

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
Spain	Tomato	<i>(Lycopersicon esculentum)</i>	Fruit, only if it is green upon arrival in the United States (pink or red fruit may only be imported from Almeria Province and only in accordance with § 319.56-2dd of this subpart).
Suriname	Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Leaf and stem.
	Black palm nut	<i>Astrocaryum</i> spp.	Fruit.
	Jessamine	<i>Cestrum latifolium</i>	Leaf and stem.
	Malabar spinach	<i>Bassella alba</i>	Leaf and stem.
	Mung bean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Seed sprout.
	Pak choi	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>	Leaf and stem.
Sweden	Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Above ground parts.
Taiwan	Bamboo	<i>Bambuseae</i> spp.	Edible shoot, free of leaves and roots.
	Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Root.
	Wasabi (Japanese horseradish)	<i>Wasabia japonica</i>	Root and stem.
Thailand	Dasheen	<i>Alocasia</i> spp., <i>Colocasia</i> spp., and <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.	Leaf and stem.
	Turmeric	<i>Curcuma domestica</i>	Leaf and stem.
Tonga	Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Root, stem and leaf.
	Jicama	<i>Pachyrhizus tuberosus</i>	Root.
	Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Fruit.
Trinidad and Tobago	Lemongrass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Leaf and stem.
	Leren	<i>Calathea allouia</i>	Tuber.
	Shield leaf	<i>Cecropia peltata</i>	Leaf and stem.
Zambia	Pea, snow	<i>Pisum sativum</i> spp. <i>sativum</i>	Flat immature pod.

¹The bananas must be green at the time of export. Inspectors at the port of arrival will determine that the bananas were green at the time of export if: (1) bananas shipped by air are still green upon arrival in the United States; and (2) bananas shipped by sea are either still green upon arrival in the United States or are yellow but firm.

²Executive Order 12779 of October 28, 1991 (56 FR 55975-55976, published October 30, 1991), prohibits the importation into the United States of any goods of Haitian origin, other than publications and other informational materials, or of services performed in Haiti. Importation of any Haitian produce will not be allowed as long as this Executive order is in effect.

³No green may be visible on the shoot.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[57 FR 54489, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 43497, Aug. 17, 1993; 58 FR 69180, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 43711, 43712, Aug. 25, 1994; 60 FR 14208, Mar. 16, 1995; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 62 FR 596, Jan. 6, 1997; 62 FR 50236, Sept. 25, 1997; 63 FR 13485, Mar. 20, 1998; 63 FR 39215, July 22, 1998; 63 FR 65655, Nov. 30, 1998]

§ 319.56-2u Conditions governing the entry of lettuce and peppers from Israel.

(a) Lettuce may be imported into the United States from Israel without fumigation for leafminers, thrips, and *Sminthuris viridis* only under the following conditions:

(1) *Growing conditions.* (i) The lettuce must be grown in insect-proof houses covered with 50 mesh screens, double self-closing doors, and hard walks (no soil) between the beds;

(ii) The lettuce must be grown in growing media that has been sterilized by steam or chemical means;

(iii) The lettuce must be inspected during its active growth phase and the inspection must be monitored by a representative of the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture;

(iv) The crop must be protected with sticky traps and prophylactic sprays approved for the crop by Israel;

(v) The lettuce must be moved to an insect-proof packing house at night in plastic containers covered by 50 mesh screens;

(vi) The lettuce must be packed in an insect-proof packing house, individually packed in transparent plastic bags, packed in cartons, placed on pallets, and then covered with shrink wrapping; and

(vii) The lettuce must be transported to the airport in a closed refrigerated truck for shipment to the United States.

(2) Each shipment of lettuce must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli Ministry

of Agriculture stating that the conditions of paragraph (a)(1) of this section have been met.

(b) Peppers (fruit) (*Capsicum* spp.) from Israel may be imported into the United States only under the following conditions:

(1) The peppers have been grown in the Arava Valley by growers registered with the Israeli Department of Plant Protection and Inspection (DPPI).

(2) Malathion bait sprays shall be applied in the residential areas of the Arava Valley at 6- to 10-day intervals beginning not less than 30 days before the harvest of backyard host material in residential areas and shall continue through harvest.

(3) The peppers have been grown in insect-proof plastic screenhouses approved by the DPPI and APHIS. Houses shall be examined periodically by DPPI or APHIS personnel for tears in either plastic or screening.

(4) Trapping for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) shall be conducted by DPPI throughout the year in the agricultural region along Arava Highway 90 and in the residential area of Paran. The capture of a single Medfly in a screenhouse will immediately cancel export from that house until the source of the infestation is delimited, trap density is increased, pesticide sprays are applied, or other measures acceptable to APHIS are taken to prevent further occurrences.

(5) Signs in English and Hebrew shall be posted along Arava Highway 90 stating that it is prohibited to throw out/discard fruits and vegetables from passing vehicles.

(6) Sorting and packing of peppers shall be done in the insect-proof screenhouses in the Arava Valley.

(7) Transportation of the peppers from the Arava Valley to Tel Aviv Airport for export shall be in fruit fly-proof containers.

(8) The peppers shall be exported directly from Tel Aviv, by air, to the United States.

[57 FR 3120, Jan. 28, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69181, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 46321, Sept. 8, 1994; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 62 FR 50236, Sept. 25, 1997]

§ 319.56-2v Conditions governing the entry of citrus from Australia.

(a) The Administrator has determined that the irrigated horticultural areas within the following districts of Australia meet the criteria of § 319.56-2 (e) and (f) with regard to the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* [Wiedemann]), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni* [Frogg]), and other fruit flies destructive of citrus:

(1) The Riverland district of South Australia, defined as the county of Hamley and the geographical subdivisions, called "hundreds," of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Gordon, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Morook, Murtho, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Stuart, and Waikerie;

(2) The Riverina district of New South Wales, defined as:

(i) The shire of Carrathool; and

(ii) The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which is within the administrative boundaries of the city of Griffith and the shires of Leeton, Narrendera, and Murrumbidgee; and

(3) The Sunraysia district, defined as the shires of Wentworth and Balranald in New South Wales and the shires of Mildura, Swan Hill, Wakool, and Kerang, the cities of Mildura and Swan Hill, and the borough of Kerang in Victoria.

(b) Oranges (*Citrus sinensis* [Osbeck]); lemons (*C. limonia* [Osbeck] and *meyeri* [Tanaka]); limes (*C. aurantiifolia* [Swingle] and *latifolia* [Tanaka]); mandarins, including satsumas, tangerines, tangors, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids (*C. reticulata* [Blanco]); and grapefruit (*C. paradisi* [MacFad.]) may be imported from the Riverland, Riverina, and Sunraysia districts without treatment for fruit flies, subject to paragraph (c) of this section and all other applicable requirements of this subpart.

(c) If surveys conducted in accordance with § 319.56-2d(f) detect, in a district listed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* [Wiedemann]), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni* [Frogg]), or other fruit flies that attack citrus and for which a treatment is listed in the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual,