

(b) If treatment has not been completed before the fruits and vegetables arrive in the United States, fruits and vegetables listed above and requiring treatment for fruit flies may arrive in the United States only at the following ports: Atlantic ports north of, and including, Baltimore, MD; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports on the North Dakota border and east of North Dakota; the maritime ports of Wilmington, NC, Seattle, WA, and Gulfport, MS; Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Seattle, WA; Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, GA; and Baltimore-Washington International and Dulles International airports, Washington, DC. North Atlantic ports are: Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports on the North Dakota border and east of North Dakota; and, for air shipments, Washington, DC (including Baltimore-Washington International and Dulles International airports).

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69181, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 40796, Aug. 10, 1994; 59 FR 43712, Aug. 25, 1994; 60 FR 6958, Feb. 6, 1995; 60 FR 14209, Mar. 16, 1995; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 61 FR 47667, Sept. 10, 1996; 62 FR 597, Jan. 6, 1997]

§ 319.56-2y Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador.

(a) Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*) and watermelon (fruit) (*Citrullus lanatus*) may be imported into the United States from Ecuador only under the following conditions:

- (1) The cantaloupe or watermelon may be imported in commercial shipments only;
- (2) The cantaloupe or watermelon must have been grown in an area where trapping for the South American cucurbit fruit fly has been conducted for at least the previous 12 months by the plant protection service of Ecuador, under the direction of APHIS,¹ with no findings of the pest.

¹Information on the trapping program may be obtained by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations,

(3) The following area meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section: The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads:

- (i) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road north through Nobol, Palestina, and Balzar to Velasco-Ibarra (Empalme);
- (ii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road south through El 26, Puerto Inca, Naranjal, and Camilo Ponce to Enriquez;
- (iii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road east through Palestina to Vinces;
- (iv) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Piedrahita (Novol) to Pedro Carbo; or
- (v) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Progreso, Engunga, Tugaduaaja, and Zapotal to El Azucar; and

(4) The cantaloupe or watermelon may not be moved into Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words "Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI.

(b) [Reserved]

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69182, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 319.56-2z Administrative instructions governing the entry of cherimoyas from Chile.

Cherimoyas may be imported into the United States from Chile only under the following conditions:

(a) *Treatment.* The cherimoyas must be treated, under the supervision of an inspector, either in Chile or in the United States, for the Chile false red mite of grapes (*Brevipalpus chilensis*) in accordance with one of the following procedures:

- (1) *Fumigation.* The cherimoyas must be fumigated with methyl bromide at normal atmospheric pressure. The fumigation must be done in a fumigation

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