID=133607

Refer also to the complete glossary of the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO): <http://www.napppo.org/Standards/REVIEW/RSPM5-e.pdf>

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

absorbed dose. Quantity of radiating energy (in gray) absorbed per unit of mass of a specified target [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

accreditation. Official recognition of proficiency resulting in the approval and authority to perform specific tasks or provide specific services in full or partial support of fulfilling official obligations (RSPM No. 8, Accreditation and RSPM No. 9, Lab Accreditation). [NAPPO, 2004]. See also *Special Programs • Authorized Certification Official (ACO) Accreditation* on page 5-1-1.

accountability system. System established to maintain the credibility of PPQ's entire export program, to deter forgeries and control public misuse of the export certificates.

ACO. See *Authorized Certification Official*.

AD. See [Additional Declaration](#).

Additional Declaration. A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on an export certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005].

advisory. Of or pertaining to giving information and especially a warning.

Affiliated Island. Island associated with the United States but **not** fully integrated as a State (i.e., American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). Affiliated islands are insular areas monitored by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

agent. Individual who meets the eligibility requirements set forth in 7CFR 353.6, and who is designated by USDA-APHIS-PPQ to conduct phytosanitary field inspections of seed crops to serve as a basis for the issuance of export certificates [7CFR 353.1]. Agents may conduct phytosanitary field inspections of seed crops in cooperation with and on behalf of those State plant regulatory agencies electing to use agents and maintaining a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with USDA-APHIS-PPQ in accordance with the regulations. The MOU **must** state that agents shall be used in accordance with the regulations in 7CFR 353. Agents are **not** authorized to issue export certificates, but are **only** authorized to conduct the field inspections of seed crops required as a basis for determining phytosanitary condition prior to the issuance of an export certificate for the crops.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Federal agency that is responsible for inspecting, grading, classing, standardizing, regulating, sampling, testing, and reporting market news for specific agricultural and food commodities. USDA-APHIS-PPQ approves Agricultural Marketing Service inspection certificates as a basis for issuing PPQ Form 577 for certain commodities. See [Table A-1-1](#) on [page A-1-2](#), for a list of acceptable inspection certificates.

agricultural seed. Specific varieties of grass, forage, and field crop seed that are used for seeding purposes in the United States. See [Table 4-5-2](#) on [page 4-5-3](#) for a list of agricultural seed.

AMS. See [Agricultural Marketing Service](#).

antagonist. An organism (usually pathogen) which does **no** significant damage to the host but its colonization of the host protects the host from significant subsequent damage by a pest [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

Application for Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export. Official form, PPQ Form 572, that provides the information needed to complete an export certificate and serves as a worksheet for the Authorized Certification Official conducting the inspection. See [PPQ Form 572, Application for Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export](#) on [page K-1-12](#) for directions on how exporters are to complete the application.

approved name. Approved names of countries are referenced in EXCERPT and **must** be used when completing export certificates. See [Appendix F, List of Countries](#) on [page F-1-1](#) for a cross-referenced list. Approved names are also published in the International Standard, ISO 3166.

approved testing methods. As relates to potatoes, bioassay, serodiagnostic, or other testing methods including but **not** limited to, gel electrophoresis and molecular hybridization, using methods which have been approved by the Certification Section of the Potato Association of America.

area. An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures].

area endangered. See [endangered area](#).

area freedom. See [Pest Free Area](#).

area of low pest prevalence. An area, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures [IPPC, 1997].

artificially propagated. Parties of CITES recommend that artificially propagated **only** applies to plants grown by man from seeds, cuttings, callus tissue, spores, or other propagules under controlled conditions. The artificially propagated stock **must** be established and maintained in a manner **not** detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and managed in a manner designed to maintain the artificially propagated stock indefinitely.

audit inspection. An examination to determine the reliability of prescribed quarantine procedures (RSPM No. 2, Preclearance). [NAPPO, 2004].

authority. The National Plant Protection Organization, or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the Code [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

Authorized Certification Official. A public officer who is authorized by the National Plant Protection organization (NPPO) and accredited for the signing of phytosanitary certificates, who 1) possesses the required education, experience, and training; and 2) has written confirmation of having successfully passed an approved examination. (RSPM No. 8, Accreditation) [NAPPO, 2004]. See also [accreditation](#).

authorized port. Specific port identified by the importing country as to where to direct the entry of commodities. Also called approved port and point of entry.

bark-free wood. Wood from which all bark excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed [ISPM N° 15, 2002].

bedding plants. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, bedding plants are outdoor garden plants that are grown under protection and later sold for planting in outdoor gardens. Bedding plants include marigolds, petunias, and geraniums.

beneficial organism. Any organism directly or indirectly advantageous to commodities, including biological control agents [ISPM No. 3, 2005].

biological control agent. A natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, or other organism, used for pest control [ISPM N° 3, 1996; revised ISPM No. 3, 2005].

biological pesticide (biopesticide). A generic term, **not** specifically definable, but generally applied to a biological control agent, usually a pathogen, formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide, and normally used for the rapid reduction of a pest population for short-term pest control [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

bran. Pericarp of grain.

brewers dried grains. The dried extracted residue of barley malt alone or in a mixture with other cereal grain or grain products resulting from the manufacture of wort or beer and may contain pulverized spent hops.

broker. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, a broker is an exporter who **does not** own or operate a facility for producing plants, but ships plants produced by other designated facilities.

buffer zone. An area surrounding or adjacent to an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes in order to minimize the probability of spread of the target pest into or out of the delimited area, and subject to phytosanitary or other control measures, if appropriate. [ISPM No. 10, 1999; revised ISPM No. 22, 2005; CPM, 2007].

bulbs and tubers. A commodity class for dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (includes corms and rhizomes) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

cacti. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, cacti are plants that are adapted for storing water for extended periods of drought. They generally **do not** have leaves, and almost all species are spiny, with spines growing from small cushion-like structures called areolas. Cacti include barrel cactus, prickly pear, Christmas cactus, and Easter cactus.

cake. The mass resulting from the pressing of seeds in order to remove oils, fats, or other liquids.

CCB. Consejo Consultivo de Bioseguridad (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials) [NAPPO, 2004].

certificate. An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO 1990].

certification. As relates to potatoes, a process where employees of an official certification agency visually inspect growing grounds or facilities and crops thereon or therein, and have determined that the standards applicable have been met. Certification **does not** warrant that the seed potatoes to which official indicia or certification are attached or which are otherwise represented as certified, are merchantable or fit for particular purpose.

Certified True Copy. The endorsement of an official document (e.g., Phytosanitary Certificate) by an Authorized Certification Official (ACO) that accurately describes a commodity which entered U.S. commerce from a foreign country.

CFIA. Canadian Food Inspection Agency. [NAPPO, 2004].

chemical pressure impregnation. Treatment of wood with a chemical preservative through a process of pressure in accordance with an official technical specification [ISPM N° 15, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005].

CITES. See *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*.

CITES Appendix I. See *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*.

CITES Appendix II. See *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*.

CITES Appendix III. See *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*.

citrus certification/registration program. An officially approved program for the production of citrus propagative material according to the applicable NPPO standards (RSPM No. 16, Citrus). [NAPPO, 2004].

citrus propagative material. Plant parts (budwood, seeds or cuttings) for sexual or asexual reproduction (RSPM No. 16, Citrus). [NAPPO, 2004].

class. As relates to potatoes, class is a seed-quality level as relates to compliance with the specified tolerances for diseases and varietal purity.

classical biological control. The intentional introduction and permanent establishment of an exotic biological agent for long-term pest control [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

clearance (of a consignment). Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1995].

clone. As relates to potatoes, clone is all of the progeny of a single explant and/or plantlets.

coding region. A DNA sequence which when transcribed contributes to the production of the mature RNA, which may or may not be translated to produce a protein. Coding regions can include complete or truncated open reading frames (excluding introns) which may be translated to produce a protein or peptide or which may be intentionally engineered to be untranslatable, for example as with antisense constructs or ribozymes (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

Commission. The Commission on phytosanitary measures established under Article XI [IPPC, 1997].

commodity. A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

commodity class. A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990].

commodity pest list. A list of pests occurring in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996].

competitor. An organism which competes with pests for essential elements (e.g. food, shelter) in the environment [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

compliance procedure (for a consignment). Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements [CEPM, 1999].

confidentiality. Holding information in strict confidence. Authorized Certification Officials are to hold in strict confidence the information in export certificates to protect buyers and exporters. See also [Confidentiality](#) on page 2-1-10.

confined release. Release of plants into the environment under specific terms and conditions intended to minimize establishment and spread into, and interaction with the environment of the plants and any progeny derived from them. (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

consignment. A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

consignment in transit. A consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; ICPM, 2002; ISPM No. 25, 2006; formerly country of transit].

contact protocol. The plan for personnel to follow regarding communicating questions, concerns, and unresolved issues about export certification.

containment. Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995].

containment facility. Laboratory, greenhouse or other type of facility designed to effectively prevent the dissemination of viable transgenic plant material into the environment. Regardless of final destination, imported material may be required to initially enter a contained facility (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

contaminating pest. A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products, **does not** infest those commodities [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999].

contamination. Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, **not** constituting an infestation (see infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999].

contingency plan. Program for control methods and strategies applied in the event that a target pest is detected (RSPM No. 13 Karnal Bunt PFA). [NAPPO, 2004].

control (of a pest). Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995].

control point. A step in a system where specific procedures can be applied to achieve a defined effect and can be measured, monitored, controlled and corrected [ISPM N° 14, 2002].

controlled area. A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area [CEPM, 1996]

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild

Fauna and Flora. A multinational treaty that regulates the export and re-export of listed species of wild fauna and flora. CITES provides three appendixes for listing plants. These appendixes, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

- ◆ CITES Appendix I—any genus, species, subspecies, or variety, globally threatened with extinction through trade
- ◆ CITES Appendix II—any taxon (the entire family—all genera and all species) that **must** be regulated in order to avoid the threat of extinction through trade
- ◆ CITES Appendix III—any species, subspecies, or variety listed by one country in order to enlist the cooperation of other countries to reinforce domestic conservation measures by regulating trade

cooperator. Plant regulatory officials designated under the Federal-State Cooperative Program that their State has entered into with USDA-APHIS-PPQ. Specific plant regulatory officials are authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify the phytosanitary conditions of commodities offered for export and to issue export certificates. Officials designated as cooperators **must** meet or exceed the basic requirements as detailed in [Special Programs • Federal-State Cooperative Program](#) on page 5-4-1.

counterpart. A plant variety (or varieties) that represents the closest appropriate genotype to the transgenic plant in question and is a suitable control taking into account the breeding history of the transgenic plant. In some instances, it may be appropriate to use a transgenic progenitor plant as a counterpart in addition to, or as a substitute for, a non-transgenic counterpart (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

country of origin (of a consignment of plant products). Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999].

country of origin (of a consignment of plants). Country where the plants were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999].

country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products). Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999].

cube. See [pellets](#).

cut flowers and branches. A commodity class for fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and **not** for planting [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

database citations. Publicly accessible sources of nucleotide or protein sequence information (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

debarking. Removal of bark from round wood (debarking **does not** necessarily make the wood bark-free) [FAO, 1990].

de-hulled. Having removed the outer covering from seeds.

delimiting survey. Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest [FAO, 1990].

designated facility. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program (the Program), a designated facility is a nursery establishment that has signed a compliance agreement and is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Program. Plants shipped by a designated facility may be produced at their own facility or may be produced at another facility approved in the Program.

detection. The discovery of a specimen of the target pest (RSPM No. 17, Fruit Fly Free Areas). [NAPPO, 2004].

detection survey. Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995].

detention. Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement, as a phytosanitary measure (see quarantine) [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2005].

devitalization. A procedure rendering commodities incapable of germination, growth or further reproduction [ICPM, 2001].

disease tested. As relates to potatoes, a process using approved methods where each explant has been tested for and found free from potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTV), potato virus A (PVA), potato virus M (PVM), potato virus S (PVS), potato virus X (PVX), potato virus Y (PVY), leafroll (PLRV), bacterial ring rot (BRR), and bacterial soft rot/blackleg (*Erwinia* spp.).

distillers' dried grain. Commodity obtained after the removal of ethyl alcohol by distillation from the yeast fermentation of a grain or grain mixture by separating the resultant coarse grain fraction of the whole stillage and drying it by methods employed in the grain distilling industry. The predominating grain shall be declared as the first word in the name.

domestic products. Those plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured commodities grown or produced in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

dose mapping. Measurement of the absorbed dose distribution within a process load through the use of dosimeters placed at specific locations within the process load [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

dosimeter. A device that, when irradiated, exhibits a quantifiable change in some property of the device which can be related to absorbed dose in a given material using appropriate analytical instrumentation and techniques [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

dosimetry. A system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of dosimeters, measurement instruments and their associated reference standards, and procedures for the system's use [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

dried. Materials from which water or other liquid has been removed.

dunnage. Wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but which **does not** remain associated with the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM N° 15, 2002].

ecosystem. A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their abiotic environment interacting as a functional unit [ISPM N° 3, 1996; revised ICPM, 2005].

ECR. See [Export Certification Record](#).

ECS. See [Export Certification Specialist](#).

efficacy (treatment). A defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed treatment [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

ELISA. Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

emergency action. A prompt phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation [ICPM, 2001].

emergency measure. A phytosanitary measure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may **not** be a provisional measure [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005].

endangered. See [Endangered Species Act](#).

endangered area. an area where ecological factors favor the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss [FAO, 1995].

Endangered Species Act. enabling legislation that provides for the protection of listed species in two categories. These categories, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

1. Endangered—any species, subspecies, or variety that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
2. Threatened—any species, subspecies, or variety that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

entomophagous. Organisms that eat insects (RSPM No. 12, Biological Control of Pests). [NAPPO, 2004].

entry (of a consignment). Movement through a point of entry into an area [FAO, 1995].

entry (of a pest). Movement of a pest into an area where it is **not** yet present, or present but **not** widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1995].

equivalence (of phytosanitary measures). The situation where, for a specified pest risk, different phytosanitary measures achieve a contracting party's appropriate level of protection [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; revised ISPM No. 24, 2005].

eradication. Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly eradicate].

ESA. see *Endangered Species Act*.

establishment. Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly established].

establishment (of a biological control agent). The perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a biological control agent within an area after entry [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

EU. Initials representing the European Union. See *European Union*.

European Union. Mutually beneficial association of the following member States (countries): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and Vatican City State. For the most current list of member States, see EXCERPT.

EXCERPT. See [Export Certification Project](#).

exotic. Not native to a particular country, ecosystem or ecoarea (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As the Code is directed at the introduction of biological control agents from one country to another, the term “exotic” is used for organisms **not** native to a country [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

explant. As relates to potatoes, an in-vitro potato plant or plantlet produced by rooting an excised tip of a tuber sprout or an auxiliary bud from a growing plant, which shall serve as a parent for a whole clone or accession of micro-propagated plants or plantlets.

export certificate. Any one of three accountable certificates, including PPQ Form 577, 578, or 579 used for exporting commodities.

Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products. An accountable certificate, PPQ Form 578, used to certify eligible processed products for which PPQ Form 577 or PPQ Form 579 **cannot** be issued. The intended purpose of the Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products is to assist U.S. exporters whose shipments may be placed in jeopardy if such a document is **not** issued. See also [Completing PPQ Form 578](#) on page 3-9-1.

Export Certification Project. An electronic database known as EXCERPT, which provides current information on the plant import requirements of foreign countries. Also includes other related reference lists such as processed products, ineligible products, endangered species, Export Certification Specialists, designated CITES ports, recent summary changes, phytosanitary notes, messages and alerts.

Export Certification Record. An official form, APHIS Form 80-R, used by ACOs to track and monitor accountable export certificates (prepaid and those issued upon request). See also [Collecting User Fees](#) on page 3-11-1.

Export Certification Specialist. PPQ employee who is responsible for maintaining the quality and credibility of the export program. See EXCERPT for a list of the Export Certification Specialists along with a description of their jurisdiction. See also [Responsibilities](#) on page J-1-1.

Export Services (ES). Headquarters unit within USDA-APHIS-PPQ that maintains a phytosanitary certification system for exported U.S. agricultural commodities. USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Export Services, 4700 River Road, Unit 140, Riverdale, Maryland 20737; phone 301-734-8537; FAX 301-734-7639.

export summary. Interpretation of the plant quarantine import requirements of a foreign country. Export summaries provide guidance to Authorized Certification Officials, Export Certification Specialists, other officials, and interested parties concerned with the export of agricultural commodities. Export summaries are **not** to be considered legally authoritative; they are written from translated plant quarantine regulations, official instructions, and other information provided by officials in foreign countries. Export summaries are housed in EXCERPT.

extruded. A process by which feed has been pressed, pushed, or protruded through orifices under pressure.

FAO. See [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#).

Federal Grain Inspection Service. A service program within the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration Agency that provides inspection of grain exports that are certified by PPQ Form 577 or 579. Also, the Federal Grain Inspection Service is responsible for inspecting, grading, classing, standardizing, sampling, witnessing treatments, and testing specific agricultural and food commodities.

feed. Edible materials which are consumed by animals.

FGIS. See [Federal Grain Inspection Service](#).

field. A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown [FAO, 1990].

find free. To inspect a consignment, field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest [FAO, 1990].

flakes. An ingredient rolled or cut into flat pieces with or without prior steam conditioning.

flowering greenhouse plants. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, are those plants grown for their attractive flowers. They are grown indoors and are often incapable of surviving outdoor growing conditions in colder climates. Flowering greenhouse plants include poinsettias, Easter lilies, hydrangeas, cyclamens, gloxinias, and hibiscus.

foliage plants. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, foliage plants are distinguished by the beautiful foliage they produce rather than by the flowers. Foliage plants includes all tropical plants such as dieffenbachias, ferns, scheffleras, and philodendrons as well as coleus, crontons, fittonias, pileas, and peperomia.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. An organization that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy, and is also a source of knowledge and information.

foreign products. Those plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products that have officially entered U.S. commerce but were grown or produced in countries **other than** the U.S., its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

free from (of a consignment, field or place of production). Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPMP, 1999].

fresh. Living; **not** dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved [FAO, 1990].

fruits and vegetables. A commodity class for fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and **not** for planting [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

fumigation. Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

germplasm. Plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programs (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

GIPSA. See [Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration](#).

grade. As relates to potatoes, the tuber quality as relates to compliance with specific tolerances for tuber sizes, defects, diseases and other factors outlined in the U.S. No. 1 Seed Potato Grade.

grain. A commodity class for seeds intended for processing or consumption and **not** for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration. A Federal agency that facilitates the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural commodities, and promotes fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture.

grapevine(s). Vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, rootstock and other plants and plant products of grapevine for vegetative propagation (RSPM No. 15 Guidelines for importation of grapevines). [NAPPO, 2004].

gray (Gy). Unit of absorbed dose where 1 Gy is equivalent to the absorption of 1 joule per kilogram (1 Gy = 1 J.kg⁻¹) [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

grits. Coarsely ground grain, from which the bran and germ have been removed, usually screened to uniform particle size.

groats. Grain from which the hulls have been removed.

growing medium. Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990].

growing period (of a plant species). Time period of active growth during a growing season [ICPM, 2003].

growing season. Period or periods of the year when plants actively grow in an area, place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2003].

growing season inspection. An examination of plants during active growth to verify freedom from specific pests or pathogens. Also may include the growing media or soil.

habitat. Part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism naturally occurs or can establish [ICPM, 2005].

harmonization. The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures].

harmonized phytosanitary measures. Phytosanitary measures established by contracting parties to the IPPC, based on international standards [IPPC, 1997].

heat treatment. The process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an official technical specification [ISPM N° 15, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005].

hitchhiker pest. See *contaminating pest*.

host pest list. A list of pests that infest a plant species, globally or in an area [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999].

host range. Species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest or other organism [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM No. 3, 2005].

host-specificity testing. Process by which the range of plants at risk from attack by a biological control agent in the field is determined (RSPM No. 7, Biological Control of Weeds). [NAPPO, 2004].

hybrid. For CITES purposes, hybrid is the offspring of two genetically dissimilar taxa where at least one parent is listed in a CITES Appendix. This would include the offspring of parents belonging to different species, different genera, and crosses made between a species and a hybrid. Offspring from parents of the same species (i.e., intra-specific crosses) are regulated as species and are **not** considered hybrids.

IAG. NAPPO Industry Advisory Group (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

ICPM. Initials representing the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.

Import Permit. Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ICPM, 2005].

Import Permit (of a biological control agent). An official document authorizing importation (of a biological control agent) in accordance with specified requirements [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

inactivation. Rendering micro-organisms incapable of development [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

incursion. An isolated population of a pest recently detected in an area, **not** known to be established, but expected to survive for the immediate future [ICPM, 2003].

infestation (of a commodity). Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999].

infested area. An area which has been determined to have an established pest population (RSPM No. 10, Surveillance for Fruit Flies). [NAPPO, 2004].

inspection. Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly inspect].

inspection certificates. Cooperating agencies such as Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) perform export inspections for specified commodities and issue certificates that may be accepted by USDA-APHIS-PPQ in place of inspection. These certificates are based on officially drawn samples and export inspections conducted by designed FGIS personnel. While **not** all certificates are accepted by PPQ in place of inspection, a list of acceptable inspection certificates issued by FGIS and other agencies is in [Table A-1-1](#) on [page A-1-2](#).

inspector. Person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990].

integrity (of a consignment). Composition of a consignment as described by its Phytosanitary Certificate or other officially acceptable document, maintained without loss, addition or substitution. [CPM, 2007].

intended use. Declared purpose for which plants, plant products, or other regulated articles are imported, produced, or used [ISPM N° 16, 2002].

interception (of a consignment). The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

interception (of a pest). The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996].

intermediate quarantine. Quarantine in a country **other than** the country of origin or destination [CEPM, 1996].

International Plant Protection Convention. International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]. (See also Web site address: <<https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp>>.)

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures. An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on phytosanitary measures or the Commission on phytosanitary measures, established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]. (ISPMs are available at the following Web site: <https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp>)

international standards. International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the IPPC [IPPC, 1997].

introduction. The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997].

introduction (of a biological control agent). The release of a biological control agent into an ecosystem where it did **not** exist previously (see establishment) [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

inundative release. The release of large numbers of mass-produced biological control agents or beneficial organisms with the expectation of achieving a rapid effect [ISPM N° 3, 1996; revised ISPM No. 3, 2005].

ionizing radiation. Charged particles and electromagnetic waves that as a result of physical interaction create ions by either primary or secondary processes [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

IP. See [Import Permit](#).

IPPC. See [International Plant Protection Convention](#).

irradiation. Treatment with any type of ionizing radiation [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

ISO. Acronym for the International Organization for Standardization (RSPM No. 9, Lab accreditation). [NAPPO, 2004].

ISPM. See [International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures](#).

KD. Initials representing kiln drying. KD is marked on lumber to indicate the treatment has been conducted.

kiln-drying. A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM Pub. N° 15, 2002].

laboratory. A public or private facility that calibrates, tests, identifies or conducts diagnoses (RSPM No. 9, Lab accreditation). [NAPPO, 2004].

lead time. Amount of time needed to inspect or examine a shipment before its shipping date. (Some countries interpret shipping date as the date a commodity physically leaves the exporting country.)

legislation. Any act, law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by a government [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

Letter of Credit. A document issued by a bank authorizing an exporter to draw a stated amount of money from the issuing bank. Letters of credit are strictly fiduciary document. For the purposes of phytosanitary certification, letters of credit **cannot** be considered official notifications of changes or exceptions to plant quarantine regulations, which **must** come from the plant protection services of the foreign countries. Therefore, letters of credit are **not** phytosanitary documents and **cannot** be referenced on an export certificate.

limited generation system. A certification scheme wherein the planting stock for each seed class is limited as to eligibility by compliance with established disease tolerances and the number of increases made in the field. The classes or generations of the limited generation system included are: Prenuclear, Nuclear, Generation 1, Generation 2, Generation 3, Generation 4 and Generation 5; where Prenuclear is laboratory production, Nuclear is greenhouse production and Generations 1-5 are the first and subsequent field increases.

living modified organism. Any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000].

LMO. See [living modified organism](#) [ISPM No. 11, 2004].



lot. A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment [FAO, 1990].

malt. Sprouted and steamed whole grain from which the radicle has been removed. Though malted grains may look like the unprocessed grain from which they are derived, their processing can be determined through handling: the grains will be sticky and lighter or have a strong, distinctive odor that grain that has not been malted will not have.

mark. An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM N° 15, 2002].

meal. Grain which has been ground or otherwise reduced in particle size.

Memorandum of Understanding. A formal document that specifies the responsibilities and areas of cooperation mutually understood and agreed to by the parties involved. For an example of an MOU, see [Special Programs • Federal-State Cooperative Program](#) on page 5-4-1.

micro-organism. A protozoan, fungus, bacterium, virus or other microscopic self-replicating biotic entity [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

microplantlet. Plantlet produced *in vitro* on a defined medium (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

microtuber. A tuber produced *in vitro* (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

middlings. A by-product of flour milling comprising several grades of granular particles containing different proportions of endosperm, bran, and germ.

minimum absorbed dose (D_{min}). The localized minimum absorbed dose within the process load [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

minituber. A tuber produced in a protected environment from pathogen-free parent material (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

modern biotechnology. The application of: a. in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or b. fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are **not** techniques used in traditional breeding and selection. [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000].

monitoring. An official process to verify phytosanitary situations. [CEPM, 1996]. See also *treatment*.

monitoring survey. Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population [FAO, 1995].

MOU. See *Memorandum of Understanding*.

NAPPO. See *North American Plant Protection Organization*.

NAPPO Executive Committee. The principle persons or designated alternate, representing the plant protection organization within each of the NAPPO countries (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

NAPPO Executive Director. The person appointed by the Executive Committee who is responsible for the financial and administrative operations of NAPPO and direction of the secretariat, panels and the working group (new) (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

NAPPO Panel. A designated group charged with developing information and recommendations in its specific area of expertise (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

NAPPO Secretariat. The office consisting of the NAPPO Executive Director, the Executive Assistant, the Translator/Interpreter and such other staff required to achieve the NAPPO objectives as described in the NAPPO Constitution and By-Laws and the annual work plan (new) (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

NAPPO Standards Panel. The panel responsible for oversight of standard setting activities within NAPPO (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].



NAPPO Working Group. The group consisting of a person designated by each of the executive committee members from the three NAPPO countries, chaired by the executive director, and responsible to ensure the continuity of NAPPO between annual meetings (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

National Plant Protection Organization. Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organization (National)]. PPQ serves as NPPO for the U.S.

natural enemy. An organism which lives at the expense of another organism in its area of origin and which may help to limit the population of that organism. This includes parasitoids, parasites, predators, phytophagous organisms and pathogens [ISPM N° 3, 1996; revised ISPM No. 3, 2005].

naturally occurring. A component of an ecosystem or a selection from a wild population, **not** altered by artificial means [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

noncoding region. DNA sequences which lie outside of an open reading frame and which are **not** translated to become part of a protein. These might include DNA sequences that function either in the plant or other hosts to regulate or influence the expression or processing of gene products (e.g., introns or control regions such as promoters, operators, and terminators) or to facilitate replication, transposition, recombination, or cleavage of DNA (e.g., origins of replication or T-DNA borders). Others may be sequences of **no** known function e.g., plasmid backbone sequences. (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

nonquarantine pest. Pest that is **not** a quarantine pest for an area [FAO, 1995].

North American Plant Protection Organization. A Regional Plant Protection Organization of the International Plant Protection Convention that coordinates the efforts among Canada, the United States and Mexico to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment and spread of regulated plant pests, while facilitating intr/interregional trade. (See also Web site address: <www.nappon.org>)

NPPO. see *National Plant Protection Organization*.

nursery establishment. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, a nursery establishment is a company that owns or operates a facility for producing plants.

occurrence. The presence in an area of a pest officially recognized to be indigenous or introduced and/or **not** officially reported to have been eradicated [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 17; formerly occur].

OECD. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

off-type. Different from the cultivar, variety, strain, or selection on the application for certification.

official. Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990].

official control. The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests (see Glossary Supplement N° 1) [ICPM, 2001].

Official State Seed Potato Certification Agency. A State agency duly authorized by State law to provide seed potato certification services. See also [Commodity • Seed Potatoes](#) on [page 4-6-1](#).

orchids. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, orchids are a special group of flowering plants comprising approximately 25,000 species. Orchids are best recognized by their bilaterally symmetrical flowers. Some of the most popular greenhouse genera include *Cattleya*, *Cymbidium*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Dendrobium*, *Odontoglossum*, and *Oncidium*.

organism. Any biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication in its naturally occurring state [ISPM No. 3, 1996; revised ISPM No. 3, 2005].

outbreak. A recently detected pest population, including an incursion, or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2003].

packaging. Material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity [ISPM No. 20, 2004].

parasite. An organism which lives on or in a larger organism, feeding upon it [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

parasitoid. An insect parasitic **only** in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

parent material. *In vitro*, pathogen-free propagules used to increase a clone of potatoes for production of commercial quantities of microplantlets, microtubers, or minitubers (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

party country. A country, including its territories, that is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, by virtue of ratification or accession.

pathogen. Micro-organism causing disease [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

pathway. Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

PCIT. Initials representing Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking system. This is a computer system currently being piloted to generate electronic export certificates. For further information, contact the PCIT Coordinator of PPQ Export Services.

PCR. Polymerase Chain Reaction (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

pellets. Agglomerated feed formed by compacting and forcing through die openings by a mechanical process. Similar terms: pelleted feed, hard pellet.

pest. Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to commodities [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]. See also [quarantine pest](#) and [nonquarantine pest](#).

pest categorization. The process for determining whether a pest has or has **not** the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM N° 11, 2001].

Pest Free Area. An area in which a specific pest **does not** occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained [FAO, 1995].

pest free place of production. Place of production in which a specific pest **does not** occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM Pub. N° 10, 1999].

pest free production site. A defined portion of a place of production in which a specific pest **does not** occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production [ISPM Pub. N° 10, 1999].

pest record. A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances [CEPM, 1997].

pest risk. That level and probability of harm a plant pest could cause in an endangered area, which a national plant protection organization identifies by the performance of a pest risk analysis or other internationally acceptable plant risk assessment process (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

Pest Risk Analysis. The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997].

pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests). Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and of the associated potential economic consequences [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM N° 11, 2001].

pest risk assessment (for regulated nonquarantine pests). Evaluation of the probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact [ICPM, 2005].

pest risk management (for quarantine pests). Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM N° 11, 2001].

pest risk management (for regulated nonquarantine pests). Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk that a pest in plants for planting causes an economically unacceptable impact on the intended use of those plants [ICPM, 2005].

pest status (in an area). Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area, including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information [CEPM, 1997; revised ICPM, 1998].



petition. A formal, written application to a regulatory agency seeking approval to release a non-native biological control agent (RSPM No. 7, Biological Control of Weeds and RSPM No. 12, Biological Control of Pests). [NAPPO, 2004].

PFA. See *Pest Free Area*.

PFPP. Pest free place of production (RSPM No. 18 PPV). [NAPPO, 2004].

PFPS. Pest free production site (RSPM No. 18 PPV). [NAPPO, 2004].

phytosanitary action. An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment, undertaken to implement phytosanitary measures [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005].

Phytosanitary Certificate. Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO, 1990]. In the U.S., this is an official document (PPQ Form 577 or 579) that attests to the phytosanitary condition of commodities and is issued by an Authorized Certification Official. See also *Example* on page 3-8-3.

Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport. An accountable form, PPQ Form 579, used to certify that, based on an original foreign phytosanitary certificate and/or an additional inspection, the commodities officially entered the U.S., are considered to conform to the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and have **not** been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection during storage in the United States. PPQ Form 579 may also be used to certify commodities of foreign origin that are intended for re-export to a U.S. Affiliated Island.

phytosanitary certification. Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a Phytosanitary Certificate [FAO, 1990].

phytosanitary import requirements. Specific phytosanitary measures established by an importing country concerning consignments moving into that country [ICPM, 2005].

phytosanitary legislation. Basic laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

phytosanitary measure (agreed interpretation). Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM, 2002].

Phytosanitary Note. Current, accurate, and timely information provided by Export Services to field personnel concerned with the export of agricultural commodities. Phytosanitary notes cover such topics as interpretations of import requirements of foreign countries, import requirements of foreign countries for which there is **no** export summary, and administrative guidance about nationwide export certification issues and about issuing export certificates.

phytosanitary procedure. Any official method for implementing phytosanitary measures including the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2005].

phytosanitary regulation. Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests, including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001].

place of production. Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999].

plant pest. See [pest](#).

plant products. Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly plant product].

Plant Protection Act. Legislation that provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, interstate and intrastate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. Organizational unit within USDA-APHIS that is accountable for assisting exporters in meeting the plant quarantine import requirements of foreign countries.

plant protection organization (national). See [National Plant Protection Organization](#).

plant quarantine. All activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

planting (including replanting). Any operation for the placing of plants in a growing medium, or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999].

plantlets. As relates to seed potatoes, plantlets are small plants produced under aseptic culture conditions in a laboratory.

plants. Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]. Any plant (including any plant part) for or capable of propagation, including a tree, a tissue culture, a plantlet culture, pollen, a shrub, a vine, a cutting, a graft, a scion, a bud, a bulb, a root, and a seed. [Plant Protection Act]. As relates to seed potatoes, plants are rooted plants produced under a screenshow, greenhouse, or field environment.

plants for planting. Plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990].

plants *in vitro*. A commodity class for plants in an aseptic medium in a closed container [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2002; formerly plants in tissue culture].

PN. See [Phytosanitary Note](#).

point of entry. Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments, and/or entrance of passengers [FAO, 1995].

polished. Having a smooth surface produced by mechanical process, usually by friction.

postentry quarantine. Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry [FAO, 1995].

potatoes. Any wild or commercially produced plant, tuber, or other part of *Solanum tuberosum*, including all closely related species and cultivars (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

Potted bulb plants. as relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, potted bulb plants are those produced by forcing bulbs to flower, usually for the Christmas and Easter markets. Potted bulb plants include tulips, narcissus, crocus, hyacinths, iris, and amaryllis.

PPQ. See [Plant Protection and Quarantine](#).

PPQ Form 572. Application of Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export (see also [Application for Inspection and Certification of Domestic Plants and Plant Products for Export](#)).

PPQ Form 577. An accountable inspection certificate used to certify domestic plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured agricultural commodities for export that have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, that are considered to be free from quarantine pests specified by the importing country party, conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing country party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

PPQ Form 578. Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products (see also [Export Certificate, Processed Plant Products](#)).

PPQ Form 579. Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport (see also [Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport](#)).

PRA. Pest Risk Analysis [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001].

PRA area. Area in relation to which a Pest Risk Analysis is conducted [FAO, 1995].

practically free. Of a consignment, field, or place of production, without pests (or a specific pests) in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from, and be consistent with good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]. As a working definition for export certification purposes, practically free means **not** to exceed a 2 percent infestation level unless otherwise stated by the importing country. Also, practically free refers to a judgement that the pests are **not** in excess of the amount expected to result from, and be consistent with, good culturing and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity. When FGIS inspection certificates are used as supporting documentation for certifying grain, practically free refers to FGIS' acceptance standards for insects found in grain.

practically free from other injurious pests (practically free). As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, practically free from other injurious pests means **not** carrying pests or a specific pest in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from and be consistent with good culturing and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity.

pre-clearance. Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin, performed by or under the regular supervision of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

predator. A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms, more than one of which are killed during its lifetime [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

process load. A volume of material with a specified loading configuration and treated as a single entity [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

processed plant product. A commodity derived from a plant that has been subjected to a procedure believed to have rendered the commodity free from plant pests. See EXCERPT for a list of processed products that are eligible for certification. EXCERPT will indicate which certificate the commodity is eligible for.

processed wood material. Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof [ISPM N° 15, 2002].

prohibition. A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

propagative plant material. Plants or plant parts for planting or multiplication (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

propagules. Any plant part used for asexual propagation (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

protected area. A regulated area that an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of an endangered area [FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996].

protocol. The plan for communicating questions, concerns, and unresolved issues about export certification. See [Table C-1-1](#) on [page C-1-2](#).

provisional measure. A phytosanitary regulation or procedure established without full technical justification owing to current lack of adequate information. A provisional measure is subjected to periodic review and full technical justification as soon as possible [ICPM, 2001].

PVX. Potato virus X (PVX) is the most widespread of all the potato viruses. It is also referred to as latent mosaic, potato latent virus and potato mottle virus.

quality assurance system. A planned and regularly monitored framework of controls, based on documented procedures, which is applied to critical operational activities in the production of potatoes or the performance of a service (e.g., diagnostics) or activity (e.g., the conduct of a test) to ensure operational efficiency and reliable compliance with specified quality standards (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

quality management. All activities of the overall management function that determine the quality policy, objectives, and responsibilities and implement them by means such as quality planning, quality control, quality assurance and quality improvement within the quality system (RSPM No. 9, Lab Accreditation, ISO). [NAPPO, 2004].

quality system. Organizational structure, procedures, processes and resources needed to implement quality management (RSPM No. 9, Lab Accreditation, ISO). [NAPPO, 2004].

quarantine. Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEP, 1999].

quarantine area. An area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

quarantine pest. A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and **not** yet present there, or present but **not** widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, quarantine pests are identified by each importing country and are listed as prohibited pests in the importing country's plant quarantine import requirements (export summary). Quarantine pests are those that are of potential economic importance to the area endangered, and are **not** present, or present but **not** widely distributed and being officially controlled.

quarantine station. Official station for holding commodities in quarantine [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly quarantine station or facility].

raw wood. Wood which has **not** undergone processing or treatment [ISPM N° 15, 2002].

reexported consignment. Consignment that has been imported into a country from which it is then exported. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (formerly country of reexport) [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2002].

reference specimen(s). Individual specimen(s) from a specific population conserved in a reference culture collection and, where possible, in publicly available collection(s) [ISPM No. 3, 2005].

refusal. Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].

Regional Plant Protection Organization. An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly plant protection organization (regional)].

regional standards. Standards established by a Regional Plant Protection Organization for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997].

regulated area. An area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary regulations or procedures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001].

regulated article. Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997].

regulated nonquarantine pest. A nonquarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997].

regulated pest. A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997].

regulated wood packaging material (RWPM). Wood packaging material other than manufactured wood materials, loose wood packing materials, and wood pieces less than 6 mm thick in any dimension, that are used or for use with cargo to prevent damage, including, but not limited to, dunnage, crating, pallets, packing blocks, drums, cases, and skids [7 CFR 319.40-1].

replacing certificates. The term “replace” refers to when a new certificate is issued to substitute for a previously issued certificate. The replacement may be the result of ACO errors or at the request of an exporter for various reasons. The original certificate **must** be recovered. **Only** ACOs at the issuing office can replace completed or partially completed certificates because of changes in the information (such as extensive changes in a critical block or erasures prohibited by the foreign country).

release (into the environment). Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (see introduction and establishment) [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

release (of a consignment). Authorization for entry after clearance [FAO, 1995].

replacing lost certificates. A certificate may be “replaced” when an exporter has **lost** the original certificate and the shipment is **not** available for inspection. **Only** ACOs at the issuing office can replace an original certificate that **cannot** be recovered.

replanting. See [planting \(including replanting\)](#).

required response. A specified level of effect for a treatment [ISPM N° 18, 2003].

restriction. A phytosanitary regulation allowing the importation or movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements [CEPM, 1996, revised CEPM, 1999].

RFLP. Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

risk management options. Risk reduction actions that may be selected, alone or in combination, to reduce identified pest risk to an acceptable level (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

RNQP. See *regulated nonquarantine pest*.

round wood. Wood **not** sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark [FAO, 1990].

RPPO. See *Regional Plant Protection Organization*.

RT-PCR. Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

RWPM. See *regulated wood packaging material (RWPM)*.

SAGARPA. Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentacion (RSPM No. 13, Karnal Bunt Pests Free Areas). [NAPPO, 2004].

SAM. NAPPO Sustaining Associate Member (RSPM No. 6, Development of NAPPO Standards). [NAPPO, 2004].

sawn wood. Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark [FAO, 1990].

Secretary. Secretary of the Commission appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997].

Seed potato certification. An officially adopted scheme for the production of potato propagative materials that meet prescribed requirements for potato pest freedom and varietal purity (RSPM No. 3, Potatoes). [NAPPO, 2004].

Seed potatoes. Potato plantlets, plants, microtubers, minitubers, tubercles and tubers.

seeds. A commodity class for seeds for planting or intended for planting and **not** for consumption or processing (see grain) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

shipment. As a working definition for export certification purposes, shipment means one exportation of commodities, from one exporter, to one consignee, in one country, on one means of conveyance [7CFR 353]. In most cases, **only** one export certificate is issued per shipment. See also *consignment*.

SIT. See *sterile insect technique* [ISPM No. 3, 2005].

soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material (Soil Movement Position Paper). [NAPPO, 2004].

solid wood packing material. See *regulated wood packaging material (RWPM)*.

SPAGE. Sequential Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (RSPM No. 16, Citrus). [NAPPO, 2004].

specificity. A measure of the host range of a biological control agent on a scale ranging from an extreme specialist **only** able to complete development on a single species or strain of its host (monophagous) to a generalist with many hosts ranging over several groups of organisms (polyphagous) [ISPM N° 3, 1996].

spread. Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area [FAO, 1995].

standard. Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context [FAO, 1995; ISO/IEC GUIDE 2:1991 definition].

standard operating procedure. Codified best laboratory practices for handling biological control agents in quarantine or containment (RSPM No. 7, Biological Control of Weeds and RSPM No. 12, Biological Control of Pests). [NAPPO, 2004].

State phytosanitary certificate. Document issued by a plant regulatory official of a State Department of Agriculture attesting to the phytosanitary condition of commodities. A State certificate documents origin, treatment, active growth field inspection, virus indexing, or other special conditions. Under the current cooperator Memorandum of Understanding, State phytosanitary certificates are **not** to be utilized for international trade.

State Plant Health Director (SPHD). An administrator within USDA-APHIS-PPQ who is responsible for pest prevention and the export certification program within their assigned state(s).

State Plant Regulatory Official (SPRO). An administrator of the section of his or her state's Department of Agriculture that deals with pest prevention and export certification. The main administrator in conjunction with the Federal State Cooperators' Memorandum of Understanding (i.e. State Entomologist, State Plant Pathologist).

sterile insect. An insect that, as a result of a specific treatment, is unable to reproduce [ISPM No. 3, 2005].

sterile insect technique. Method of pest control using area-wide inundative release of sterile insects to reduce reproduction in a field population of the same species [ISPM No. 3, 2005].

stored product. Unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) [FAO, 1990].

succulents. As relates to the U.S./Canada Greenhouse Certification Program, succulents are thick fleshy plants capable of storing large quantities of water in their leaves and stems. Many succulent plants are spineless. Succulents with spines differ from cacti in that the spines grow directly from the plants tissue rather than from structures called areoles. Succulent plants grown in greenhouses include jade plants, aloe vera, and crown-of-thorns.

superseding certificates. The term "supersede" refers to the situation when a new certificate is issued to substitute for a previously issued certificate that **cannot** be recovered. Generally, when an export certificate needs to be superseded, it is because the foreign NPPO has the original export certificate which contains errors. The superseding certificate may be the result of ACO error or at the request of an exporter for various reasons. The original certificate **cannot** be recovered and the shipment is **not** available for inspection. This is **not** the same situation as a lost certificate which is dealt with as a replaced certificate.

suppression. The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999].

surveillance. An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures [CEPM, 1996].

survey. An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996].

SWPM. See *regulated wood packaging material (RWPM)*.

systems approach(es). The integration of different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests [ISPM No. 14, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005].

technically justified. Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997].

terrestrial plants. Any plants (including epiphytic plants), **except** marine plants.

test. Official examination, **other than** visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990].

threatened. See *Endangered Species Act*.

time limit. The maximum time allowed between the date of inspection of the commodity and the issuance date of an export certificate unless otherwise specified by the importing country. This limit is established by the importing country or PPQ.

transgenic plant. A plant in which one or more genes or genetic constructs or traits have been introduced using recombinant DNA techniques, (also known as genetic engineering) which could be considered to include the insertion of genetic material from the same or different species (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

transience. Presence of a pest that is **not** expected to lead to establishment [ISPM N° 8, 1998].

transit. See *consignment in transit*.

transparency. The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures].

treatment. Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 15, 2002; ISPM No. 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005].

tubercles. Small tubers produced in leaf axils of leaf bud cuttings.

tubers. As relates to seed potatoes, potatoes produced under field conditions.

unconfined release. Release of plants that are **not** isolated either reproductively or physically from managed or un-managed environments, but may be subject to other restrictions (RSPM No. 14, Transgenic Materials). [NAPPO, 2004].

USDA-APHIS-PPQ. United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Plant Protection and Quarantine.

validation. As a working definition for export certification purposes, validation is the verification of authenticity of a document. Specifically related to certifying CITES and ESA plants for export, validation is an original stamp, signature, and date of inspection placed on documents by PPQ Plant Health Safeguarding Specialists (PHSS).

vegetable seed. Specific seed of the kinds and varieties that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seed. See [Table 4-5-3](#) on [page 4-5-9](#) for a list of vegetable seed.

virus-certified stock. Plants for planting and propagation produced under an official virus testing and certification program (RSPM No. 18, Plum Pox Virus). [NAPPO, 2004].

virus X-tested. Tested for and found to be within tolerance for PVX using approved testing methods.

visual examination. The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing [ISPM No. 23, 2005].

voucher specimens. A series of individuals from a specific population deposited in a professionally curated collection (RSPM No. 12, Biological Control of Pests). [NAPPO, 2004].

wet milled. Steeped in water with or without sulfur dioxide to soften the kernel in order to facilitate the separation of the various components.

wood. A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].

wood packaging material. Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) [ISPM N° 15, 2002], [7 CFR 319.40-1]. Formerly known as Solid Wood Packing Material.

workplan. An official document specifying the phytosanitary measures agreed to by the National Plant Protection Organizations of both importing and exporting countries, intended to prevent the movement of regulated pests while facilitating trade of plants and plant products (RSPM No. 19 Bilateral Workplans). [NAPPO, 2004].

World Trade Organization. The global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations (see also web site address: <www.wto.org>).

wort. The liquid portion of malted grain. It is a solution of malt sugar and other water-soluble extracts from malted mash.

XPM. Initials representing the *Export Program Manual*.

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