



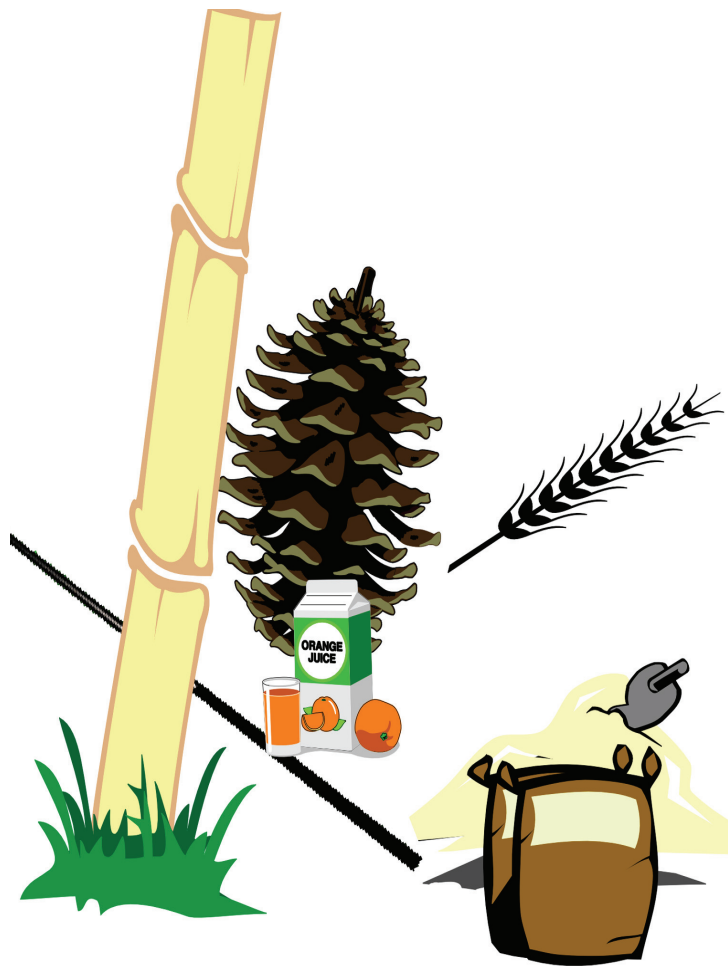
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

Regulating the Importation of Miscellaneous
and Processed Products Regulated by Plant
Protection and Quarantine



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CAUTION: Pesticides can be injurious to humans, domestic animals, desirable plants, fish, or other wildlife—if they are not handled or applied properly. Use all pesticides selectively and carefully. Follow recommended practices for the disposal of surplus pesticides and pesticide containers.

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Miscellaneous
Manual

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Background and Introduction

What is, and What is Not Covered

This manual covers:

- ◆ Products that result from the harvesting and milling of field crops—principally corn, cotton, rice, sugarcane, and wheat
- ◆ Products that result from the harvesting, preserving, and processing of fruits, herbs, nuts and other seeds, and vegetables
- ◆ Nonplant articles that could become contaminated with exotic plant pests, parasites, and/or animal secretions
- ◆ Decorative articles and handicrafts constructed using plants and plant parts
- ◆ Herbarium specimens

Processed Plants and Plant Parts

If the article was derived from a plant or plant part and was processed, then use this manual to determine if the article is regulated.

- ◆ Processed means that the plant or plant part was prepared, treated, or converted by being subjected to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting.
- ◆ Dried means that the article has had the moisture reduced to preserve it or to extend its shelf life.

Miscellaneous Plant Products

If the plant or plant part cannot be categorized as:

- ◆ A fresh fruit or vegetable,
- ◆ A fresh, cut article of the florist trade,
- ◆ An unprocessed seed including edible nuts, nor

Introduction:

- ◆ Any article intended for propagation

then use this manual to determine if the article is regulated.

Nonplant Articles

If the article is goatskins, beeswax, brassware, honey, wooden screens, used equipment for keeping bees, or bagging, then use this manual to determine if the article is regulated.

Examples of articles covered	Examples of articles not covered
Broomstraw	
Burlap bags	
Dried currants	Fresh currants
Dried floral arrangements	Fresh floral arrangements
Dried orange peel	Fresh oranges
Frozen peas	Fresh peas
Grapevines woven into baskets	Cuttings from grapevines
Guava juice concentrate	Fresh guavas
Peeled sugarcane chews	Sugarcane stems as cuttings
Pitted avocados	Fresh, whole avocados
Polished rice	Paddy rice
Pollen to be fed to bees	Pollen contained in cosmetics
Wooden screens	

FIGURE 1-1 Examples of Articles Covered and Not Covered

2

Miscellaneous

Procedures

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Introduction

This section will describe the general inspection procedures.

Description of Inspection

Inspection is a term usually applied to the close examination of articles for pests or evidence that a pest is present. Practically, this term also includes the examination of articles to determine compliance with regulations and capability to disseminate pests. Inspection must also include the review and examination of documents to establish compliance with regulations and the enterability of an article.

Organization of This Section

This section begins with general inspection procedures which are appropriate for any category of article. Then follows a section highlighting safety requirements when inspecting certain categories of miscellaneous cargo. Finally, following the content on safety, you will find inspection techniques which are unique for specific articles. Here is a list of those articles requiring special inspectional techniques:

- ◆ Articles crafted from loosely woven straw or reeds
- ◆ Containerized cargo that is packaged in jute or burlap
- ◆ Basmati rice (polished)
- ◆ Broomstraw
- ◆ Maritime containers (including reefers)

- ◆ Cork bark
- ◆ Dried, herbarium specimens
- ◆ Dried, ornamental plant material
- ◆ Grapevine wreaths and baskets
- ◆ Household goods
- ◆ Logs, lumber, wood crating, and dunnage
- ◆ Used bags, bagging, and covers
- ◆ Vehicles

Inspection involves the examination of plant material, preferably at the first port of arrival. There are two purposes of inspection:

- ◆ To detect and refuse entry to any prohibited articles
- ◆ To find pests and prevent their dissemination without unnecessarily damaging the articles or material

Overview

The inspection process is summarized as follows:

- Step 1**—Determine the makeup of the shipment
- Step 2**—Determine the admissibility of and restrictions on the contents of the shipment
- Step 3**—Determine whether pests, prohibited packaging, or contaminants are associated with the shipment
- Step 4**—Act upon the shipment based on pest findings and your regulatory authority

FIGURE 2-1 Inspection Process

Equipment

When inspecting, you'll need the following equipment:

- ◆ Crowbar or chisel and mallet (if inspecting lumber, crating, or dunnage)
- ◆ Dust respirator (required when inspecting dusty cargo)
- ◆ Flashlight (required when inspecting inside containers)
- ◆ Hand lens
- ◆ Hard hat (mandatory when inspecting in cargo areas)
- ◆ Paintbrush
- ◆ Paper or plastic to shake articles or empty containers over
- ◆ Pocketknife
- ◆ Probe
- ◆ Safety goggles (required when chipping or prying wood)

Procedures:

Introduction

- ◆ Vials, new or thoroughly clean, free from previous interceptions (for interceptions)

General Inspection Procedures Leading to Final Action

Step 1—Determine the Makeup of the Shipment

1. Identify specifically what is in the shipment. Scan manifests, PPQ permits, phytosanitary certificates, waybills, invoices, and other accompanying paperwork.
2. Prepare for inspection. Check this manual's index to learn if the commodity has special procedures for sampling and/or inspecting (like articles packaged with wood or packed in used jute or burlap). If there are **no** special procedures for sampling or inspecting, sample 2 percent of the shipment and inspect for all categories of pests.
3. Confirm how the contents of the shipment are to be used. Confirm that the article will **not** be propagated. Find out if it is to be used indoors or outdoors.
4. Using any documentation associated with the shipment, determine whether there was any post harvesting processing (like cooking, freezing, grinding, heating, or sterilization).

Step 2—Determine the Admissibility of and Restrictions on the Contents of the Shipment

1. Determine whether the contents of the shipment are regulated by PPQ. If the article is **not** regulated, consider the article's risk of carrying pests. Use the Reference Section of this manual to determine if the shipment's contents are regulated. Also, read what your authority is for taking action to help you evaluate the pest risk.
2. Obtain a copy of any required PPQ permit(s) or other documentation held by the importer. Follow any and all directions that are specified on the permit(s). Refer to Appendix E of this volume of manuals on PPQ permits.

Step 3—Determine Whether Pests, Prohibited Packaging, or Contaminants are Associated with the Shipment

1. Set up your inspection in a safe place where there is sufficient space, light, and freedom from interruption.
2. Evaluate the shipping environment (for example, use of approved packing/packaging materials and freedom from soil or animal contamination).
3. Arrange the material so that you can inspect the articles in the shipment effectively. Be prepared to catch any pests that might escape when the articles are removed from their containers.

Procedures:General Inspection Procedures Leading to Final Action

4. Make sure the conveyance is emptied so that you can search for pests that might be free or infesting the container. Look for evidence of pest contamination (frass, webbing, cast skins).
5. If the articles are processed, then evaluate the effectiveness of the processing in killing pests.
6. Evaluate whether the article's use will limit pathogen dissemination (for example, is the article cooked and to be eaten; is the article to be used indoors or outdoors).
7. Examine the articles, looking for pests and pathogens and evidence of pests or disease signs and symptoms.
8. Cut open articles when you find escape holes, frass, tunneling, or other evidence of pest presence.
9. If pests are at large or there is an opportunity for pest escape, kill or contain the pests to prevent their further dissemination.
10. Refer to Chapter 6 (Preventing the Spread of Pests and Diseases) in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* for additional information.
11. Prepare any interceptions for identification. Attempt to identify the pests. Submit the interception with its completed PPQ Form 309 for conformation of identification. Refer to Chapter 7 (Preparing Plant Pest Interceptions) in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* for additional information.
12. Based upon the results of your inspection, the identification of any pests, and your authority, take the appropriate regulatory action. If assistance is needed, contact local PPQ through channels.

Step 4—Act Upon the Shipment Based on Pest Findings and Your Regulatory Authority

1. Release, recondition, or prohibit entry to the shipment as appropriate.
2. If a regulatory action is needed, complete an electronic Emergency Action Notification from the web based AQAS System. Use Appendix A in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* to complete the electronic form.

Safety Instructions When Inspecting Certain Categories of Cargo

When Inspecting Vehicles

1. Make sure that vehicles are parked on level ground before beginning your inspection.
2. Use a metal or wood probe when looking underneath the fenders—never use your bare hands!

When Inspecting the Outside of Containers

1. Inspect the container after it is placed on a chassis and has been moved to the chassis yard.



Never inspect containers suspended by hook and cables!

2. Tell the agent or another responsible person that you'll be in the yard.
3. Watch out for moving vehicles.

When Inspecting the Inside of Containers That Are Full

1. Make sure the container is securely parked.
2. Have the importer or the importer's agent open and close the container doors.
3. Stand clear of the door as it is opened (cargo may be lying against the door and fall out once the door is opened).
4. Use your flashlight to look inside. If the interior of the container is dusty, put on your dust respirator.
5. Have unstable cargo removed—don't climb up on it!
6. Watch out for machinery and cargo that has protruding parts.

When Inspecting the Inside of Containers That Are Empty

1. Make sure that the container is securely parked.
2. Tell the agent or another responsible person that you'll be in the yard inspecting containers. Mark the container in some way so that people will know you are inside and they won't inadvertently move the container or hook it up to a tractor. A colorful flag works well. Ports may use any other warning signal that is effective.
3. If the interior of the container is dusty, put on your dust respirator.
4. Use your flashlight to inspect the inside of the container.

Procedures:

Safety Instructions When Inspecting Certain Categories of Cargo

When Inspecting Dunnage or Wood Crating

- 1.** If inspecting dunnage, evaluate any conditions that might be hazardous. Ask the agent or another responsible person to eliminate the hazard before beginning your inspection.
- 2.** Make sure that there is adequate lighting to accomplish a safe inspection. Use your flashlight.
- 3.** If you are using tools for chipping or prying the wood to uncover boring insects, put on your safety goggles.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Articles Crafted From Loosely Woven Straw or Reeds

Targets

- ◆ Stem borers
- ◆ Ticks

Steps

1. After you have selected which containers you want opened, look on the outside of the containers for pests.
2. As the containers are being emptied, look for live insects.
3. After emptying a container, look in its bottom for pests.
4. Select at least 20 articles to examine.
5. If examining mats, tap the ends of the mat on a hard surface to dislodge pests.
6. Look at the butt end of the straws to locate signs of pest presence or damage.
7. If you find signs of damage or pest presence, then split the stalks to locate internal feeders.



If you are inspecting reed mats (*Phragmites* spp.), be alert for flying insects.

Procedures:

Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)

Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)

Targets

- ◆ Paddy rice seeds
- ◆ Rice hulls
- ◆ Noxious weeds and regulated seed contamination (e.g., wheat)

Steps

1. Using a trier, take subsamples based on the number of bags in the shipment:
 - A. If you have five or fewer bags, sample each bag, drawing a total of five subsamples.
 - B. If you have six or more bags:

TABLE 2-1 Steps for Sampling Basmati Rice

And the number of bags or packages in the lot (or of a single kind) are:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:	And the number of bags or packages in the lot (or of a single kind) are:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:
6 to 14	6	135 to 144	19
15 to 24	7	145 to 154	20
25 to 34	8	155 to 164	21
35 to 44	9	165 to 174	22
45 to 54	10	175 to 184	23
55 to 64	11	185 to 194	24
65 to 74	12	195 to 204	25
75 to 84	13	205 to 214	26
85 to 94	14	215 to 224	27
95 to 104	15	225 to 234	28
105 to 114	16	235 to 244	29
115 to 124	17	245 or more	30
125 to 134	18		

1. Combine all your subsamples in a container or on a large piece of paper. From the combined subsamples, measure out 1 quart of the grains.
2. Spread the rice over a dark surface. Spread the grains thinly enough so that they form a single layer.
3. Examine the single layer of grains for pests and contaminants.
4. Isolate those contaminants that you can identify as paddy rice seeds and rice hulls.
5. Count the combined number of rice hulls and paddy rice seeds you found in the quart sample and take the appropriate regulatory action.

TABLE 2-2 Determining Regulatory Action Based on Hull Count

If the combined total of contaminant hulls¹ is:	Then:
More than 28	REFUSE ENTRY
28 or fewer	RELEASE if there are not actionable pests

1 This includes whole seeds.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Broomstraw

Target

European corn borer

Steps

- 1.** Examine how the broomstraw is bundled and baled. If the broomstraw is not bundled and baled as described below, then that broomstraw becomes subject to seasonal limitations. See entry in the Reference Section under **BROOMCORN** entitled, “Brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw (except into Guam and except from Mexico).”
 - A.** See that the broomstraw is bundled so that the base of each straw is at the same end—that is, there are no alternating layers.
 - B.** Make sure each bundle is securely tied to prevent anything breaking off.
 - C.** See that individual bundles of straw are arranged so that the butt of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale.
 - D.** See that each bale is securely bound to prevent shifting or loosening of the bundles while in transit.
- 2.** Look for stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, or leaves. If any of these are present, then treat the straw as broomcorn. See entry in the Reference Section under **BROOMCORN** entitled, “Brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw (except into Guam and except from Mexico).”

Special Procedures—Inspecting Containerized Cargo That is Packaged in Jute or Burlap

Target

Khapra beetle

Steps

1. Place a HOLD on the shipment.
2. Decide if the cargo is from a khapra beetle endemic country (Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey). If the consignment is from a **nonendemic** country, then examine the cargo that can be reached from the rear doors (a tailgate examination). If the cargo is from an endemic country, then proceed to 3 below.
3. From endemic countries, give a “tailgate” inspection to 50 percent of the vans in the consignment.
4. Select one of the vans given a “tailgate” inspection and require that the van be emptied.
5. Vacuum (or sweep) in the corners and crevices of the van, picking up the debris. Using a Berlese funnel or similar method, examine the debris for evidence of khapra beetle. If khapra beetle is found, live or dead (including cast skins)—then take the appropriate action.
6. Look for snails and contamination with soil.
7. Examine the bagged contents of the van following procedures outlined in 8 below.
8. Use this decision table to determine how many bags or units to examine.

Procedures:

Special Procedures—Inspecting Containerized Cargo That is Packaged in Jute or Burlap

TABLE 2-3 Determining Sample Size for Bagged Cargo

If the material is bagged or contained in:	And is from:	Number of units in the consignment is:	Then:
Used burlap or jute	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	—————→	NO SAMPLING NECESSARY (because treatment was mandatory)
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	1 to 59	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 3 units
		60 to 359	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 5 percent of the units in the consignment
		Over 360	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 18 units
New burlap or other packaging	—————→	1 to 59	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 3 units
		60 to 359	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 5 percent of the units in the consignment
		Over 360	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 18 units

1. Check to see if the contents are double bagged with jute or burlap. If double bagged with jute or burlap, then cut the outer bags to expose the inner bags.
2. Examine the bags for evidence that they were previously used for:
 - ❖ Coffee
 - ❖ Cotton
 - ❖ Fresh or frozen meat
 - ❖ Root crops
 - ❖ Wheat or wheat products (including seeds of field crops screened from wheat)
3. If you find evidence that the bags or bagging were previously used for any of the commodities listed in 10 above, then see the decision table in the Reference Section on "used bags, bagging, and covers" and return to this page after determining enterability.

4. Closely examine the inner seams and ears of the bags for khapra beetle and their cast skins.

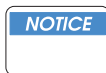
Procedures:

Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark

Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark

Target

- ◆ Hitchhikers
 - ◆ Snails
1. Select at least four bales to examine.
 2. Spread out a sheet of paper or plastic and bounce the bales onto it.
 3. Collect all insects that are moving away.
 4. Process the litter collected on the piece of paper through a Berlese funnel.



If the cork is from Sardinia (an island of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Corsica), inspect the container and cargo for gypsy moth. If any egg masses or lifeforms are found, refer to MAC procedures for submission of suspect Asian gypsy moth (AGM) interceptions. Also contact QPAS and CBP APTL.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Dried Herbarium Specimens

Targets

- ◆ Material that would be prohibited ordinarily
- ◆ Material from which pathogens could be cultured or pests recovered



Dried herbarium specimens are brittle, fragile, and usually valuable, so handle these articles as little as possible—only to the extent necessary to establish the makeup of the collection or specimens.

Steps

1. Determine the makeup of the collection. Interview the herbarium's owner. If the owner is not present, then read a few of the labels or examine a few of the specimens to determine the collection's makeup.
2. Find out if the collection contains any prohibited or restricted material.
 - A. If the collection contains any material that would ordinarily be prohibited or postentry and it is possible to propagate from that material (for example, seeds are present)—then interview the collection's owner to make sure there is no intent or incentive to propagate. If the prohibited or postentry material could be propagated, and you are reasonably certain that the owner intends to propagate the material, then take the appropriate regulatory action under the specific plant quarantine regulation.
 - B. If the collection's purpose is to exhibit signs or symptoms of disease (like rusts) or to display pests (like scale insects), then interview the collection's owner to make sure there is no intent or incentive to culture the pathogen or recover the pest. If you are reasonably certain that the owner intends to culture a pathogen or recover the pest, then take the appropriate regulatory action as prescribed in M330.201 through M330.211.
3. If the collection's purpose legitimately is to exhibit signs or symptoms of disease or display pests, then make sure that there is no opportunity for disseminating those pests (for example, the specimens may be preserved in biological fixative or permanently mounted.) If there is imminent risk of pest dissemination, then take the appropriate safeguards.

Procedures:

Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible¹ Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

Targets

- ◆ Borers
- ◆ Diseases
- ◆ Hitchhiking insects
- ◆ Khapra beetle
- ◆ Snails
- ◆ Ticks
- ◆ Weeds and weed seeds

Steps

1. Determine the company to which the shipment is consigned:

TABLE 2-4 Approved Companies for Admissible Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

If consigned to:	Then:
The Associated Manufacturing Company , Montgomery, Alabama, or The Knud Nielson Company , Evergreen, Alabama	1. DO NOT INSPECT the consignment. 2. SEAL the original container with CBP or government security seals. 3. AUTHORIZE shipment of that original container to the appropriate company, and 4. CALL the Prattville Work Unit at (334) 358-8568 to notify them of the shipment.
Other than one of the two companies listed in the cell above	CONTINUE to 2 below that begins the instructions for inspecting the shipment.

1. Verify that the articles are intended for use or sale as decorative material. Such articles, if free from ticks, are unrestricted by animal health regulations.
2. Use the decision table that follows to determine how many cases to open and what percentage of the material to inspect:

1 You must first have screened the material using the reference sections of this manual to make sure there are no prohibited items in the shipment—like dried citrus, for example.

TABLE 2-5 Sample Size for Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

If the consignment includes:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Artichoke, cardoon (<i>Cynara</i> spp.) ◆ Protea (Proteaceae) ◆ Timothy (<i>Phleum</i> spp.) ◆ Uvagrass, wildcane, arrow cane (<i>Gynerium sagittatum</i>) ◆ Vinereed or Mauritania vinereed (<i>Ampelodesma</i> spp.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPEN at least two cases of each variety in the consignment, and 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the two or more cases opened following the instructions in 3 below
<p>Other than one of the varieties listed in the cell above</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPEN at least one case of each variety in the consignment, and 2. PARTIALLY INSPECT each of the cases opened following the instructions in 3 below

3. Empty the contents of the cases. Examine the inside of the cases for evidence of ticks, weed seeds, khapra beetle, or hitchhiking insects. Examine the base of the stems for evidence of boring insects. Look carefully at the individual stems for snails.
4. Look for signs and symptoms of disease.

Procedures:

Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets

Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets¹

Target

Any articles capable of propagation

Steps

1. Collect the paperwork accompanying the shipment—including foreign certification.
2. Evaluate the paperwork and shipment as described in the table below:

TABLE 2-6 Certification Associated with Grape Vines

If the shipment is:	And you:	Then:
Accompanied by written evidence or certification from the plant protection service of the country of origin that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Judge that the treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines incapable of propagation ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Judge that the treatment the article received was insufficient such that the vines are capable of propagation	1. HOLD the shipment 2. TAKE two of each kind of article in the shipment and send to the closest Plant Inspection Station ²
Not accompanied by a written statement of certification that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Are unsure whether the vines are dead or alive	
	Are sure the vines are dry and dead and incapable of propagation	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Are sure the vines are alive and capable of propagation	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 To evaluate whether the treatment is sufficient to render the vines incapable of propagation—dry heat at 135°F or higher for 2 hours is satisfactory. If you are in doubt as to whether the vines are capable or incapable of propagation, follow these procedures:
 - ◆ Select three to five pieces of the vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds
 - ◆ If you find green, succulent tissue, then the vines are capable of propagation
- 2 The inspection station will advise you of the appropriate action:
 - ◆ Release
 - ◆ Collect and send additional samples to:
Officer in Charge, QPAS-PPQ-APHIS-USDA
National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station
Building 580, BARC-East
Beltsville, MD 20705
 - ◆ Prohibit Entry

1 Includes any other article made with grapevines or stems.



If the vines are sent to the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station, then the Officer in Charge there will take cuttings from the vines and attempt to grow them in a greenhouse. If the cuttings grow, future shipments from the country where the vines originated will be prohibited.

Procedures:Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods

Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods**Targets**

- ◆ Egg masses
- ◆ Pupae
- ◆ Snails

Steps

1. If the household goods are shipped from the Mediterranean region or Okinawa, Japan, then examine at least one box in the consignment. Look closely at the sides and undersides of the box for egg masses, pupae, and snails.
2. If the household goods are shipped from a non-Mediterranean region or an island of Japan other than Okinawa, then decide whether you will examine the consignment based upon your own experience and port records. Be aware that prohibited animal products have been found in shipments manifested as household goods.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Logs, Lumber, Wood Packaging, and Dunnage

Targets

- ◆ Bark beetles and Borers
 - ❖ Anobiidae
 - ❖ Bostrichidae
 - ❖ Buprestidae
 - ❖ Cerambycidae
 - ❖ Curculionidae
 - ❖ Lyctidae
 - ❖ Oedemeridae
 - ❖ Scolytidae
 - ❖ Siricidae
- ◆ Nematodes
 - ❖ *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
- ◆ Termites
- ◆ Weevils

Steps

1. Recognize commodities that are associated with wood packaging and thus are good candidates for inspection:
 - ◆ Aluminum conductors
 - ◆ Auto parts, brakes
 - ◆ Bearings
 - ◆ Cast iron products (dumbbells, sporting goods)
 - ◆ Compressor
 - ◆ Copper
 - ◆ Electrical, electric motors
 - ◆ Equipment
 - ◆ Exercise equipment (barbells, weights)
 - ◆ Forklift parts
 - ◆ Foundry (ore, metal)
 - ◆ Granite (tiles, slabs, ceramics, marble, slate)
 - ◆ Hardware (sprockets, tools)

Procedures:Special Procedures—Inspecting Logs, Lumber, Wood Packaging, and Dunnage

- ◆ Heating elements
 - ◆ Housing gear
 - ◆ Ingots
 - ◆ Iron forging, casting, ironware
 - ◆ Lighting
 - ◆ Machinery (tractor, parts)
 - ◆ Metalwork
 - ◆ Pumps and parts
 - ◆ Pottery
 - ◆ Railway products
 - ◆ Sanitary fixtures
 - ◆ Steel products (pipes, chains)
 - ◆ Stoneware
 - ◆ Tractor parts
 - ◆ Wire Spools
2. Look at the wood for signs of insect damage. Signs include frass, exit holes, small piles of frass (insect waste), sawdust, tunneling, and discoloration or staining of the wood. Also, look for "silvery" tracks (the snail's dried slime trails) which indicate the presence of snails.
 3. If bark is present, look for exit holes on the surface and any breaks or holes or egg galleries on the edge between the bark and the wood. To examine beneath the bark, put a knife blade in the wood about 1/10" from the bark. Press the knife into the wood by twisting the blade. This should begin separating the bark from the wood. Continue working the blade along the edge until you have stripped off the bark.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Maritime Containers (including reefers)

Targets

- ◆ Snails
- ◆ Insect larvae, pupae, and egg masses
- ◆ Khapra beetle
- ◆ Bagworms
- ◆ Contamination
 - ❖ soil
 - ❖ plant debris
 - ❖ animal secretions
- ◆ Ticks

Steps

1. Exterior inspection
 - A. Find out from where the containers are arriving.
 - B. On any given ship, examine 10 percent of the containers from Mediterranean countries for snails.
 - C. If the containers are from areas other than the Mediterranean, then examine the appropriate percentage of the containers based upon local records of pest interceptions.



Be alert when examining containers from Central and South America: If the containers are from Central or South America, then examine closely for bee swarms. If a swarm is detected, then follow the directions in the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#).

- D. Arrange to examine the containers upon their discharge from the vessel. Exterior inspection of containers from the Mediterranean should be completed within 2 days of their discharge from the vessel.
 - E. Examine the undercarriage, sides, and ends of the containers for pests, soil, and other contamination.
 2. Interior inspection of inbound, empty containers.
 - A. Find out from where the containers are arriving.
 - B. If the containers, including reefers, are from a khapra beetle endemic country¹ then examine 10 percent of the containers in each consignment.
 - C. If the containers are from other than a khapra beetle endemic country, then examine 2 percent of the containers.

Procedures:

Special Procedures—Inspecting Maritime Containers (including reefers)

- D.** Examine the interior carefully, paying attention to the floor, corners, crevices, and walls.
- 3.** Policy on treating empty containers infested with snails.
- A.** Once you find a snail, even though you have already inspected and released a portion of the shipment—inspect all the remaining containers in the consignment, or on a bill of lading, or all those from the same shipper.
 - B.** In deciding which containers to treat, generally you need to treat only those found infested—releasing the containers that are free from snails.
 - C.** But, if the risk is unacceptable because of the number of snails found, their life stage, or the inability to inspect the shipment—ports may opt to treat all the containers in the consignment, or on a bill of lading, or all those from the same shipper.

1 Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey

Special Procedures—Inspecting Used Bags, Bagging, and Covers

Targets

- ◆ Jute or burlap bags
- ◆ Bags that previously held:
 - ❖ root crops
 - ❖ coffee
 - ❖ cotton
 - ❖ fresh or frozen meat
 - ❖ wheat or wheat products

Steps

1. Examine the exposed surfaces of each bale without debanding.
2. Look for jute or burlap bags. These will require fumigation when coming from khapra beetle endemic countries.
3. Look for differences in appearances of the bags which suggest types that may have held the articles listed in the target section.
4. If you need to examine bags that are suspect, then try to pull them from the bales without debanding. If the bale is so tightly baled that it's impossible to pull suspect bags, then you must require debanding.
5. If you find burlap or jute bags, or bags that held coffee, cotton, fresh or frozen meat, root crops, or wheat and wheat products—then go to the decision table on used bags, bagging, and covers in the Reference Section of this manual to determine the appropriate regulatory action based on the results of your examination.

Procedures:


Special Procedures—Inspecting Military and Privately Owned Vehicles (POV)

Special Procedures—Inspecting Military and Privately Owned Vehicles (POV)¹

Targets

- ◆ Manure
- ◆ Plant Debris
- ◆ Soil contamination
- ◆ Weeds

TABLE 2-7 Determine Whether the Vehicle is Precleared

If the vehicle is arriving from:	And is:	Then:
Azores Belgium Germany Greece Italy Netherlands Norway Spain Turkey United Kingdom	A military POV	◆ CONSIDER the vehicle as precleared and only monitor as appropriate. ◆ If, upon monitoring, you find the vehicle contaminated, then take the appropriate regulatory action and provide the QPAS staff in Riverdale with information on the shipment (if available, use a copy of the DD Form 1252) ◆ DESCRIBE what was found and where
	Not a military POV	INSPECT the vehicle following Steps 1 through 4 which follow.
Other than a country listed in the cell above		

Steps

1. If a vehicle, look under the hood in the engine compartment and just below the wiper blades resting spot for plant material. Look near door hinges and in the wheel wells for soil contamination.
2. In general, look for soil and contamination with plant debris. If plant debris is hay, straw, or grassy material, also examine carefully for contamination from animals (principally manure).
3. Recover any seeds and other pests found among the debris.

1 Includes privately owned vehicles, heavy machinery, farm machinery, tractors, and earth moving equipment.

Special Procedures—Packaging and Mailing Samples of Screenings

Target

Noxious weeds

Steps

Here are directions for packaging and mailing samples of screenings:

1. Pour the screenings into a plastic bag.
2. Secure the plastic bag with a string or rubber band—**NEVER USE STAPLES!**
3. Put the plastic bag inside a **separate** cloth bag.
4. Complete a PPQ Form 237 "Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act."
5. Put the completed pink copy (Part 3) of PPQ Form 237 and declaration of labeling (copy of the label and invoice) into the *cloth* bag.
6. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag.
7. Send the sample by **PRIORITY MAIL** to:

Seed Examination Facility
PPQ-APHIS-USDA
Building 580, BARC-E
Beltsville, MD 20705

8. Give the completed yellow copy (Part 4) of PPQ Form 237 to the consignee or the consignee's agent.
9. Mail the remaining white copies (Parts 1 and 2) of the completed PPQ Form 237 to the Seed Examination Facility (SEF) in a separate envelope. Mail these copies the same day that you send the sample—but separate the copies from the sample.
10. If the importer has posted a performance bond, then you may allow the screenings to go forward to the owner's premises pending release by the SEF. Otherwise, hold the screenings until released by the SEF.
11. Require additional forms, bags, and tags from the address listed in 7 above.

Procedures:

Special Procedures–Job aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds

This job aid will help port inspectors determine if grinding is an appropriate option for nonpropagative commodities contaminated with noxious weeds.

Background Information

APHIS policy allows noxious weed-contaminated commodities that are not intended for propagation to enter U.S. commerce after processing provided that:

- ❖ the processing facility is **not** used for the cleaning of seeds,
- ❖ the processing of the contaminated commodity will eliminate the pest risk,
- ❖ the processing will eliminate risk from any waste materials generated,
- ❖ the processing facility is in a location where APHIS can provide monitoring,
- ❖ the importer/processor enters into a compliance agreement with APHIS, and
- ❖ the contaminated commodity can be safely moved to the processing facility.

Use the table that follows to ensure that the approval of grinding is consistent from port to port. The table provides information that will let you determine if the grinding process proposed by the importer will successfully mitigate the risk. The first column of the table lists actionable weeds that have been detected in unprocessed seed commodities such as spices, herbal medicines, and grain. The second provides the dimensions of the **smallest** propagule for the taxa. The third column provides the **largest** appropriate USA standard screen size for the milling process. You may incorporate this information into compliance agreements. The table provides guidance, but does not preclude the need for you to monitor and spot check the milled product.

If you find noxious weeds **other than** those in the table, you may contact National Identification Services (NIS) Botanists Rodney Young, or David Bitzel at (301) 504-8605 at extensions 1 and 2 respectively. National Identification Services will determine the smallest seed size for new noxious weeds and update the table.

TABLE 2-8 Selecting Screen Size (A through L)

If the noxious weed is:	The smallest seed dimensions¹ length x width (in mm) is:	Then the largest USA Standard screen through which milled product must 100% pass (smaller-pored screens may be used):
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> (onionweed)	(seed) 2.5 x 1.7	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Avena sterilis</i> (animated oat)	(caryopsis) 7 x 2	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Borreria alata</i> = <i>Spermacoce alata</i> (borreria)	(seed) 1.3 x 0.8	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Carthamus oxycantha</i> (wild safflower)	(achene) 3 x 1.8	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> (Benghal dayflower)	(seed) 1.6 x 1.3	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. (dodder)	(seed of smallest species) 0.6 x 0.6 (round)	355 microns (USS # 45)
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i> = <i>Digitaria abyssinica</i> (African couch grass)	(spikelet) 1.7 x 0.8	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Digitaria velutina</i> (velvet fingergrass)	(spikelet) 1.6 x 0.5	300 microns (USS # 50)
<i>Emex spinosa</i> (devil's thorn)	(fruit, floral parts removed) 3 x 1.6	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (giant hogweed)	(mericarp) 7 x 4.5	2.80 mm (USS # 7)
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and <i>Imperata brasiliensis</i> (cogongrass) (Brazilian satintail)	(caryopsis) 0.8 x 0.3	180 microns (USS # 80)
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (Chinese water spinach)	(seed) 4 x 2.8	1.70 mm (USS # 12)
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i> (murain-grass)	(caryopsis) 2 x 0.9	500 microns (USS # 35)

1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens

Procedures:

TABLE 2-9 Selecting Screen Size (M through Z)

If the noxious weed is:	The smallest seed dimensions ¹ length x width (in mm) is:	Then the largest USA Standard screen through which milled product must 100% pass (smaller-pored screens may be used):
<i>Mimosa invisa</i> (giant sensitive plant)	(seed) 2 x 1.6	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Oryza</i> spp. (hulled red rices)	(caryopsis) 3 x 1.2	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> (Kodo-millet)	(caryopsis) 1.3 x 0.9	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> ² (kikuyu grass)	(caryopsis) 1.5 x 1.1	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i> = <i>R. cochinchinensis</i> (itchgrass)	(caryopsis) 3 x 1.75	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i> (cattail grass)	(caryopsis) 1.6 x 1.0	600 microns (USS # 30)
<i>Solanum torvum</i> (turkeyberry)	(seed) 1.5 x 1.0	600 microns (USS # 30)
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (coat buttons)	(achene) 1.5 x 0.5	300 microns (USS # 50)
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i> (liverseed grass)	(caryopsis) 2 x 1.5	850 microns (USS # 20)

- 1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens.
- 2 Only if enterable under 7CFR 319.24 and 7CFR 319.41.



If inspectors find disease-significant contaminants, then grinding is not appropriate.

TABLE 2-10 Diameters of the Pores of U.S. Standard Screens (Not Part of the Job Aid):

Standard Screen (mm)	Opening Dimension Exceeded by not more than 5% of the Openings (mm)	Alternate Screen Designation	Diameter of Pore (mm) Based on Column 2 Dimensions
0.150	0.174	USS # 100	0.246
0.180	0.207	USS # 80	0.293
0.212	0.242	USS # 70	0.342
0.250	0.283	USS # 60	0.400
0.300	0.337	USS # 50	0.477
0.355	0.396	USS # 45	0.560
0.425	0.471	USS # 40	0.666
0.500	0.550	USS # 35	0.778
0.600	0.660	USS # 30	0.933
0.710	0.775	USS # 25	1.096
0.850	0.925	USS # 20	1.308
1.00	1.080	USS # 18	1.527
1.18	1.270	USS # 16	1.796
1.4	1.505	USS # 14	2.128
1.7	1.820	USS # 12	2.574
2.00	2.135	USS # 10	3.193
2.36	2.515	USS # 8	3.557
2.80	2.975	USS # 7	4.207
3.35	3.55	USS # 6	5.020
4.00	4.23	USS # 5	5.982

NOTICE

Standard screen size indicates measurement of the side of a square pore.

Diameter = the square root of the (side-size squared x 2)

Procedures:

Special Procedures–Job aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds

3

Miscellaneous
Manual

Reference

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Prohibitions and Restrictions

Before using this reference, you must know what kind of product is being presented for entry. If what you have is:

- ◆ An article intended for propagation
- ◆ A fresh, unprocessed fruit or vegetable
- ◆ A fresh, cut article of the florist trade
- ◆ An unprocessed seed not intended for propagation

THEN YOU ARE IN THE WRONG MANUAL. This manual lists only miscellaneous and processed products regulated by PPQ.

Introduction

This manual lists articles that are prohibited or have restrictions in addition to inspection. Articles are listed in this manual by their common name. For example, you will find entries under such terms as “brassware, kuth roots, rice, wheat, and wood and wood products.” The reason for listing under common name rather than scientific name is because most of the articles in this manual part are either manifested or invoiced by their common name—or they're known in the trade by a common name. If you have a scientific name, the Index serves as a cross-reference and will send you to the appropriate page. Articles or categories of articles (primarily plants and plant products) are listed in this manual in alphabetical order by common name.

A Caution in Using This Reference

This reference does **not** list all parasitic plants, noxious weeds, or endangered plants—but only those plants in these three categories that are traded in their processed form (for example, witch weed herbarium mounts and tree fern plaques).

Limitations of This Section

This manual is reliable only to the extent that you have the correct identity of an article or an acceptable common name. Realize that occasionally an article will be invoiced or manifested under a foreign term or a localized common name. Your responsibility is to come up with the appropriate name or category for any article presented for entry. Infrequently, you may have to go beyond this reference to determine enterability.

Steps for Using This Manual if You Have a Common Name

1. See if there is an entry under the common name you have. If you locate an entry, follow the decision table as directed.
2. If there is no entry under a specific common name, then see if there is an entry under the category for the article. For example, if you intercepted an importation of alfalfa hay, you would not find any entry under alfalfa. But if you look under “Hay,” you would find an entry.

◆ Branches and arrangements with fruit attached	◆ Gums
◆ Coniferous cones	◆ Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant material
◆ Dried fruits, vegetables, and herbs	◆ Nuts that are shelled and/or processed
◆ Frozen fruits and vegetables	◆ Parasitic plants
◆ Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, and like products	◆ Seeds, other than nuts, that are processed
◆ Grasses	◆ Tree fern stumps, bark, and their products
◆ Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw	◆ Wood and wood products

FIGURE 3-1 Categories of Products Listed in this Reference

1. If you do **not** find an entry either under a common name or the name of a category, then go to the Index and look for an entry.
2. If you do **not** find a name listed in the Reference Section or the Index, then most likely that article is merely subject to inspection—that is, you can release it without a permit if it is free from plant pests.

Steps for Using This Manual if You Have a Scientific Name and Do Not Know the Common Name


1. Look in the Index. If there is an entry under the scientific name, then go to the page listed and follow the decision table as directed.
2. If you do **not** find a listing under the scientific name, then examine the article to determine what kind of article it is. Then see if there is a listing under the category.

Applicability to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

This reference is also applicable to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-1 *Allium* spp. (Alliaceae vegetables which include but are not limited to garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh	Whole, peeled bulbs including garlic cloves	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Whole, unpeeled bulbs including decorative wreaths, bouquets, braids, and ristas made from <i>Allium</i> spp. or those with green tops	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	
Processed (bottled, canned, chopped, cooked, crushed, dehydrated, diced, flaked, frozen, kibbled, pickled, powdered, salsa, sauce, sliced, toasted, or similar products)		RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

Reference

Reference Tables





TABLE 3-2 *Aloe ferox* (Trade names include Afrikanische Aloe, Aloe capensis, Aloe del Capo, Aloe lucinda, Aloes du Cap, Berg-Aloe, Cape aloe, Kap-Aloe, Lui hui, Lucid aloe, Luhui, Nohwa, Rokai, Tap aloe, and Tou ming lu hui)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
Not as described in the two cells above (including extracts, oils, and gel)	→	Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ⁴	
		Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.
- 3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Aloe ferox* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its leaves. The leaves are used to manufacture cosmetics, curios, and medicine. It is also used in flower arrangements, handicrafts, and as a food supplement.**

TABLE 3-3 *Aquilaria malaccensis* (Trade names include Agar, Agar wood, Aloe wood, Aquilariae lignum, Bois d’Aigle, Eaglewood, Lignum Aloes, Lignum Aquilariae, Lignum Aspalathi, and Paradise Wood)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, spores, or pollen			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹			
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
Not as described in the two cells above (including extracts, oils, and resin)		Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ⁴	
		Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.
- 3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Aquilaria malaccensis* is threatened primarily from the over production of agarwood chips. These chips are used to manufacture insecticide, incense, medicine, and perfume. The tree is also over harvested for its wood which is used to make furniture.**

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-4 Artichoke (*Cynara* spp.) — Branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

If grown in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Canada	With floral head	Floral head processed so that it is incapable of harboring plant pests		
		Floral head capable of harboring plant pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56 7CFR 330
	Without floral head	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

Since the floral heads of artichokes are infested by exotic weevils and other internal feeders, these structures are prohibited if capable of harboring live insects.

TABLE 3-5 Avocado (*Persea* spp.)

If the product is:	And harvested in:	Then:
Avocado oil	—————→	RELEASE
Fresh avocados with the seeds removed	Mexico	USE Table 3-6
	Other than Mexico	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual
Fresh avocados with seeds	—————→	
Frozen avocados	—————→	USE Table 3-7



TABLE 3-6 Avocado—Fresh Mexican avocados with seeds removed

If:	And the lot is:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Solely the pulp and mashed or pureed	—————→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
Peeled, cut into quarters or smaller pieces, and immersed in liquid	—————→			
Peeled, cut into halves, chunks, or smaller pieces, and vacuum packed in packages which allow visual inspection of contents	—————→			
Not as described in the three cells above	Not commercial	California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Other than a location in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Commercial	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference



Reference Tables

TABLE 3-7 Avocado—Frozen avocados

If harvested in:	And the seeds:	And are:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Uruguay, or Venezuela	Were removed prior to arrival	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and REGULATE the avocado as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
	Were not removed	20 °F or below at time of arrival		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
				PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Uruguay, or Venezuela		Above 20 °F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and REGULATE the avocado as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		20 °F or below at time of arrival		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE	7CFR 319.56

Avocado is regulated to prevent the entry of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*), avocado seed moth (*Stenoma catenifer*), *Conotrachelus* spp., and fruit flies.

TABLE 3-8 Carrots and Baby Carrots

If they are:	And they are from:	Then:	Authority:
Carrots that have had their tops removed and have been peeled and cut into uniform cylinders	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Grenada, Germany, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands, Nevis, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palestinian Authority West Bank, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (British)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Carrots not processed as above	<p>Other than a country listed in the cell above</p> 	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
Baby carrots (immature, miniature roots) that have had their tops removed and have been peeled	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Grenada, Germany, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands, Nevis, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palestinian Authority West Bank, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (British) also Kenya and Zambia	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Naturally miniature carrots that are harvested when immature and tiny or any carrots that have not had their tops removed	<p>Other than a country listed in the cell above</p> 	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
		USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> and REGULATE	

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-9 Bags, Bagging, and Covers

If the bags, bagging, and covers are:	If the bag or cover held:	And the bag or cover is made from:	Then:
New		→	The covers are unrestricted
Used	Coffee	→	USE Table 3-15
	Cotton	→	USE Table 3-10
	Meat (fresh or frozen)	→	USE Table 3-14
	Root crops	→	USE Table 3-16
	Any combination of the five cells above	→	1. REFER to the appropriate tables listed above for the type of materials the bags or covers held, and 2. NOTE the action required, then 3. USE Table 3-17
	Articles other than those listed in the cells above	Burlap or jute ¹ Neither burlap nor jute	USE Table 3-18 RELEASE

1 When burlap or jute contains cargo, see [Table 3-35](#), *Burlap and Jute (Used)*.

TABLE 3-10 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton

If from:	And arriving from:	And is entering through:	Then:	Authority:
Burlap or jute	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	A California port	USE Table 3-11	
		A northern port	USE Table 3-12	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE Table 3-13	
Other than burlap or jute	→	A California port	USE Table 3-11	
		A northern port	USE Table 3-12	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE Table 3-13	

1 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-11 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a California Port

If the covers:	And are:	And the Contents are:	Then:	Authority:
Can move to destination by an all water route	Consigned to an approved mill ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill by an all water route	7CFR 319.8
	Not consigned to an approved mill	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	
Cannot move to destination by an all water route	→	Compressed	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T301-a-1, and 3. ALLOW to proceed overland	
		Uncompressed	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 Currently the only approved mill is LA—Allen Industries, Inc., 175 East Manville Street, Compton, CA 90220.

TABLE 3-12 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a Northern Port

If destined to:	And is:	And bags or covers are:	Then:	Authority:
A northern port	Consigned to an approved mill ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill	7CFR 319.8
	Not consigned to an approved mill ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	
Other than a California or northern port	→		USE Table 3-13	

1 Approved mills for utilizing cotton covers are:

ALBY—Chris Craft Ind. Prod., Inc. P.O. Box A Schoolhouse Ln. Waterford, NY 12188	DET—Allen Industries 1927 Leland Detroit, MI 48207	NOR—Dixie Manufacturing Co. 110 Colley Ave. Norfolk, VA 23501
CLV—Janesville Products P.O. Box 349 Norwalk, OH 44856	MWK—Janesville Products 220 North Franklin St. Janesville, WI 53545	

TABLE 3-13 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton entering a Port Other Than a California or a Northern Port

If entering through:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-14 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Fresh or Frozen Meat

If arriving from:	And consigned to:	And made from:	Then:	Authority:
Afganistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey ¹	An approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the <i>Animal Product Manual (APM)</i>	Burlap or jute	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2, then 3. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78	7CFR 319.75 9CFR 94.23
		Other than burlap or jute	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78	9CFR 94.23
	Other than and approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the <i>Animal Product Manual (APM)</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Australia, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, or New Zealand ²	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the two cells above	An approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the <i>APM</i>	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78	9CFR 94.23
	Other than an approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the <i>APM</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

2 You must have evidence of origin of the bags and evidence that the bags were used to cover meats from these countries—otherwise, handle as a restricted product.

TABLE 3-15 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Coffee

If the coffee:	And covers destined to:	And arriving from:	And made from:	Then:	Authority:
Was unroasted	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.73
	Other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey ¹	Burlap or jute	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
			Other than burlap or jute	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Other than a country listed in the cell above	—————→		
Was roasted	—————→	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey ¹	Burlap or jute	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
			Other than burlap or jute	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
			Other than a country listed in the cell above	—————→	

1 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-16 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Root Crops

If arriving from:	And the bags are:	An area in Canada:	And arriving at:	And the importer:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Not contaminated with soil	—————→			RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
	Contaminated with soil	Free from potato cyst nematodes ¹	—————→			
		Infested with potato cyst nematodes ¹	A port having an approved facility for vacuum fumigation	—————→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-a	
Other than Canada	Destined to other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	—————→	A port not having an approved facility for vacuum fumigation	Elects to reexport the material	ALLOW reexport under safeguards	
		—————→		Elects to consign the material to another port having approved facilities for vacuum fumigation	AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with approved facilities by an all-water route or overland with proper safeguards if an all-water route is impossible	
		—————→		Refuses to reexport or consign the material to a port having approved facilities for vacuum fumigation	ISSUE emergency action orders	
		—————→				INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Destined to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	—————→				

1 The areas in Canada infested with potato cyst nematodes are:

- ◆ Alberta: a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
- ◆ British Columbia: that portion of the municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
- ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: the entire island of Newfoundland
- ◆ Quebec: the municipality of St. Amable

TABLE 3-17 Bags—Shipments Containing a Mixture of Bags and Covers

If the bags or covers previously held:	And:	And are destined to:	Then:
Fresh or frozen meat	Unroasted coffee	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	ALLOW MOVEMENT to an approved establishment
	Burlap or jute from countries infested with khapra beetle ¹	—————→	1. REQUIRE treatment for plant pests (refer to the specific entry (e.g., cotton, wheat) to determine the required treatment), then 2. ALLOW movement to an approved establishment
Cotton or root crops	—————→		
Any combination of bags or covers regulated for plant pests	—————→	—————→	REQUIRE the most drastic of the actions you were directed to take. See the “List of actions from most to least drastic” below to determine which action you should take.

1 Countries with khapra beetle: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

List of actions from most to least drastic:

1. PROHIBIT ENTRY
2. T504
3. T306-a
4. T306-c-1 or T306-c-2

EXAMPLE: If you had a bundle of used bags and determined that some of the bags contained potatoes from Ireland, and some contained chile peppers from Pakistan, then you would require T504 (number 2 above) because it is the most drastic action listed for the type of bags you have encountered.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-18 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Made from Burlap or Jute¹

If:	If arriving from:	Then:	Authority:
Used	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey ²	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
New	—————→		

- 1 Not used for cotton, fresh or frozen meat, wheat or wheat products, coffee, or root crops.
- 2 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

Bags and bagging can become contaminated from the commodities the bags carry. Cloth or burlap used to cover fresh or frozen meats originating in an infested country could serve to introduce a harmful animal disease. Bags contaminated with soil or used to carry root crops could serve to introduce potato cyst nematodes. Since bags could be a vehicle for introducing a wide variety of pests and pathogens, bags are restricted or prohibited by several regulations. Since bags could have been used to carry more than one regulated commodity (used to carry root crops then thrown over meat for example), you have to treat for the most resistant organism.

TABLE 3-19 Bamboo (Bambusaceae)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Wood (includes culms, poles, stems, and stakes)	—————→	USE Table 3-164	
Leaf or shoot	An ingredient in potpourri	USE Table 3-118	
	Cooked, dried, pickled, preserved, or prepared such that propagation is impossible	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Fresh shoot (or leaf)	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the bamboo as if fresh and unfrozen	7CFR 319.56 ¹
	Fresh frozen shoots	USE Table 3-73	
Other than cane, leaf, or shoot ²	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 Quarantine 56 regulates the entry of fresh cut bamboo shoots and leaves for eating purposes.
- 2 For example, rhizome, root clump, seed, or seed head.

Bamboo is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*) and other exotic pathogens. Bamboo smut is one of the most harmful diseases of bamboo. The pathogen attacks and kills young canes. The stems of infected plants becomes brittle and useless. This smut also infects the seed, inflorescence, and leaves.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-20 Bees From All Origins

If the bees are:	And:	And from:	And:	Then:
Dead	Appropriately fixed or prepared ¹	—————→		INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not appropriately fixed nor prepared ¹	—————→		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Alive (includes package bees ² and queen bees with attendants ³)	Brood, comb, honey, or pollen is present	—————→		
	Brood, comb, honey, or pollen is absent	Canada ⁴	Accompanied by an export certificate from CFIA dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping and declaring the bees ^{5 6} to be of Canadian origin from parental livestock produced in Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY the export certificate from CFIA 2. VERIFY that the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee 3. VERIFY that the species manifested is one of the six species listed in footnote #5 below 4. For species other than honey bees, VERIFY that the contaminants are not present. For honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees² or attendant workers³ 5. NOTIFY APHIS–PPQ Headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms⁷ 6. RELEASE
			Lack an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-20 Bees From All Origins (continued)

If the bees are:	And:	And from:	And:	Then:
		Australia or New Zealand ⁴	Accompanied by an export certificate from AQIS or MAF dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping ⁸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY the export certificate from AQIS or MAF 2. VERIFY that the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee or bee pest (mesh opening must not exceed 2 mm) 3. VERIFY the species are manifested as required⁹ 4. For honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees² or attendant workers³—no wax, comb, or honey 5. NOTIFY APHIS—PPQ Headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms¹⁰ 6. RELEASE
			Lack an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Other than Canada, Australia, New Zealand	Accompanied by national government export documents and a valid PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit	FORWARD to address on PPQ Form 599 (red and white label for inspection station clearance)
			Lack export documents and PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Dead bees must meet one of the following conditions:

- Be immersed in a solution containing at least 70% alcohol or a suitable fixative for genetic research
- Be immersed in liquid nitrogen
- Be pinned and dried in the manner of scientific specimens
- Be packed in dry ice

2 A quantity of adult honey bees (2 to 5 pounds), with or without a queen, contained in a screened shipping cage.

3 A queen and two or six worker bees confined in a small cage for shipping.

4 Do **not** allow live bees to transit Hawaii.

5 The following bee species can be imported from Canada without a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit:

- Apis mellifera* (honey bee)
- Bombus impatiens* (bumble bee)
- Bombus occidentalis* (bumble bee)
- Megachile rotundata* (alfalfa leafcutter bee)
- Osmia lignaria* (blue orchard bee)
- Osmia cornifrons* (horn-faced bee)

All other species require a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit

Reference

Reference Tables

- 6 New or used bee boards of Canadian origin imported with bee specimens other than *Apis mellifera* must meet the entry requirements for wood products.
- 7 Use any one of the following methods for notification:

By mail to this address:
Bee Imports
USDA, APHIS, PPQ
4700 River Road, Unit 133
Riverdale, MD 20737-1236
By FAX at (301) 734-8700
By e-mail to Notification@usda.gov
- 8 Honey bees, *Apis mellifera*, can be imported from Australia or New Zealand without a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit.
- 9 From New Zealand, the species must be manifested as *Apis mellifera* (no subspecies necessary on the export document); from Australia, the bees must be manifested as *Apis mellifera* (all subspecies **except** *Apis mellifera scutellata* and *Apis mellifera capensis*).
- 10 Use any one of the following methods for notification:

By mail to this address:
Bee Imports
USDA, APHIS, PPQ
4700 River Road, Unit 133
Riverdale, MD 20737-1236
By FAX at (301) 734-8700
By e-mail to Notification@usda.gov

TABLE 3-21 *Bletilla striata* (Trade names include Bai Ji, Bletilla tuber, Bletilla rhizoma, Byakukyu, Paekkup, Pai-chi, Rhizoma Bletillae, and Tuber Bletillae)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, pollen, or pollinia	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹	—————→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ¹	Entering a designated port ²	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ³	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)	—————→	Not entering a designated port ²		
		Entering a designated port ²	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Bletilla striata*, a terrestrial orchid, is threatened primarily from the over collection of its roots (bulbs or tubers) which are used for medicines.**

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-22 Branches and Arrangements with Fruit Attached

If cut in:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Canada	Processed so that it is incapable of harboring live fruit flies		
	Capable of harboring live fruit flies	REGULATE the product under Fresh, Cut Articles of the Florist Trade	7CFR 319.74

Branches and arrangements capable of harboring fruit flies are prohibited.

TABLE 3-23 Brassware¹

If:	And:	And:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from and/or originating in Mumbai, ² India	Associated with any packing material	—————→	Has facilities for MB (either NAP or vacuum)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T413-a or T413-b	7CFR 319.75
	No packing material present	Contained in anything that could conceal or be a source of food for the khapra beetle	Lacks facilities for MB	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with facilities for MB	
			Not in a container or if in a container, the CBPAS determines that the khapra beetle could not be concealed	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Neither arriving from nor originating in Mumbai, India	—————→	Bagged in used burlap or jute	—————→	SEE Table 3-35	
		Bagged in other than used burlap or jute	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Articles made by hand or by machinery from brass.
2 The ports of Jawaharlal Nehru (JNP) and Nhava Shiva are **not** part of Mumbai.

In Mumbai, India, brassware is stored in warehouses heavily infested with the khapra beetle. Although the brassware itself could not serve as host to this beetle, the associated containers or packing could conceal or be a source of food for this pest. Therefore, such brassware arriving from Mumbai must be treated as a condition of entry.

TABLE 3-24 Broomcorn—Broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*)

If destined to:	And the product is:	And is a:	And harvested:	And:	Then:
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	An ingredient in potpourri	—————→		—————→	GO to Table 3-118
	Broomcorn	Commercial lot	In Canada	—————→	USE Table 3-28
			In China or Ethiopia	Consigned to an approved establishment ¹	RELEASE to the approved establishment
				Not consigned to an approved establishment ¹	USE Table 3-31
			In the Western Hemisphere other than Canada ²	—————→	USE Table 3-30
			Outside the Western Hemisphere ² but other than China or Ethiopia	—————→	USE Table 3-31
			Sample or non-commercial lot	—————→	USE Table 3-27
	Broomstraw	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-32	
	Brooms or other articles made from broomcorn or broomstraw	—————→	Mexico	—————→	USE Table 3-29
Other than Mexico			—————→	USE Table 3-25	
Guam or the CNMI	—————→	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-33	

1 Broomcorn must be consigned to one of the following approved establishments:

- PeiRay International, San Antonio, TX
- Harper Brush Works: Stockton, CA, and Greenville, NC
- Libman Company, Arcola, IL

2 Although the broomcorn may be arriving from Canada.

TABLE 3-25 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Except from Mexico)

If harvested:	And there are:	And consigned to:	And there are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
In Canada				→	RELEASE	7CFR 319.24 and 319.41
In other than Canada or Mexico	Stems present that exceed 1/4 inch in diameter (or any portion of the stem remains where the straw attaches to its axis)	A Pacific Coast port (CA, OR, WA)		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Other than a Pacific Coast port (CA, OR, WA)	Seeds present	Are bleached, boiled or dyed such that the dye has penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
				Have not been processed as described above or the dye has penetrated not beyond the seed coat	1. REGULATE as unprocessed seeds 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrant	
	No seeds		→	1. INSPECT AND RELEASE 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrants		
	No stems exceed 1/4 inch in diameter			→	USE Table 3-26	

TABLE 3-26 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw with No Stem Exceeding 1/4 inch in Diameter (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Except from Mexico)

And there are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds present	Are bleached, boiled, or dyed such that the dye has penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.24 and 7CFR 319.41
	Have not been processed as described above or the dye has penetrated not beyond the seed coat	1. REGULATE seeds as unprocessed seeds 2. REQUIRE a written permit	
No seeds	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	

TABLE 3-27 Broomcorn—Samples and Noncommercial Lots of Broomcorn (except into Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If the lot is:	Then:	Authority:
Small enough to allow a 100% inspection	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Too large to allow a 100% inspection	REGULATE the lot as a commercial shipment	

TABLE 3-28 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn that Were Grown and Harvested in Canada (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

And destined to:	And:	Then	Authority:
California Oregon, or Washington	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	Lacks certification that the broomcorn was fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than a State listed in the cell above	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE	
	Is not accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-29 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw Harvested in Mexico (Except Into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If there are:	And is from:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Stems present that exceed 1/4 inch in diameter (or any portion of the stem remains where the straw attaches to its axis)	Mexico, south of a line drawn east and west through Mexico City	A Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR) Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, OR, WA)	PROHIBIT ENTRY 1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	7CFR 319.41
	Mexico, north of a line drawn east and west through Mexico City	—————▶	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
No stems present that exceed 1/4 inch in diameter	—————▶		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	







TABLE 3-30 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn that Were Harvested in the Western Hemisphere Other than Canada (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If:	And is from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from Canada	→		Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	→		Lacks certification that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Not arriving from Canada	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Bartholemy), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (British)	A Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	
		Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)	→		

**TABLE 3-31 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn Harvested *Outside* the Western Hemisphere
(Except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)**

And is:	And the bill of lading is dated:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from Canada	→		Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	→		Lacks certification that the broomcorn was fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Not arriving from Canada	Feb. 16 through Sep. 14	→		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	
	Sep. 15 through Feb. 15	A Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)	→		
		Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)	→		

TABLE 3-32 Broomcorn—Broomstraw¹ (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada			RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Ethiopia	Consigned to an approved establishment ²		RELEASE to the approved establishment	
	Not consigned to an approved establishment ²		RETURN to the fourth cell in the first column of this table	
China	Consigned to an approved establishment ² and arriving on or before April 15, 2007 ³		RELEASE to the approved establishment	
	Not consigned to an approved establishment ² or arriving after April 15, 2007 ³		RETURN to the fourth cell in the first column of this table	
Other than Canada, Ethiopia, or China, or from China or Ethiopia but not consigned to an approved establishment ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The straw is bundled with the bottom of each straw at the same end ◆ Each bundle is tied to prevent breakage ◆ Individual bundles are baled so that the end of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale 		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	
	Not bundled and baled as described in the cell above	Feb. 16 thru Sep. 14 Sep. 15 thru Feb. 15	PROHIBIT ENTRY	


- 1 Individual straws entirely free from stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, and leaves. If seeds are present, see the entry for Corn and Closely Related Plants in the *Seeds Not For Planting Manual*.
- 2 Broomcorn and broomstraw must be consigned to one of the following approved establishments:
 - ◆ PelRay International, San Antonio, TX
 - ◆ Harper Brush Works, Stockton, CA

Reference

Reference Tables

- 3 Permit to import broomcorn from China under compliance agreement expires on April 15, 2007. Shipments arriving from China after this date are not permitted under compliance agreement and must meet the conditions set forth in this table.

TABLE 3-33 Broomcorn—Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw Moving Into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

If:	And for:	Then:	Authority:
Brooms or articles made of broomcorn		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Broomcorn or broomstraw	Manufacturing purposes		
	Other than manufacturing purposes	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

The entry of broomcorn is restricted by 7CFR 319.41 to prevent the further spread of the European corn borer.

TABLE 3-34 *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (gaiacwood, palo santo, Paraguay-lignum-vitae, verawood)

If:	And the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, or plywood		→	USE the <i>CITES II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50CFR 23
Powder, or an extract (for example, oil of guaiac or resin of guaiac)	Accompanied by a valid and unexpired CITES Permit or Certificate and a Protected Plant Permit	Entering a designated port listed in 50CFR Part 24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate 2. REGULATE as CITES III 3. INSPECT AND RELEASE 	
		Not entering at a designated port	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantine first) 2. ALERT the importer that an original CITES Certificate or Permit is required. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer 	
	Lacking solely the Protected Plant Permit or having an expired Protected Plant Permit	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIVE the importer an opportunity to renew the permit 2. HOLD the consignment until you are provided with an unexpired permit 	
	Lacking the CITES III permit or certificate, or the permit or certificate have expired	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD the consignment until you are presented with a valid or unexpired permit or certificate ¹ 2. Consignments of <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> lacking the CITES permits or certificates are subject to seizure and forfeiture 	
Other than a commodity listed in the cell above		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330

1 The CITES export permit or certificate presented must be issued on or before the date the shipment was exported or re-exported. Do not accept a CITES permit or certificate which was issued after the date the consignment was shipped from the country of export or re-export. If you are presented with a retrospectively issued CITES document, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT the APHIS Regional CITES Specialist through channels. The Regional CITES Specialist will verify if the permit/certificate was issued in accordance with the requirements for obtaining a retrospective CITES document as per [50CFR Part 23, Section 53](#).

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-35 Burlap or Jute, Used

If the used burlap or jute is arriving from, transited, or originated in:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7 CFR 319.75
Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Because burlap or jute bagging may harbor the khapra beetle, such articles are regulated when arriving from countries where this pest is endemic.

TABLE 3-36 *Cibotium barometz* (Trade names include Chain fern rhizome, Cibot rhizome, Cibota, Cibotii baromez rhizoma, Cibotii rhizoma, Gou Ji, Gouji, Llamb of Tartary, Paleae sypticae, Pili ciboti, Pili stypticae, Rhysoma Cibotii, Shougouifipian, and Tanggouji)


If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Spores	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Other than spores	Entering a designated port ¹	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
	Not entering a designated port ¹	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ²	

1 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Cibotium barometz* is threatened primarily from over harvesting of its leaves and rhizomes that are used to manufacture medicine. The rhizomes are also used to make curios.**

TABLE 3-37 *Cistanche deserticola*¹ (All parts and derivatives are protected—trade and common names include desert broom rape, cistanche, desert cistanche, desert-living cistanche, herba cistanches, herba cistanches deserticola, and rou cong rong)

If the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processed such that it is incapable of propagation	Entering a designated port ²	TAKE ACTION under 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
	Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ³	
Capable of propagation (including seeds) or a fresh plant part		PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests and NOxious Weeds)	7CFR 330 7CFR 360

- 1 *Cicstanche deserticola* is a parasite on the roots of the saksaul bush (*Haloxylon ammodendron*).
- 2 See 50CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Cistanche deserticola* is threatened from overharvesting for its use as a folk medicine.**

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-38 Citrus (Rutaceae—All genera, Species, and Varieties of the Subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddaliodeae)


If:	And is:	And:	And destined to:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
<p>You can verify that the product was sufficiently heated or treated¹ and judge that the article cannot support living pests or pathogens</p>							<p>RELEASE</p>

TABLE 3-38 Citrus (Rutaceae—All genera, Species, and Varieties of the Subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae) (continued)

If:	And is:	And:	And destined to:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	
You cannot verify that the product was sufficiently heated	A sterile, shelf-stable product sealed in a container	—————→					USE Table 3-40	
	Not a sterile, shelf-stable product sealed in a container	Entering the U.S.	Guam	—————→			INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Other than Guam	A concoction to be boiled	—————→			USE Table 3-149
		A medicine or pharmaceutical		—————→			USE Table 3-46	
		An ingredient in potpourri		—————→			USE Table 3-118	
		Neither a medicine, pharmaceutical nor an ingredient in potpourri		Whole fruit or portions of the fruit with peel	Frozen	—————→		USE Table 3-41
					Dried	—————→		USE Table 3-42
					Segmented or sliced	—————→		USE Table 3-43
				Peeled fruit	Frozen	—————→		USE Table 3-39
					Dried	—————→		
					Segmented or sliced	—————→		USE Table 3-43
		Solely the peel		Fresh	—————→		USE Table 3-41	
			Frozen	—————→				
			Dried	—————→		USE Table 3-42		
		Bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root	—————→			USE Table 3-44		
Transiting the U.S.	—————→					USE Table 3-45		

1 For example, you have documentation that shows that the product was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer.

Reference

Reference Tables



If you encounter a product that does **not** fit into one of the categories listed, is processed differently than described in the decision tables, or you cannot evaluate the effectiveness of the processing—then consult with a CBP AI of the Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) through proper channels.

TABLE 3-39 Citrus—Peeled Citrus Fruit that is Frozen or Dried (except into Guam)

If the peeled citrus is:	And is:	And the condition of the produce:	Then:	Authority:
Frozen	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	Allows an effective inspection	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
		Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	20 °F or below at time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
Dried, with or without preservatives	Incapable of harboring fruit flies	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Capable of harboring fruit flies	→	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56

TABLE 3-40 Citrus—Shelf Stable Products Sealed in Containers (Pickles, Preserves, Marmalades, Canned Fruit, or Similar Products)

If the product:	Then:	Authority:
Was sealed in its container after heat sterilization so that the product could not support living pests, pathogens, or their various life stages ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Is such that it could support living pests, pathogens, or their various life stages	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> . 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.28 7CFR 319.56

1 Freeze drying citrus fruit with peel attached is **not** considered sufficiently processed, unless the heating requirement of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer is also met.

TABLE 3-41 Citrus—Frozen, Unpeeled Fruit or Fresh or Frozen Peel (except into Guam)

And from:	And is:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Caroline Islands, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the and Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, or Yemen ¹	→		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.28 7CFR 330
Other than a country or region listed in the two cells above	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
		Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	20 °F or below at time or arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	

1 Freeze drying citrus fruit with peel attached is **not** considered sufficiently processed, unless the heating requirement of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer is also met.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-42 Citrus—Fruit, Peel, or Ground Spice that is Heated or Heat-dried—with or without Preservatives¹ (except into Guam)

If:	If the product originated from:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the product was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
You can verify that the product was thoroughly cooked, or that a preservative was used [for example, sugar (candies), salt (brine), or spices]		→		
You cannot verify that the product was thoroughly cooked, or that a preservative was used ² nor is documentation present showing that the product was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer ³	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Caroline Islands, China, Comoro Islands, Congo (Democratic Republic of the and Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, or Yemen	A ground spice	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.28
		Whole Szechwan peppercorns ⁴		
	Neither a ground spice nor Szechwan peppercorns			
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	A whole fruit ²	USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> and REGULATE the citrus as if fresh	7CFR 319.56
		Solely the peel	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 If bark, flower, leaf, root, or stem—see [Table 3-44](#).

2 With peel, the inside remains white while the outside retains its natural color (yellow, orange, green).

3 Freeze drying citrus fruit with peel attached is **not** considered sufficiently processed, unless the heating requirement (time/temperature) is also met.

- 4 The whole peppercorn may include the seeds and the small supporting stem of the peppercorn. Szechwan peppercorns, because they're used in cooking or as medicine, and because they may be roasted prior to grinding, pose negligible risk.

TABLE 3-43 Citrus—Segmented or Sliced Citrus Packed in Natural Juices or Syrup (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If:	And is a:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Peeled, segmented, or sliced	Commercial lot	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail shipment)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Unpeeled	→	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Caroline Islands, China, Comoro Islands, Congo (Democratic Republic of the and Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, or Yemen	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.28
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> , REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-44 Citrus—Bark, Flower, Leaf, Stem, or Root (Includes Branches, Inflorescences, and Arrangements) (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If it is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Preserved in a biological preservative (for example, FAA solution or KAAD)		→	RELEASE	7CFR 330.108
Not preserved as described in the cell above	Bark	To be used as food or medicine or for chemical extraction	RELEASE	7CFR 319.40-7(e)
		In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-149	
		Not for a use described in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.40-7(e)
	Flower, leaf, or stem	In the form of a medicinal or pharmaceutical	USE Table 3-46	
		In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-147 or Table 3-149	
		Not for a use described in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.19
	Root	In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-152	
		Not in a tea concoction nor for processing into tea	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

TABLE 3-45 Citrus—Citrus Fruit that is Transiting the United States

If citrus:	And would:	And from:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Would be admissible without treatment into your port	Be admissible without treatment into all other parts of the U.S. through which the citrus will transit				AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT	7CFR 352
	Not be admissible without treatment into all other parts of the U.S. through which the citrus will transit			Lacks a formal T&E Permit ¹	REFUSE to allow the consignment to transit the U.S.	
Would not be admissible into your port; or would be admissible only with treatment		Mexico	Entering a port on the Mexican border between and including Nogales, AZ, and Laredo, TX	Has a formal T&E Permit	1. REQUIRE the consignment to allow the routing and to meet the conditions specified on the permit ² 2. ENSURE the consignment is moving under Customs bond ³ 3. AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT under seal	
				Lacks a formal T&E Permit		REFUSE to allow the consignment to transit the U.S.
		Other than Mexico	Other than a port described above	Has a formal T&E Permit	1. REQUIRE the consignment to allow the routing and to meet the conditions specified on the permit ² 2. ENSURE the consignment is moving under Customs bond ³ 3. AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT under seal	
				Lacks a formal T&E Permit		REFUSE to allow the consignment to transit the U.S.






- 1 If the conditions on the permit are **not** met, refuse to allow the consignment to transit the U.S.
- 2 See the permit for specific information.
- 3 Send a copy of the Customs T&E document to the port where the citrus will exit the U.S.

Citrus is regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies, citrus canker, bacteriosis, and other citrus diseases.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-46 Citrus—Citrus in the Form of a Biological, Medicine, or Pharmaceutical

If it is in the form of a	And:	Then:
Capsule	It is merely dried or powdered citrus parts put in a capsule	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Enzyme		
Granule		INSPECT AND RELEASE
Liquid extract ² or syrup		INSPECT AND RELEASE
Oil		
Tablet or lozenge ³	There has been no processing beyond drying and pressing into tablets	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Tea or tea bags ⁴		USE Table 3-147

1 If you are hesitant about the sufficiency or processing to kill pests and pathogens, read the label or ask the importer to give you information on how the product was processed or manufactured.

2 For example, citrus extract or citrus seed extract

3 For example, a citrus fruit lozenge, citrus pectin tablet, or citrus bioflavonoid complex tablet

4 It may be solely citrus parts or citrus parts added to green or black teas or other herbs (like ginkgo or echinacea).

Citrus is regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies, citrus canker, bacteriosis, and other citrus diseases.

TABLE 3-47 Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

If:	And:	And has:	And moving:	And is:	Then:	Authority:	
The bean or berry	Roasted				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.73	
	Unroasted	Any of the pulp attached ¹			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56	
		No pulp attached	To Hawaii or Puerto Rico ²	Processed to the extent borers and rust spores would be killed		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
				Not processed to the extent specified in the cell above		SEE entry for Coffee in Seed Not for Planting Manual	
		To other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
The flower, leaf, stem, or root	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.73	
	Moving neither to Hawaii nor Puerto Rico	Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico			DO NOT ALLOW article to be off loaded ³		
		Transiting neither Hawaii nor Puerto Rico				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37

- 1 Pulp may be capable of harboring fruit flies.
- 2 **NOTE:** Bags that previously held coffee beans are also prohibited into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
- 3 If necessary, apply safeguards and allow material to proceed.

Coffee is regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly, coffee berry borers, and *Hemilela vastatrix* which is an injurious rust disease of coffee.



Bags that previously held coffee beans are also prohibited into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-48 Cones (Seed Cones/Seed Pods)



If from:	And:	And:	Then:
A conifer (pine cones, for example)	Arriving from India	Packed in impermeable wrapping	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Packed in permeable wrapping (such that it would be permeable to a fumigant)	REQUIRE one of the following treatments: ◆ T203-i-2 ◆ T404-b-1-1
	Arriving from other than India		INSPECT and RELEASE
All other seed pods that appear as cones (banksia seed cones or Brazil nut seed pods, for example)	The seed pods are empty (free from seed)		
	The seed pods have seed	The seeds have been treated	USE Table 3-103
		The seeds are untreated	

TABLE 3-49 Corn and Closely Related Plants (*Zea mays* and others)¹

If it is:	And is:	And is:	And:	And harvested in:	Then:
An ingredient in potpourri	→				USE Table 3-118
Broomcorn	→				USE Table 3-24
An article crafted or manufactured from any part of corn or a closely related plant	Job's tears or Adlay millet	→			USE Table 3-59
	Other than Job's tears or Adlay millet	→			USE Table 3-50
Other than an article crafted or manufactured article or ingredient in potpourri	→				SEE next page

TABLE 3-49 Corn and Closely Related Plants (*Zea mays* and others)¹ (continued)

If it is:	And is:	And is:	And:	And harvested in:	Then:	
Other than an article crafted or manufactured article or ingredient in potpourri	Ears of corn or shucked corn	Canned, cooked, or similarly processed	→		USE Table 3-53	
			Dried shucked or unshucked corn	Popcorn in commercial, microwaveable packaging ²	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Other than microwaveable popcorn	Canada	USE Table 3-54		
	Other than Canada		USE Table 3-55			
	Cobs, husks, shanks, or silks (cannery waste from the by-products of processing corn)	Ground corn cob including corn cob as a carrier ³	Accompanied by documentation that shows that the product was heated to a temperature of 194 °F (90 °C) or above	→		RELEASE
			Not heated to 194 °F (90 °C) or above	Canada	USE Table 3-51	
		Other than a corn cob carrier	→		Canada	USE Table 3-51
			→		Other than Canada	USE Table 3-52
	Fodder, hay, silage, or stover	→			Canada	USE Table 3-51
		→			Other than Canada	USE Table 3-52
Solely grain (unprocessed seed)	→				SEE the entry for Corn or Millets in the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	
Products or by-products of the milling of grain	Millet	Adlay millet	→		USE Table 3-59	
		Millet other than Adlay millet	→		USE Table 3-101	
	Other than a millet	→				USE Table 3-58

1 The following genera identify the plants that are closely related to corn: *Chionache* spp.; *Coix* spp.; *Echinochloa* spp.; *Eleusine* spp.; *Euchlaena* spp.; *Miscanthus* spp.; *Panicum* spp.; *Pennisetum* spp.; *Polytoxa* spp.; *Sclerachne* spp.; *Setaria* spp.; *Sorghum* spp. (if broomcorn, see specific entry under Broomcorn—Broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) [Table 3-24](#); *Trilobachne* spp.; and *Tripsacum* spp.

- 2 Individual packages (bags) **cannot** 4 ounces of popcorn.
- 3 Ground corn cobs used as an inert substance that is a vehicle for dispensing vitamins (chlorine, chloride), pesticides, fertilizers, or other material; an animal feed supplement.

TABLE 3-50 Corn—Articles Made or Crafted from any part of the Corn or Corn Related Plant except Job's Tears

If seed is:	And the origin is:	And the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Present	Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Congo (the Democratic Republic of the), Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tadjikistan (Tajikistan), Taiwan (Province of China), Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Zambia, or Zimbabwe	Bleached, boiled, or dyed such that the dye has penetrated beyond the seed coat	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
		Not processed as described above or the dye has penetrated not beyond the seed coat	1. USE the <i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i> and 2. REGULATE the article as an unprocessed seed	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Absent	—————→	Free from pests	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	—————→	Infested or infected	TAKE ACTION based on the pest	7CFR 330.106

Reference


Reference Tables

TABLE 3-51 Corn—Cobs, Husks, Shanks, or Silks (Including Cannery Waste) from Canada

If from the province of:	And destined to:	And is:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Arizona, California, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Accompanied by certification ¹	—————	—————➔	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
		Without such certification	Silks	—————➔	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Ground corn cobs	Will pass through a half inch mesh		
				Will not pass through a half inch mesh		
	Other than ground cobs	—————➔				
Other than a State listed in the cell above	—————	—————➔	INSPECT AND RELEASE			
British Columbia	—————	—————	—————➔			

1 By Canadian official that material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer.

TABLE 3-52 Corn—Cobs, Husks, Shanks, and Silks (Including Cannery Waste) from Other than Canada

If to:	And are:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
The U.S. other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Silks		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330-105
	Bleached, trimmed husks	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Bartholemy), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Isladns, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin IIsands (British)		
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
	Other than silk or bleached, trimmed husks	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Bartholemy), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Isladns, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin IIsands (British)	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-52 Corn—Cobs, Husks, Shanks, and Silks (Including Cannery Waste) from Other than Canada

If to:	And are:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Congo (the Democratic Republic of the), Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tadjikistan (Tajikistan), Taiwan (Province of China), Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Zambia, or Zimbabwe	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.24
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

TABLE 3-53 Corn—Canned, Cooked, or Similarly Processed Corn or Corn-Related Plants

If the processing is:	Then:	Authority:
Sufficient to eliminate all categories of pests	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Insufficient to eliminate all pests	USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> , REGULATE the corn as if it were fresh, green corn	7CFR 319.23 7CFR 319.41 7CFR 319.56

TABLE 3-54 Corn—Dried Ears of Corn—Shucked or Unshucked from Canada

If from the province of:	And destined to:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Accompanied by certification by Canadian official that material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
		Without such certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	—————▶		RELEASE
British Columbia		—————▶		

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-55 Corn—Dried Ears of Corn—Shucked or Unshucked from other than Canada

If destined to:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Congo (the Democratic Republic of the), Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tadjikistan (Tajikistan), Taiwan (Province of China), Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Zambia, or Zimbabwe	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.24
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Bartholemy), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (British)	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41



TABLE 3-56 Corn—Fodder, Silage, or Stover (Stems and Leaves) that was Harvested in Canada

If harvested:	And:	And:	And destined to:	Then:	Then:	Authority:
In British Columbia	→			→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
In other than British Columbia	Silage	→		→		
	Fodder or stover	Small enough to permit a 100% inspection (sample or noncommercial lots)		→		
		Too large to permit a 100% inspection (commercial lots)	Arizona, California, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Is accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that the herbage was fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	
				Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than a State listed in the cell above			→	INSPECT AND RELEASE		

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-57 Corn—Fodder, Silage, or Stover that was Harvested in a Country other than Canada

If herbage:	And harvested in:	And intended for:	Then:	Authority:
Consists of only the stems and leaves	Norway or New Zealand		1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309	7CFR 319.41
	Other than Norway or New Zealand	Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD and CONTACT VRS (Requires a special VS issued permit), and 2. REQUIRE a written permit	7CFR 319.41 9CFR 95.22 9CFR 95.28
		Purposes other than animal feed or bedding	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T310 or AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix 5 of the APM ¹	
Includes the ears or seed heads	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Bartholemy), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (British)	Purposes other than animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD and CONTACT VRS (Requires a special VS issued permit), and 2. REQUIRE a written permit	
		Animal feed or bedding	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T310 or AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix 5 of the APM ¹	
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above		REFER all requests for permits to Permit Services (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7CFR 319.24

- 1 Currently there are no approved establishments to receive restricted fodder, silage, or stover listed. Therefore, such products must receive T309.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-58 Corn—Products and By-products of the Milling of Grain (like Cornmeal, Cracked Corn, Grits, Oil, Samp, Starch)

Then:	Authority:
INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

TABLE 3-59 Corn—Job's Tears or Adlay Millet (Seed from *Coix lacryma-jobi*)

If the article is arriving from:	And has been:	And the:	Then:	Authority:	
Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo (the Democratic Republic of the), Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tadjikistan (Tajikistan), Taiwan (Province of China), Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Manufactured into jewelry ¹	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
	Not manufactured into jewelry ¹	Outer shell was removed ²		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.24
		Outer shell was not removed ³		SEE the entry for Corn in the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	7CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	

1 Used as beads; making such things as bracelets, necklaces, pins, and rosaries.

2 Only the fused pericarp and seedcoat remain; leaving a grooved seed about the size of a kernel of popcorn or smaller.

3 The article looks similar to a lacquered teardrop; the size of, or slightly larger than a kernel of field corn.

Corn and closely related plants are regulated to prevent the entry of several exotic downy mildews, Physoderma diseases, and other harmful pathogens of corn and to prevent the further spread of the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*). This borer is now established in the Eastern United States.

TABLE 3-60 Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

If destined to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8 7CFR 319.37
Other than CNMI	Raw cotton ¹		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Ginned cotton ² (includes the lint)		HOLD—contact PPQ Headquarters through channels	
	Gin trash or gin waste ³			
	Bolls, branches, or inflorescences	Dyed or lacquered and without lint or seeds ⁴		INSPECT AND RELEASE
An ingredient in potpourri			GO to Table 3-118	
Not dyed or lacquered or having lint or seeds nor an ingredient in potpourri			PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 Cotton **not** altered from its natural or woolly state.
- 2 Cotton having its seeds removed by a cotton gin.
- 3 Refuse remaining after the cotton has been processed; may include the burrs, leaves, stalks and other residue of the plant, seeds, twigs and dirt (It does **not** include whole seeds) seed.)
- 4 May be called cotton petals or natural golden petals

For other products of cotton, consult M319.8—Foreign Cotton and Covers (examples include lint, linters, and samples). For covers, see Table 3-9 through Table 3-18.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-61 Cottonseed Products

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Cottonseed hulls	_____ →	_____ →	INSPECT AND RELEASE
◆ Cottonseed cake ¹ ◆ Cottonseed meal ² ◆ Cottonseed oil cake	A non-commercial consignment	A single consignment is 50 pounds or less	1. INSPECT AND RELEASE 2. ALLOW no more than 2 consignments of samples per week
		A single consignment is more than 50 pounds	REGULATE as a commercial consignment
	A commercial consignment	_____ →	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
Cottonseed oil	_____ →	_____ →	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Gossypol ³	_____ →	_____ →	
Cottonseed ⁴	_____ →	_____ →	USE the <i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>

- 1 The solid matter remaining after oil has been processed from cottonseeds.
- 2 Hulled cottonseed ground up after the oil has been removed and used as animal feed or fertilizer.
- 3 A pigment found naturally in many *Gossypium* spp. including cotton and used in medicines.
- 4 Seeds of the cotton plant when **not** intended for propagation but to be used for manufacturing, processing, or consumption (for example, to be processed for cake, meal, or oil).

Cotton seed products are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

TABLE 3-62 Cucurbit Seeds¹ (Cucurbitaceae) Dried, Roasted, and Salted Seeds

If the consignment is:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
Two ounces or less	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
More than 2 ounces	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE one of the following treatments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ T302-c-1 ❖ T302-c-2 ❖ T302-c-3 3. REFER to PPQ for treatment 	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

1 Seeds include melon, cucumber, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, and gourd seeds.

Seeds of cucurbits are regulated when originating in khapra beetle endemic countries since they are a host of this pest.

TABLE 3-63 Cumin, Roasted or Ground¹ (*Cuminum cyminum*)

If the spice is from:	And bagged in:	Then:	Authority:
Pakistan	Jute or burlap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE one of the following treatments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ T302-c-1 ❖ T302-c-2 ❖ T302-c-3 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate² 	7CFR 319.75
	Other than jute or burlap	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE one of the following treatments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ T302-c-1 ❖ T302-c-2 ❖ T302-c-3 	7CFR 319.75
	New jute or burlap or any other material	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the two cells above	—————→		


1 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see [Special Procedures–Job aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds on page 2-30](#).

2 Do **not** PROHIBIT ENTRY or hold up a consignment for lack of a certificate.

ReferenceReference Tables





Cumin seed in jute or burlap bagging from khapra beetle endemic countries is regulated to prevent the entry of the khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*).

TABLE 3-64 Date Palm (*Phoenix* spp.) Leaves (Fronds) and Articles Made or Crafted from the Leaves

If the leaves were cut in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria or Morocco		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
Other than Algeria or Morocco	Are accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the ministry of agriculture of the country in which the palm leaves were cut	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Lack the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

***Phoenix* spp. are regulated because these leaves could be a means of introducing Bayoud disease of date palms caused by *Fusarium oxysporum*.**

TABLE 3-65 *Dendrobium* spp. (Trade Names Include Caulis Denbrobii, Dendrobii herba, Dendrobium stem, Herba Dendrobii, Shihu)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Seeds or pollen			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹			
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ¹	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
	Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ³
Entering a designated port ²			1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	




Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Dendrobium*, an orchid, is threatened primarily from the over collection of its roots, stems (without flowers) and leaves which are used for medicines.**

TABLE 3-66 *Dioscorea deltoidea* (Trade Names Include *Dioscorea deltoidea* rhizome, Gun, Kildri, Kithi, Kniss, Kourta, Medicinal yam, San-jiao-ye-shu-yu, and Singlimingii)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Seeds or pollen			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹			
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ¹	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ³	
		Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

- 1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Dioscorea deltoidea* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its leaves and tubers. The leaves and tubers are used in the processing and production of steroidal drugs and herbal medicines. It is the main species exploited in India for the steroid industries. Because the yam produces an unusual tuber that looks like a sculpted tortoise shell, it may be collected as a curiosity.**

TABLE 3-67 Dodder (Trade Names Include *Semen Cuscutae*, *Cuscuta chinensis* (Tu Si Zi in Chinese), *Cuscuta japonica* (Toshishi in Japanese), Tosaja (in Korean))¹

If the seeds are:	Then:	Authority:
Whole; loose seeds, or in a cake	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330 7CFR 360 7CFR 361
Crushed or in the form of an extract, liquid, or powder	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
A contaminant	REFER to <i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>	

¹ This list of dodder trade names is not all inclusive, but contains the most commonly used.

There are more than 150 species of *Cuscuta* spp., which are parasitic plant pests. Nonindigenous species are also Federal noxious weeds.

TABLE 3-68 Dried¹ Fruits (Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Whole—with or without Seeds)

If the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Citrus or citrus relative (all parts), or peppers (capsicum)	SEE the entry under citrus, mango, or peppers in this manual	
Other than citrus or citrus relative (things like apricots, barberry, currants, dates, figs, gooseberries, peaches, prunes, raisins, tomatillos, and zereshk for example)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

¹ Dried fruits are considered a processed plant product when their moisture has been reduced to preserve them and extend their shelf life.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-69 Dried¹ Herbs and Vegetables (Chopped, Diced, Minced, or Whole)

If the herb or vegetable is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Gourds or other similar pepos ²	—————▶	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
Imperata, imperatae, bai mao, or cogongrass (rhizomes of <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	The rhizomes are dehydrated ³ and seeds are absent		
	The rhizomes are fresh (moist and bendable) and/or seeds are present	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 360
Potatoes	—————▶	See Table 3-117	
Lemon grass ⁴	If moving forward for processing or it is processed as tea or in bags	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than gourds, imperata, potato, or lemon grass	—————▶	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations

- 1 Dried fruits are considered a processed plant product when their moisture has been reduced to preserve them and extend their shelf life.
- 2 Fruits having a hard or leathery rind.
- 3 The inner texture is woody and dry and the rhizomes snap at the nodes when bent.
- 4 If fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the lemon grass.

TABLE 3-70 Equipment for Keeping Bees ¹

If, with the equipment, there are:	And the equipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Any live bees associated with it		→	USE Table 3-20	
No live bees associated with it	New	There is comb foundation ² made from beeswax present	USE Table 3-93	7CFR 322.2
		There is no comb foundation present or the comb foundation is synthetic ³	RELEASE	
	Used	The consignment is accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ ⁴	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		The consignment lacks a written permit		

- 1 Articles of equipment include bee boards, bottom boards, excluders, foundation combs, frames, hive tools, hives, nests, nesting material, smokers, etc.
- 2 A commercially made structure consisting of thin sheets of beeswax or a synthetic material with the cell bases of worker cells embossed on both sides in the same manner as they are produced naturally by honey bees
- 3 For example, plastic comb foundation
- 4 The permit is on a PPQ Form 526 (Application and Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds) issued by Permit Services of Permits Registrations, Imports, and Manuals)

TABLE 3-71 Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Articles Processed from

Then	Authority
INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

TABLE 3-72 Fresh Cut and Packed Salad and Soup Mixes ¹

If the fresh vegetable(s) or herb(s) are:	And, using the Fruits and Vegetables Manual are:	And are cut from:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Identifiable or clearly named on the label or phytosanitary certificate	Admissible without treatment or special conditions	_____ →	_____ →	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment or with special conditions (require T101-n-2 or greenhouse grown, for example)	Leaf, stem, or root	Israel Other than Israel	◆ REQUIRE TREATMENT or ◆ APPLY SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
		Fruit	_____ →	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Inadmissible (not listed)	_____ →	_____ →	_____ →	
Unidentifiable	_____ →	_____ →	_____ →	_____ →	_____ →

1 If a mixture of produce, run each variety through the Fruits and Vegetables manual and regulate the product as the most restrictive article in the mixture.

Precut vegetables and herbs are sufficiently processed to preclude the entry of external feeders, like *Spodoptera* spp. from Israel.

TABLE 3-73 Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (Whole, Sections, or Sliced; Their Flesh or Pulp)

If the fruit is:	And its condition:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Above 20°F at time of arrival	Prevents an effective inspection	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56	
	Permits an effective inspection	Water bamboo ¹	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330	
		Other than water bamboo	Whole		USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> ³	
Sections or slices			SEE Table 3-75			
20°F or below at time of arrival		Avocado	—————→	SEE Table 3-5		
		Citrus	—————→	SEE Table 3-38		
		Mango	—————→	SEE Table 3-96		
		Palm Heart	Peeled or trimmed ²		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
			Unpeeled		USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> ³	7CFR 319.56
		Potato	—————→	SEE Table 3-117		
		Water bamboo ¹	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330	
		Other than an article in the cells above	—————→		1. REQUIRE A PERMIT ⁴ , and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56

- 1 Water bamboo is Manchurian wild rice (*Zizania latifolia*) infected with the wild rice smut, *Ustilago esculenta*.
- 2 To be adequately peeled or trimmed, **all** outer green tissue must be removed leaving a white to off-white piece of stem.
- 3 Regulate as if the produce were fresh and unfrozen.
- 4 Do not PROHIBIT ENTRY solely for lack of permit. You may issue a one-time-only oral authorization. However, if the consignment is a commercial one, don't give oral authorization until you have evidence that the importer or the importer's agent has applied for a permit.

Frozen fruits and vegetables are regulated to ensure that they are sufficiently processed to render them incapable of harboring live pests.

TABLE 3-74 Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Marmalades, Preserves, or Jellies

If:	And are:	And a:	And amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	Canned, frozen, or pasteurized			→	RELEASE	Unrestricted
		Non-commercial consignment	Hinders inspection	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Commercial consignment		Does not hinder inspection	No live fruit fly present	RELEASE	7CFR 330.106
				Live fruit fly present	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Concentrate, puree, marmalade, preserve, or jelly			→	RELEASE upon verification that product is as invoiced or as stated		
Pickles	Other than a mango pickle			→		
	A mango pickle	With seed	Non-commercial	→	REGULATE as fresh mangoes using the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i>	
			Commercial	→	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Seed absent			→		

Fruit juices, purees, or concentrates that are capable of harboring fruit flies are regulated to prevent the entry of these pests.

TABLE 3-75 Fruit—Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Otherwise Precut

If the commodity is:	And:	And the precut fruit is:	Then:	Authority:	
A mixture of fruit or vegetables	—————→	—————→	REGULATE each fruit or vegetable in the consignment separately	7CFR 319.56	
Not a mixture	Avocado	—————→	SEE Table 3-5		
	Citrus	—————→	SEE Table 3-38		
	Mango	—————→	SEE Table 3-96		
	Papaya	Commercially packaged in slices 1 centimeter (.39 inch) or less in thickness		INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Not as described above	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables manual and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
	Peach	—————→	SEE Table 3-137		
	Pitahaya	Commercially packaged in slices 1 centimeter (.39 inch) or less in thickness		INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Not as described above	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
	Pomegranate	Solely arils ¹ separated from the peel and pith membrane		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
			Other than solely arils	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
A fruit other than one listed in the five cells above	Sufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
		Insufficiently processed such that pests may have survived	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit		

1 The edible, fleshy, juicy, red colored cover of individual pomegranate seeds that entirely envelopes the seed.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-76 *Gastrodia elata* (Trade Names Include Ch'onma, Chi Jian, Ding Feo, Gastrodia rhizome, Gastrodien-Wurelstock, Ming Tian Ma, Rhizoma Gastrodiae elatae, Tenma, Tian ma, Tianma, and Tien-ma)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
If seeds, pollen, or pollinia	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ¹	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port ²	Have the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ³	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)	→	Not entering a designated port ²	Have the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ³	
		Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION(s) under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

- 1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Gastrodia elata*, a saprophytic orchid, is without green parts and is entirely dependent upon a fungus for its nutrition. This orchid is threatened exclusively from the over collection of its roots (bulbs or tubers) which are used for medicines.**

TABLE 3-77 Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)

If the article is or is from:	And is:	And is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
American ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>) ¹	A whole plant, seedling, or root crown				CONTACT a designated port for directions	7CFR 319.37 50CFR 17 50CFR 23
	A portion of the plant	Fresh			1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i>	7CFR 319.56
					2. REGULATE the ginseng as if fresh and unfrozen	
		Processed	Roots (or from the roots)	Whole or broken	CONTACT a designated port for directions	50CFR 17 50CFR 23
				An extract or derivative	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Leaf, stem, flower, or fruit (or from these parts)	Incapable of harboring live pests	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i>	7CFR 319.56 7CFR 319.74			
Capable of harboring live pests	2. REGULATE the ginseng as if fresh and unfrozen.					
Chinese ginseng (<i>Panax ginseng</i>), ginseng (<i>Panax pseudoginseng</i>) or Siberian ginseng (<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i>) ¹	Intended for propagation				USE M319.37 (Nursery Stock)	7CFR 319.37
	Not intended for propagation	Fresh			1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i>	7CFR 319.56
					2. REGULATE the ginseng as if fresh and unfrozen	
		Processed	Frozen or dried		USE the applicable sections of this Manual	7CFR 330.105
Neither frozen nor dried	INSPECT AND RELEASE					

Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 If you cannot confirm the identity of the ginseng (or what ginseng the product was derived from), then regulate it as American ginseng.

TABLE 3-78 Goatskins, Lambskins, and Sheepskins

If:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Tanned, blue-chromed, pickled in mineral acid, or salted and moist	→	USE the <i>Animal Products Manual (APM)</i>	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6
Processed by a method other than one described in the cell above	India or the Sudan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USE the <i>APM</i> 2. If restricted or unrestricted, REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and 3. REQUIRE a written permit 	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6 7CFR 319.75
	Other than India or the Sudan	USE the <i>APM</i>	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6

In addition to being regulated under Title 9, these skins are also regulated under Title 7 when arriving from India or the Sudan. The restrictions of 7CFR 319.75 are to prevent the entry of the khapra beetle into the United States.



Apply the restrictions under Title 9 *before* Title 7

TABLE 3-79 Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) (other Common Names Include Eye Root, Ground Raspberry, Indian dye, Jaundice Root, Orange Root, Yellow Puccoon, and Yellow Root)

If:	And a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A recognizable plant part or the whole plant	Flower, leaf, rhizome, root, stem, or the whole plant	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR Part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	TAKE ACTION(s) under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
		Not entering a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reexport the articles to the country of origin; or ◆ Reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer 	
	Seed	→	REGULATE as a propagative article or INSPECT AND RELEASE as appropriate.	7CFR 319.37
A manufactured part or derivative (such as a confectionary, extract, pill, tea or tonic)		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE (Article is not regulated under CITES)	7CFR 330.105

Goldenseal is regulated because both over collection and deforestation of its natural habitat are threatening it with extinction.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-80 Grape (*Vitis* spp.) Articles Made, Crafted, or Woven from Grapevines (Wholly or in Part)

If the consignment is:	And you:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by written evidence or certification from the plant protection service of the country of origin that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Judge that the treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines incapable of propagation ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
	Judge that the treatment the article received was insufficient such that the vines are capable of propagation	1. HOLD the consignment 2. TAKE two of each kind of article in the consignment and send to the closest Plant Inspection Station ²	
Not accompanied by a written statement of certification that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Are unsure whether the vines are dead or alive ³		
	Are sure the vines are dry and dead and incapable of propagation	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Are sure the vines are alive and capable of propagation	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 To evaluate whether the treatment is sufficient to render the vines incapable of propagation—dry heat at 135 °F or higher for 2 hours is satisfactory. If you doubt as to whether the vines are capable or incapable of propagation, follow these procedures:

Select three to five pieces of vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds. If you find green, succulent tissue, then the vines are capable of propagation.

- 2 The inspection station will advise you of the appropriate action:

Release

Collect and send additional samples to:

Officer in Charge, QPAS-PPQ-APHIS-USDA
National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station
Building 580, BARC-East
Beltsville, MD 20705

Prohibit Entry

- 3 To determine whether the vines are capable of propagation, follow these procedures:

Select three to five pieces of vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds. If you find green, succulent tissue, then the vines are capable of propagation.

Any structure of the grape plant besides the seed that is capable of propagation is prohibited by 7CFR 319.37 because of a diversity of diseases.

TABLE 3-81 Grasses (All Genera and Species of Poaceae) Stems, Leaves, Inflorescences, and Arrangements¹

If the grass is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations (7CFR 360)	Viable seed is present	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit ²	7CFR 360
	No seed is present or seed is not viable	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Not a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations (7CFR 360)	An ingredient in potpourri	→	→	USE Table 3-118	
	An herbarium specimen	→	→	SEE the entry in this manual for Herbarium Specimens, page-3-85	7CFR 360
	Not an herbarium specimen nor an ingredient in potpourri	Bamboo, broomcorn, corn or related genera, goatgrass and its intergeneric crosses, rice, sugarcane, or wheat and its intergeneric crosses	→	SEE the entry in this manual under the specific grass	
	Lemon Grass, dried		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE ³	7CFR 319.56
	Not a grass listed in the cell above	Herbage cut and cured as food or bedding for livestock (fodder, hay, or straw, for example)		USE Table 3-85	
	Not herbage as described above			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

- 1 If not thoroughly dried, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and regulate as if it were fresh.
- 2 Permit Services of Permits Registrations, Imports and Manuals will decide on a case-by-case basis.
- 3 Look especially for rusts.

Grasses are regulated to prevent the entry of a large number of exotic viruses which cannot necessarily be detected by visual examination.

Reference

Reference Tables


TABLE 3-82 *Guaiacum* spp. (Trade Names Include Brazil wood, Franzosenholz, Guajak, Gaiac, Guaiacum resin, Guaiac, Guaiacum Wood, Gum Guaiacum, Guayacan, Guayacancillo, Guayacan Blanco, Gwajak, Heiligenholz, Lignum vitae, Mexiko-Pockholz, Palo santo, Pockholz, Pockhout Pockwood, Resin ge Gaiiac, Resina guajaci, and Resina de lenha santo)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, or plywood	→	→	USE the <i>CITES II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50CFR 23
Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→	→		
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
Not entering a designated port ³		HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ⁴		
Not as described in the two cells above (including bark, carvings, leaves, resin, and wood)	→	Not entering a designated port ³		
		Entering a designated port ³	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.
- 3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Guaiacum* spp. are threatened primarily from the over harvesting of their wood. However, the bark, leaves, wood, and resin are also used to manufacture medicine.**

TABLE 3-83 Guitar, Rosewood, and Other Articles Made from Rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*) (Trade Names of the Wood Include Brasilianisches Rosenholz, Brazilian rosewood, baciuna, camboré, caviuna legitima, jacaranda, palisandro, palissander Rio, palissandre Rio, palissandre Bresil, Palissandre da Bresil, palissandro, pau preto, Rio Palisander, Rio Jacarand, urauna Palisader)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, or veneer sheets		USE the <i>CITES II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50CFR 23
Guitars and manufactured articles	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end)	REGULATE as CITES I	
	Not entering at a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Alert the importer that an original CITES Certificate or Permit is required. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ¹	

1 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Dalbergia nigra* is threatened because of over harvesting of its wood. The wood has been valued for centuries as one of the finest for furniture, cabinetry, and paneling. The wood is also a superior wood for knife handles, brush backs, bowls, guitars, piano cases, musical instrument fingerboards, billiard tables, levels, marquetry, and carving.**

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-84 Gums (Largely from Tropical and Subtropical Species of the Leguminosae)

If shipped:	And is from:	Then:	Authority:
As an ingredient in potpourri	—————▶	USE Table 3-118	
As bulk cargo	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 or T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
In used burlap or jute bags	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 or T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than the cells above	—————▶		

Gums are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle.

TABLE 3-85 Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw¹ (Various Herbage of Plants Cut and Cured for Forage)

If cut from:	And an article:	Then:	Authority:
Broomcorn	—————▶	USE Table 3-25	
Corn or corn relatives other than broomcorn	—————▶	USE Table 3-50	
Rice	—————▶	USE Table 3-123	
Sugarcane	—————▶	USE Table 3-143	
Wheat	—————▶	USE Table 3-156	
A plant other than one listed in the five cells above	Crafted or manufactured from hay or straw	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	—————▶	USE Table 3-86	

¹ See the Index for the specific genus or plant.

TABLE 3-86 Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw

If it is:	And:	And it is:	And harvested in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:		
A noxious weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations ²	The herbage contains seed heads or seed				◆ HOLD, and ◆ REFER all requests for permits to PRIM (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7CFR 360		
	The herbage lacks seed heads or seed	An ingredient in potpourri				GO to Table 3-118		
		Hay cubes or pelletized (pelleted hay)	Canada or New Zealand			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 9CFR 95.21 9CFR 95.28	
		Neither hay cubes nor pelletized (pelleted) hay	Canada or New Zealand				◆ REQUIRE T310, or ◆ AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16.78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>	
			Mexico		Accompanied by appropriate certification			
	Other than Canada, Mexico, or New Zealand				Will be used as animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD, and 2. CONTACT PPQ, VRS		
Is for purposes other than animal feed or bedding					◆ REQUIRE T310, or ◆ AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16.78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>			
Other than a noxious weed ²					USE Table 3-87			

Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 The certificate must be issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of Mexico. The certificate must provide the location or address where the hay was grown.

TABLE 3-87 Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw¹ (Various Herbage of Plants Cut and Cured for Forage) That is Not a Federal Noxious Weed

If it is:	And harvested in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Hay cubes or pelletized (pelleted) hay ¹		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 360 9CFR 95.21 9CFR 95.28
Neither hay cubes nor pelletized (pelleted) hay	Canada or New Zealand	→		
	Mexico	Accompanied by appropriate certification ²		
		Lacking appropriate certification ²	1. REQUIRE T310, or 2. AUTHORIZE	
	Other than Canada, Mexico, or New Zealand	Is for purposes other than animal feed or bedding	shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>	
		Will be used as animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD, and 2. CONTACT PPQ, VRS	

- 1 Break open a representative sample of the cubes or pellets and inspect them for noxious weed seeds.
- 2 The certificate must be issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of Mexico. The certificate must provide the location or address where the hay was grown.

Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (various genera and species of plants)

Herbarium specimens are considered low risk, low enough to release material that would be prohibited ordinarily, because such specimens are:

- ◆ Usually fumigated before being put into an herbarium,
- ◆ Permanently filed in an herbarium case where they receive special care and have limited circulation, and
- ◆ Used by systematists who have little interest in propagation



Although low risk, herbarium specimens may be regulated by ESA and/or CITES. Require articles regulated by ESA and/or CITES to enter at a designated port. If the articles meet ESA and/or CITES entry requirements, continue to the next paragraph.

If at any time the officer judges that there is apparent incentive to propagate the material, to culture a pathogen from the material, or to use the material in such a way that presents a significant risk for disseminating pests, then there is ample authority in the Plant Protection Act and in 7CFR 330 to take the appropriate action.

TABLE 3-88 Deciding How to Regulate Herbarium Specimens

If:	And is:	Then:
The plant material is prohibited	From an agronomic crop or a high value horticultural crop ¹	1. HOLD the specimen, and 2. GIVE the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not from a crop with a high economic value as described above	USE Table 3-89
The plant material is admissible	Infested or infected by a known high risk pest or pathogen like a rust or smut	1. HOLD the specimen 2. SAFEGUARD the consignment 3. GIVE the importer one of the following four options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Treat the consignment ❖ Reexport the consignment ❖ Destroy the consignment ❖ Give the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not infested or infected or if infested or infected, the pest or pathogen involves little or no risk	USE Table 3-89

1 For example, citrus from a country known to be infested with citrus canker is a prohibited product. Citrus is also a horticultural crop with a high value.

Reference


Reference Tables

TABLE 3-89 Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials

If the specimen:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Is a weed listed in the noxious weed regulations	Viable seed is present		→	1. HOLD and 2. REFER all requests for permits to PRIM ¹
	No seed is present or if present, seed is not viable	Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is apparent incentive to propagate the material or there is reason to believe the importer intends to culture a pathogen or recover a pest from the material	REGULATE the item as a propagative structure or a plant pest
			There is no apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	USE Table 3-90
		Unpreserved	→	USE Table 3-91
Is not a listed weed in the noxious weed regulations	→	Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is apparent incentive to propagate the material or there is reason to believe the importer intends to culture a pathogen or recover a pest from the material	REGULATE the item as a propagative structure or a plant pest
			There is no apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	USE Table 3-90
	→	Unpreserved or preserved in a fluid	→	USE Table 3-91

1 Permits Registrations, Imports and Manuals will make decisions on a case-by-case basis.

TABLE 3-90 Herbarium Specimens—Dried and Pressed Plants or Plant Parts

If these predominate:	And:	Then:	Authority:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Material is moving to an herbarium or is destined for storage in cabinet files and institutional study ◆ Material is moving to an area where the plant or any associated pests could not survive ◆ Material is permanently mounted as evidenced by its attachment to sheets of paper 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EXAMINE the material so as to confirm the nature of the collection, and 2. RELEASE 	7CFR 330 Plant pest regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Material is moving to an area where the plant or any associated pests could survive ◆ Material is for a private collection or collected from other than an herbarium ◆ Material is not permanently mounted as would be required to enter an herbarium (for example, material enters the country in newspapers or “flimsies”) 	You are satisfied that the material does not present a significant risk for disseminating pests		
	You are unsure or judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests		

Reference





Reference Tables

TABLE 3-91 Herbarium Specimens—Unpreserved Specimens and Those Preserved in a Fluid

If the specimen:	And is:	And you:	Then:	Authority:
Appears to be natural (not preserved)	In plant presses or otherwise in the process of drying	—————→	REGULATE as if dried, USE Table 3-90	7CFR 330 Plant pest regulations
	Loose and/or there is no evidence of further processing	Are satisfied that the material does not present a significant risk for disseminating pests	1. EXAMINE the material to confirm the nature of the collection, and 2. RELEASE	
		Judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk for disseminating pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Is preserved	—————→	Are satisfied that the nature of the preservation method reduces the risk of pest dissemination	RELEASE	
	—————→	Judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic pests, primarily diseases.

TABLE 3-92 Hibiscus Inflorescences in Association with Plant Parts

If the inflorescences are:	And the consignment is for:	Then:	Authority:
Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example, bleached, boiled, dyed)		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330
Bulk, commercial consignments moving forward for further manufacturing or processing ¹ (for example, to be used as an ingredient in tea)			
An ingredient in potpourri		USE Table 3-118	
In ingredient a tea concoction		USE Table 3-148	
Other than something described in the cells above	Food or feed	CONTACT HEADQUARTERS with details of the consignment	
	Other than food or feed	1. REQUIRE T302-d 2. HOLD the consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels	7CFR 319.8

¹ Since the risk is negligible, **disregard** the presence of seeds with the inflorescences.

Hibiscus pods are regulated to prevent the entry of several exotic bollworms.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-93 Honey Bee Products (Including Bee Bread, Beeswax, Comb, Honey, Propolis, and Royal Jelly)

If the product is:	If the product is:	And the product is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bee bread ¹ , propolis ² , or royal jelly ³	Intended to be fed to bees			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 322.3
	Not intended to be fed to bees			RELEASE	
Other than bee bread, propolis, or royal jelly	Intended to be fed to bees or used in beekeeping enterprises ⁴	Honey	The product is accompanied by an export certificate from the appropriate regulatory agency of the exporting national government certifying that the honey has been heated at 212 ° F (100 °C) for 30 minutes.		
			The product lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Beeswax or comb ⁵ (includes wax foundation sheets)	The honeycomb ⁶ or beeswax ⁷ is accompanied by an export certificate from the appropriate regulatory agency of the exporting national government certifying that the product has been liquefied and the slumgum ⁸ and honey has been removed	RELEASE	
	The beeswax or honeycomb lack the certification described above		PROHIBIT ENTRY		
Not intended to be fed to bees nor used in beekeeping enterprises (comb honey ⁵ or honey ⁹ to be eaten ¹⁰ or beeswax for candles, for example)				RELEASE	

- 1 Honey and pollens which are gathered by the worker bees and used in naturopathic medicine traditions and as a nutritional supplement.
- 2 Sap or resinous materials collected by bees from trees or plants and used as cement in the hive; sold as a dietary supplement.
- 3 A glandular secretion of worker bees, used to feed the queen and young brood; sold as a dietary supplement or health product.
- 4 Honey, pollen, 'packages', queens, and wax enterprises and contract pollination services
- 5 If the comb is associated with any portion of the frame, regulate as if the article will be used for beekeeping enterprises (even if the comb will be removed for eating, the frame material can be reused in bee hives).

- 6 The mass of six-sided, waxen cells, formed by bees, and used by them to hold their honey and their eggs.
- 7 A complex mixture of organic compounds secreted by bees and used for building comb.
- 8 The refuse from melted comb after the wax has been rendered or removed.
- 9 Includes products such as honey, comb honey (honey produced and sold in the comb), raw honey, or honey with chunks or pieces of comb in it.
- 10 Disregard dead bees or bee parts associated with the product.

TABLE 3-94 Hoodia (*Hoodia* spp.)

If the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by a valid and unexpired CITES Permit or Certificate and a Protected Plant Permit ¹	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate 2. REGULATE as CITES II 3. INSPECT AND RELEASE 	50CFR 23
	Not entering at a designated port	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantine first) 2. ALERT the importer that an original CITES Certificate or Permit is required. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer 	
Lacking solely the Protected Plant Permit or having an expired Protected Plant Permit	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIVE the importer an opportunity to renew the permit 2. HOLD the consignment until you are provided with an unexpired permit 	
Lacking the CITES II permit or certificate or the permit or certificate have expired	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD the consignment until you are presented with a valid or unexpired permit or certificate 2. Consignments of Hoodia lacking CITES permits or certificates are subject to seizure and forfeiture 	

1 There are provisions for the hoodia being labeled upon arrival "Produced from *Hoodia* spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana/Namibia/South Africa under agreement no. BS/NA/ZA xxxxxx" (Annotation #9) to be permitted entry. However, **no** agreement yet exists between Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa of the type mentioned in annotation #9 to the Appendices to CITES. This means that currently there is **no** exemption from the provisions of the Convention for trade in specimens of *Hoodia* spp. Because there is **no** exemption, trade in specimens of *Hoodia* spp. now requires the issuance of CITES permits or certificates.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-95 Insects (including Bees), Earthworms, Pathogens, Snails, and Similar Organisms

If:	And:	And from:	And:	And:	Then:
Preserved				→	RELEASE
A live organism	Earthworms	Canada	In soil	From PCN infested areas ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY
				From other than a PCN infested area	RELEASE ²
		No soil		→	
		Other than Canada		→	REFER to <i>Animal Product Manual</i> ³
	Bees ⁴			→	USE Table 3-20
	Plant pests (for example, fungi, insects, pathogens, snails, and various baits)			→	Accompanied by a permit (PPQ Red and White Label) issued by the USDA ⁵
				Lacking a permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Animal disease vectors (for example, sand flies or biting gnats)				→	REFER to <i>Animal Product Manual</i> ³

1 Following are the areas of Canada where PCNs occur:

- Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
- British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
- Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
- Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable

2 Because live specimens are perishable, expedite consignments that you are authorized to release.

3 http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/apm.shtml

4 If equipment for keeping bees, then use **Table 3-70**; if honey, use **Table 3-93**.

5 This permit may be in the form of a tag or label. If the permit has expired or if the package is torn or open, CONTACT CBP A1. Because live specimens are perishable, expedite consignments that you are authorized to release.

TABLE 3-96 Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

If the product is:	Then:
Sliced, or similarly prepared fresh mango	USE Table 3-97
Dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, or leaves of mango	USE Table 3-98
Frozen mango	USE Table 3-99
Cooked mango	USE Table 3-100
Juice, puree, concentrate, pickle, marmalade, preserve, or jelly	SEE Table 3-74 for Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalade, preserves, or jellies

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-97 Mango—Sliced, or Similarly Prepared Fresh Mango



If from:	And a:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (British)	Commercial lot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Peeled, ◆ Free from seed, and ◆ In slices 1 centimeter (.39 inch) or less in thickness 	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Accompanied by a preclearance certificate and PPQ Form 203 (Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment)	RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail)		<p>Not as described above</p> 	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than the Western Hemisphere (areas not listed above)			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the mango as if whole and fresh 	

TABLE 3-98 Mango—Dried or Dehydrated Fruit, Peel, and Leaves or Mango

If it is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri	—————→	USE Table 3-118	
Dried fruits with seeds	Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas ¹ except for Taiwan	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Taiwan or the Americas ¹ except for Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Dried seedless fruits or dried or candied fruit pulp	—————→	RELEASE after verifying that the product could not support living pests or their various life stages	7CFR 330.105
Dried or dried, powdered peel (amchur)	—————→		
Dried leaves	—————→		

1 Mexico, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

Reference




Reference Tables

TABLE 3-99 Mango—Frozen Mango

If from:	And the:	And:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas ¹ except for Taiwan	Seed(s) were removed prior to arrival	Between 20 °F and 32 °F at the time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	1. REQUIRE a permit; 2. VERIFY product is frozen; and 3. RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		20 °F or below at the time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
	Seed(s) were not removed	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY		
Taiwan or the Americas ¹ except for Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	Fruit is either with or without seed(s)	Between 20 °F and 32 °F at the time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	1. REQUIRE a permit; 2. VERIFY product is frozen; and 3. RELEASE	
			Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	20 °F or below at the time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE		

1 Mexico, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

TABLE 3-100 Mango—Cooked Mangoes

If from:	And the seed was:	And there is:	Then:
Barbados, Dominica, french Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas ¹ except for Taiwan	Removed	Evidence that the mango was cooked ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not removed	No evidence that the mango was cooked 	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Taiwan or the Americas ¹ except for Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago		Evidence that the mango was cooked ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		No evidence that the mango was cooked	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the mango as if fresh and uncooked

1 Mexico, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

2 For example, the fruit is caramelized as in the case of baking, roasting, or frying, or tender as in the case of boiling.

Mangoes are regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies (Tephritidae) and the mango weevils (*Sternochetus* spp.) which feed on the seed.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-101 Millet and Pseudo-Millet

If the grain is:	And:	And:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
Alkali treated, malted, parboiled, or pearled			→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Not processed as described in the cell above	A corn relative ◆ <i>Coix</i> spp. ¹ ◆ <i>Echinochloa</i> spp. ² ◆ <i>Eleusine</i> spp. ³ ◆ <i>Panicum</i> spp. ⁴ ◆ <i>Pennisetum</i> spp. ⁵ ◆ <i>Setaria</i> spp. ⁶ ◆ <i>Sorghum</i> spp. (great millet)	Milled (hulled), such that the husk (the fibrous outer layers of the grain) is removed	28 or fewer unhulled seeds per quart of milled millet	SEE Table 3-49	
			29 or more unhulled seeds per quart of milled millet		
		Unmilled	→		
	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> (bastard millet, ditch millet, kodo millet) or <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> (liverseed grass)		There are any intact embryos present	Has a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁷	
		There are no intact embryos present	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE
Other than a corn relative ⁸ or noxious weed listed in the two cells above			→		

- 1 Adlay millet, for example.
- 2 Examples include channel millet, Indian barnyard millet, Japanese barnyard millet, Japanese millet, millet Japonais, millet-rice, shama millet, and Siberian millet.
- 3 Examples include African finger millet, caracan millet, finger millet, wild finger millet.
- 4 Examples include Australian millet, broom millet, broomcorn millet, common millet, hog millet, little millet, millet commun, millet panic, millet rampant, panic millet, proso millet, sowi millet, and wild proso millet.
- 5 Examples include bulrush millet, cattail millet, millet changelles, millet perle, pearl millet
- 6 Examples include foxtail millet, German millet, green foxtail millet, Hungarian millet, Italian millet, millet d'Italie, millet des oiseaux, and wild foxtail millet.
- 7 Refer all requests for permits to Permit Services. Importations may be allowed under a Departmental Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.

- 8 Examples include *Bromus mango* (mango millet), *Digitaria exilis* (fonio millet), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (millet sanguin), *Eragrostis tef* (teff millet, teff), *Milium effusum* (millet grass, wood millet), *Milium vernale* (vernal millet grass), *Paspalum dilatatum* (millet bâtard), *Paspalum distichum* (seaside millet), *Piptatherum miliaceum* (rice millet), *Zizaniopsis miliacea* (water millet), *Urochloa deflexa* (Guinea millet), *Urochloa distachya* (armgrass millet), *Urochloa ramosa* (browntop millet), *Urochloa subquadripara* (armgrass millet), *Urochloa texana* (Texas millet), and the pseudo-millet (*Amaranthus caudatus*, *Amaranthus cruentus*, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *Chenopodium* spp., *Fagopyrum esculentum*, and *Fagopyrum tataricum*).

TABLE 3-102 *Nardostachys grandiflora* (Trade Names Include Himalayan Nard, Indian False Valerian Root Oil, Nard Root Oil, Nardostachys jatamansi Root Oil, Rhizoma nardostachydis, and Spikenard Oil)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome) ¹	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ³	
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (<i>Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Seeds Not for Planting</i>)	

- 1 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the articles. Currently, fresh *Nardostachys grandiflora* roots (rhizomes) are **inadmissible** from all countries of the world.
- 2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Nardostachys grandiflora* is threatened from the over harvesting of its rhizomes. These are used for ingredients in hair oil, incense, medicine, and perfume.**

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-103 Nuts including Palm Kernels

If the nuts are:	And are:	And harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Boiled, cooked, ground, oven dried, pureed, roasted, or steamed	_____→				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
Neither heated nor treated as described in the cell above	Free only from their husks (the shell remains)	Canada	_____→				
		Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts	_____→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
			Neither acorns nor chestnuts ¹	_____→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Neither Canada nor Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts	20 °F or below at time of arrival			
	Above 20 °F at time of arrival					CONTINUE to Table 3-104	
	Free from both shell and husk	_____→					
With both shell and husk	_____→				1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> 2. REGULATE the nuts in their husk as fresh produce	7CFR 319.56	

1 Things like almonds, betel nuts, Brazil nuts, cashews, coquilla nuts, filberts (hazelnuts), Java olives, kara nuts, ginkgo nuts, macadamias, peanuts, pecans, pili nuts, pine nuts (piñon nuts), pistachios, and walnuts.

TABLE 3-104 Nuts—Unprocessed Nuts Out of their Husks, Shelled or Unshelled, from Other Than Canada or Mexico

If the article is:	And destined to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Chestnuts	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Other than Guam or the CNMI	→	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1 or T101-u-1	
Palm kernels ¹	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Peanuts	→	Harvested in Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, or Timor-Leste	Blached or parboiled Neither blached nor parboiled	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
		Harvested in other than a country listed in the cell above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than chestnuts, palm kernels, or peanuts	→	→	→		

1 The edible seed of the African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). Also called palm nut.

Nuts are regulated to prevent the entry of weevils, tortricids, and viruses infecting peanuts.

TABLE 3-105 Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.) Dried or Processed Pods and Seeds

If:	Then:	Authority:
Dried, roasted, or otherwise processed so that pods or seeds are incapable of harboring live bollworms	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Pods or seeds capable of harboring live bollworms	1. USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> and 2. REGULATE as if the okra were fresh	7CFR 319.56

Okra is regulated to prevent the entry of several exotic bollworms.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-106 Packing Material except that from Wood and Other Forest Products (Incorporating the Provisions of 7CFR 319.69 and 9CFR 95.21–22)¹

If the packing is:	And:	And you judge the material is:	And:	And derived from:	Then:
Burlap	New	→		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Used	→		→	SEE Table 3-35
Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners	Clean and uncontaminated	→		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Contaminated with blood, evidence of breakage, feathers, manure, or shell	→		→	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ²
Forest litter		→		→	
Soil	From other than Canada	→		→	
	From Canada	→	An area in Canada infected with Potato Cyst Nematode ³	→	
		→	An area in Canada free from Potato Cyst Nematode ³	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Other than one listed in the four cells above	Organic or contains organic material ⁴	Processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests ^{5 6}		→	
		Not processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests ⁷	Derived from grass/bamboo (including corn, millet, rice, and wheat) (Poaceae)	→	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ²
			Derived from plants that are not grasses	Articles that are admissible without treatment ^{6 8}	INSPECT AND RELEASE
				Prohibited articles or those admissible only if treated ⁶	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ²
	Wholly inorganic material ⁹	→		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to “[Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the timber and lumber industry\)](#)” on [page 3-149](#). If the packing material obstructs your inspection, then have the importer or the importer’s agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the consignment.
- 2 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, then PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.
- 3 Following are the areas of Canada where PCNs occur
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 4 Of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms.
- 5 Examples include burlap, excelsior, ground cork, ground peat, ground rubber, paper, peat, polymer stabilizer cellulose, sawdust, seed free cotton lint, and wood shavings.
- 6 Use this manual to determine admissibility. Then if you have questions as to whether a particular material may be authorized for packing, contact CBP AI.
- 7 Examples include bagasse, cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed products, cotton waste, and linters (all prohibited).
- 8 Examples include buckwheat hulls, coconut fiber, osmunda fiber, peat moss, and sphagnum.
- 9 Examples include perlite, quarry gravel, and vermiculite.

Packing material from abroad is known to constitute a distinct danger to the agricultural interests of this country because of the insects, ticks, and livestock and plant diseases which this packing material may harbor.

TABLE 3-107 Palm Fronds and Articles Crafted from Them:

If a:	And the fronds were cut in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Noncommercial consignment (baggage or mail)	Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guadeloupe, India, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Philippines, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, Sri Lanka, Sudan, or Trinidad	Single fronds imported for religious purposes	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE ¹	7CFR 330.105
		Single fronds but not imported for religious purposes	Completely dried or processed beyond drying	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Fronds crafted or woven into articles ²	Fresh, green, and/or pliable		
			A country other than one listed above	—————→	
	Not processed beyond crafting or weaving	PROHIBIT ENTRY			
Commercial consignment	—————→	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE ¹	

- 1 Look for very small but visible, bright-red, mites. Also look for colonies of mites along the midrib of the leaves. Look for evidence of the mites feeding: green leaves having bright-green to pale green, to yellow, and finally copper-brown streaking or spots. Look for webbing.
- 2 Articles woven or crafted into animal figurines, baskets, bracelets, braided headbands, fans, hats, napkin rings, and place mats.

Palm fronds and articles made from them are regulated to prevent the entry into the United States of the red palm mite, *Raoiella indica*, a serious pest of palms.

TABLE 3-108 Palm Hearts (Species of Palmae)

If the palm hearts are:	And are:	Then:	Authority:
Boiled, canned, cooked, roasted, or otherwise treated such that pests and pathogens would be destroyed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Neither heated nor treated as described in the cell above	Peeled or trimmed such that all outer green tissue is removed (leaving a white to off-white piece of the stem)		
	Not peeled as described in the cell above	USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> ; REGULATE the unpeeled palm hearts as fresh produce	7CFR 319.37

TABLE 3-109 Parasitic Plants (Such as Mistletoe)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
So processed that article is incapable of propagation and dissemination of seeds	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Insufficiently processed so that article is capable of propagation of dissemination of seeds	An herbarium specimen	GO TO the entry on Herbarium Specimens, page-3-85	7CFR 330
	Not an herbarium specimen	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests or Noxious Weeds)	

Because these plants are direct plant pests, then any structure capable of propagating the plant is prohibited.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-110 Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*) Fresh, Sliced Peaches

If a:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Commercial lot	1. Packed in syrup or its own juice, and 2. Peeled, and 3. In slices an inch or less in thickness	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Not as in cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail consignments)	—————▶		

Fresh sliced peaches are regulated if they are capable of harboring fruit flies.

TABLE 3-111 Peat (including Coco Peat), Peat Moss, Peat Tar, Dried Decorative Mosses, and Moss-Like Plants

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Shredded or baled sphagnum, milled peat (in powder or crumb form), peat, peat briquettes, peat moss, or peat tar	Free from contamination ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Contaminated	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Dried decorative moss ²	Clean, free from contaminants and pests	RELEASE	
	Contaminated or infested	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Spanish moss ³	Clean, free from contaminants and pests	RELEASE	
	Contaminated or infested	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Used as packing material	—————▶	SEE Table 3-106	

1 Pure peat or commercially baled and packaged peat moss **rarely** poses a soil risk. Other contaminants could be plant pests, including weed seeds

2 For example, feather moss, frog moss, moss balls, moss rock, reindeer moss, and sheet moss.

³Spanish moss is **not** a true moss and is unrelated to the mosses. It is more closely related to the pineapple. However, Spanish moss is used and traded as a decorative moss.

Because peat has decomposed in a water saturated environment in the absence of oxygen, it is at low risk for harboring pests. Sphagnum too, which is partially decomposed, is low risk. The dried, decorative mosses are also low risk.

TABLE 3-112 Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)

If:	And if from:	And bagged in:	And the dried peppers are:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri				→	USE Table 3-118	
Not an ingredient in potpourri	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap		→	REQUIRE a written permit	7CFR 319.75
		New jute or burlap	Whole	Pakistan	REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate ¹	
				Other than Pakistan	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
			Ground, crushed, or shredded	→		
		Other than jute or burlap		→		
Other than a country listed in the cell above				→		

1 Do **not** PROHIBIT ENTRY or hold up a consignment for lack of a certificate.

Peppers if capable of harboring fruit flies are regulated to prevent the entry of these pests.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-113 *Picorhiza kurrooa* (Trade Names Include Hu huang lian, Kadu, Kadugurohini, Karru, Katuka, Katukagogani, Katurohini, Kaur, Kutaki, Kutki, Picorhiza, Picrorhiza rhizome, Pocrorhizae rhizoma, and Rhizoma Picorizae)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome) ¹	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port ²	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ³	
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (<i>Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Seeds Not For Planting</i>)	

- 1 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the articles.
- 2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Picorhiza kurrooa* is threatened from the over harvesting of its rhizomes. These are used for ingredients in incense, insect repellent, medicine, and perfume.**

TABLE 3-114 *Podophyllum hexandrum* (Trade Names Include Banbaigan, Himalayan mayapple, Indian podophyllum, Podophylli emodi rhizoma, Podophylli resina, Radix podophylli emodi, Resins podophylli, Taoer qi, an Taoergi)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→	→		
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants ¹	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ⁴	
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
		Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ⁴	
Not as described in the three cells above	→	Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ⁴	
		Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	


Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged. See <http://www.cites.org>
- 3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13).
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Podophyllum hexandrum* is threatened from over collection of its roots and fruit for medicine. It also has value as an ornamental.**






TABLE 3-115 Pollen

If the pollen is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
To be fed to bees (bee feed)	Accompanied by a written permit ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit ¹	7 CFR 322.2 b (2)
	Not accompanied by a written permit as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Not to be fed to bees		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 The permit (PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds) is issued by Pest Permit Evaluations of Permits Registrations, Imports and Manuals.

The importation of pollen for bee feed, from all countries, is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

TABLE 3-116 Pomes (Apple, Pear, and Quince) (*Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Cydonia* spp.) Branches, Inflorescences, and Arrangements

If the article is:	And:	And from:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of propagation				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	With whole fruit	Canada		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
		Other than Canada	Processed so that is it incapable of harboring live fruit flies		
	Without fruit				INSPECT AND RELEASE
			Capable of harboring live fruit flies	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56

Branches and inflorescences of pomes capable of propagation are prohibited to prevent the entry of a wide diversity of diseases, most caused by viruses.

TABLE 3-117 Potatoes—Processed

If a:	And:	And:	And it:	Then:	Authority:
Frozen potato product	Merely frozen, cut or whole	Peel is present	→	REGULATE the potatoes as if they were fresh using the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i>	7CFR 319.56
		Peel is absent	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Dehydrofrozen ¹	→			
	A fully or partially cooked product ²	→			
Dehydrated potato product	Whole, sliced or diced	Peel is present	Easily flakes off Adheres , not flaking off	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
		Peel is absent	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Flakes, granules, powder, or potato flour	→			
Cooked potato product including cooked, canned			→		

- 1 Potatoes which are cut, partially cooked by blanching, and then having half their moisture removed before freezing
- 2 For example, hash browns, French fries, mashed potatoes, oven baked potatoes, roasted potatoes

TABLE 3-118 Potpourri and Potpourri Ingredients

If the:	Then:	Authority:
Ingredients are solely aromatic plant parts ¹ and the fixative ² is of plant origin	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
Fixative is dry milk powder	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Considered negligible risk for introducing FMD

- 1 Aromatic plant parts may include a diversity of materials including: bael nut slices, citrus peel, conifer needles, fir cone scales, flower buds and petals, globe amaranth, hawthorn berries, maple helicopters, orchids petals, pine cones (however, if whole pine cones and from India, see [Table 3-48](#)), rose hips, spices (anise, caraway, cardamom, cloves, juniper berries, vanilla) and various tree barks including cinnamon.
- 2 Fixatives include calamus, clary sage leaves, deer-tongue, dry milk powder, frankincense, grass cellulose including that from sorghums and other corn relatives, ground corn cobs, gum arabic, lichens (oak moss), natural or dyed wood chips, oatmeal, orris root, tonka beans, lichens (oak moss), vetiver root (*Vetiveria zizanoides*), and wheat bran.

Since potpourri is intended to be used indoors and is dried or processed to extend its shelf life, it is considered to be of negligible risk and may be released even if fungal fruiting bodies are found. However, it must be free from noxious weed seeds.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-119 *Prunus africana* (Trade Names Include African cherry, Alumty, Cortex pygei africanum, Gwane, Kirah, Lluo, Mgambo, Mkomohoyo, Mseneo, Muiri, Ntasesa, Pigeum, Pygei africana cortes, Pygeum extract, Red stinkwood, Tenduet, Via, and Wotangue)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	_____	_____ →	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 24
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ¹	_____ →		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. ⁴	
Not as described in the two cells above (including bark and extract)	_____ →	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II		
	Entering a designated port ³			

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.
- 3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Prunus africana* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its bark for the manufacture of cosmetics and medicine. Its timber is also valued because its wood is hard and durable.**

TABLE 3-120 *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Trade Names Include Bois de Santal rouge, Leno de Sandalo rojo, Pterocarpus lignum, Rakta, Red sandalwood, Red Sanders, and Zitani)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs and wood chips	→	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50CFR 23
Extracts or powder	Entering a designated port ¹	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 319 50CFR 24
	Not entering a designated port ¹	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer ²	
Neither logs, wood chips, nor unprocessed broken material	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example gum, resin, or oil extracted from the wood)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (<i>Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Seeds Not for Planting</i>)	

1 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).


2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Pterocarpus santalinus* is threatened from the over collection of its wood for medicine, for making dye or coloring agents, and for the manufacture of musical instruments.**

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-121 Rainsticks (Cactus Rainsticks, Palo de agua and Palo de lluvia)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A commercial consignment		1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 330.105 50CFR 23
Accompanying an individual in baggage	Three or fewer rainsticks	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Four or more rainsticks	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 330.105 50CFR 23

Rainsticks are the woody skeleton of a cactus that is harvested, hollowed out, and filled with small pebbles. Then, thorns or small nails are driven through the trunk in a spiral formation creating the unique sound of water as the pebbles fall slowly when the cactus is turned upside down.

TABLE 3-122 *Rauwolfia serpentina* (trade names include Araba Bhuin Kuruma, Chota-chand, Chundra, Garund, Bhuin Kuruma (Palka), Garund (Bhumia) Indian snake root, Indische Schlangenwurzel, Nakuli, Patalagarunda, Racine de serpentine, Tadices rauwolfiae serpentinae, Reserpin, Sarpagandha (Sarpa-gandha), Schlangenholz, Sergno serpention, Serpent(ine) root, Serpentin, Snakewood, and Yohimbin

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→			
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants ¹	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
Not entering a designated port ³		HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer ⁴		
Pharmaceutical products	Finished, ready to use	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
Not entering a designated port ³		HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer ⁵		
Not as described in the cells above	→	Not entering a designated port ³	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer ⁵	
		Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.
- 3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the end).

Reference

Reference Tables

- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialists to see whether reexport is an option.
- 5 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialists to see whether reexport is an option.

TABLE 3-123 Rice (*Oryza* spp.) and Its Products

If the rice is:	And:	And the importer can:	And the rice is:	And the rice's origin is:	And destined to:	Then:
A red rice ¹	Any seed embryos are intact	Provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of <i>Oryza sativa</i>	→	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			→	→	Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-124
		Cannot provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of <i>Oryza sativa</i>	Invoiced as a noxious weed or identified as a noxious weed ²	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Import Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)
			Not invoiced as a noxious weed ²	Unknown	→	
			One where the noxious red rices occur ³	→	→	1. SEND the intercepted seed to your regional botanist for identification 2. HOLD consignment for final action as determined by your regional botanist
				One where the noxious red rices do not occur	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-124					
A red rice ¹	Germ removed or no seed embryos found that are intact	→	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
		→	→	Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-124	
Not a red rice		→	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
		→	→	Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-124	







- 1 There are several varieties of *Oryza sativa* that have a red bran and are called red rice. These rices are **not** noxious weeds.
- 2 Red rice that is a noxious weed may be any of the following three species: *Oryza longistaminata*, *O. punctata*, or *O. rufipogon*. You cannot identify red rice to specie without the inflorescence.

Reference

Reference Tables

- 3 Distribution of the federal noxious weed red rices: Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma (see Myanmar), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

TABLE 3-124 Rice Articles from other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Rice milk ¹ or amazake		RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
An ingredient in potpourri		USE Table 3-118	
Rice straw or rice hulls as such (not manufactured into anything)	To go forward for manufacturing	USE Table 3-125	7CFR 330.105
	Not not going further for manufacturing	USE Table 3-126	
Articles made or manufactured from rice straw (fully finished articles or merely crafted articles like baskets, dolls, and mats)		USE Table 3-127	
A milled product ²		USE Table 3-128	
A by-product of milling ³		USE Table 3-129	
Other than a product listed in the cells above		USE Table 3-130	

- 1 A dairy substitute processed from rice. When rice milk is fermented, the beverage is called amazake.
- 2 Milled products include basmati rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.
- 3 By-products of the milling include rice bran, dust, meal, and polish.

TABLE 3-125 Rice Straw or Rice Hulls that are to be Manufactured at APHIS-Approved Sites

If the consignment:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
A northern port (NA/NP)	Has a commercial facility for either steam sterilization or dry heat	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-2-2 upon arrival ¹	7CFR 319.55 7CFR 330.105
	Lacks a commercial facility for steam sterilization or dry heat	1. REQUIRE a written permit with IT stipulations for movement, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a northern port having approved facilities for steam sterilization or dry heat	
Other than a northern port	→	1. HOLD the consignment, and 2. CONTACT Permit Services for instructions	

1 Treatment is not allowed in the country of origin. Based on pest findings, a fumigation may be required.



Important

APHIS-PPQ-QPAS and PPQ's Permit Services will decide on approved sites on a case-by-case basis.

TABLE 3-126 Rice Straw or Rice Hulls Imported for Purposes other than Manufacturing

If the consignment:	And arrives at:	And the port of arrival:	And the commodity is:	Then:	Authority:
Weighs more than 25 pounds (commercial)	A northern port	Has commercial facilities for steam sterilization or dry heat	Closely packed	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-b-1 upon arrival	7CFR 319.55 7CFR 330.105
			Packed as loose masses	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-b-2 upon arrival	
		Lacks commercial facilities for steam sterilization or dry heat	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit with IT stipulations for movement, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities for steam sterilization or dry heat	
	Other than a northern port	→	1. HOLD the consignment, and 2. CONTACT a CBP AS or the Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) through proper channels		
Weighs 25 pounds or less (noncommercial)	→	Has facilities for steam sterilization or dry heat	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-c-1 upon arrival	
		Lacks facilities for steam sterilization or dry heat	→	AUTHORIZE shipment with IT stipulations for movement to a port with facilities for dry heat or steam	



Packages or bales of rice hulls or straw must **not** be compressed to a density of more than 30 pounds per cubic foot. Compressed material does not allow an effective treatment. If the hulls or straw are compressed to a density of more than 30 pounds per cubic foot, give the importer the opportunity to repackage or rebale to a density of 30 pounds per cubic foot or less. If the condition of the package or bale allows the scattering of its contents or pest escape, then require repackaging or rebaling. PROHIBIT ENTRY if the exporter elects not to repackage or rebale.

Weight of package or bale in pounds Length x width x height of package or bale in feet	= pounds per cubic foot
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FIGURE 3-2 Formula for Computing Density of a Package or Bale of Rice Straw

TABLE 3-127 Rice—Articles Made of or Fully Manufactured and Finished from Rice Straw

If apparently for use:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Indoors	Loosely worked or woven such that nodes are not crushed	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin certifying that the article received sufficient heat and MB treatment ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.55
		Neither certified nor treated as required	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), T303-d-2-1 (steam sterilization), and T303-d-2-3 (methyl bromide fumigation)	
	Firmly worked or tightly woven as evidenced by crushed nodes	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Outdoors ²	Thickness is less than 2 inches or if a rope, the diameter is less than 2 inches	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin certifying that the article received sufficient heat treatment ²	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), or T303-d-2-1 (steam sterilization)	
		Neither certified nor treated as requested	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), or T303-d-2-1 (steam sterilization)	
	Thickness is 2 inches or greater or if a rope, the diameter is 2 inches or more	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The certificate must show that the articles received either dry heat equal to T303-d-1, steam sterilization equal to T-303-d-2-1, or MB equal to T303-d-2-3.

2 The certificate must show that the articles received either dry heat equal to T303-d-1 or steam sterilization equal to T303-d-2-1.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-128 Rice—Milled Products¹

If there are:	Then:	Authority:
29 or more contaminant hulls ² in a quart sample	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
28 or fewer contaminant hulls in a quart sample ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 Milled products of rice include basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.

2 This includes whole seeds.

TABLE 3-129 Rice—By-products from the Milling of Rice¹

If:	Then:	Authority:
Contaminated with hulls	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
Without hulls	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 By-products of the milling of rice include bran, dust, meal, and polish (these are usually fed to livestock).

TABLE 3-130 Rice—Articles Made or Manufactured from Rice Panicles, Leaves, Hulls, or Seeds, and May or May Not Contain Straw¹

If apparently for use:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Indoors	Includes the seed	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
	Does not include the seed	Includes straw	—————→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), T303-d-2-3 (steam sterilization), or T303-d-2-3 (methyl bromide fumigation)	
			Straw is absent	Includes hulls	
		Hulls are absent	INSPECT articles carefully for live stem borers and other pests and RELEASE if free from pests		
Outdoors	—————→	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

¹ Examples of such articles include: rice straw whisk brooms and brushes; rice straw sandals, hats, capes, and handbags; ornaments and toys made in whole or in part of rice straw; insulating material, if processed, stained, or dyed; personal care products such as the so-called tea cake (a mixture with rice hulls and used as a shampoo); and fireworks.

Reference

Reference Tables


TABLE 3-131 *Saussurea costus*=*Saussurea lappa* (Trade Names Include Aucklandia, Changala, Costus root, Guant mu Xiang, Kosta, Kushta, Kust, Kuth roots, Lau Mu Xiang, Mu Xiang, Ouplate, Patchak, Quang Mu Xiang, Radix Aucklandiae lappae, Radix Costus, Radix Saussureae)

If:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	1. TAKE ACTION(S) under 7CFR 319.37 or 319.56 as appropriate, then 2. REGULATE as CITES I	7CFR 319.37 7CFR 319.56 50CFR 23
Not entering at a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ¹	

1 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.


***Saussurea costus* is regulated because trade in the root and its derivatives are threatening it with extinction. The extracts from this plant are used in cosmetics, insecticides, incense, medicines, and perfumes.**

TABLE 3-132 Screenings That Have Been Pelletized

If origin is:	If the pellets are:	Then:
Canada		USE <i>Canadian Border Manual</i>
Other than Canada	Accompanied by a foreign government certification verifying the screenings were processed under heat and pressure	RELEASE
	To be used as fuel Not as described in the cells above ¹	USE Table 3-133

1 Screenings, including those which are insufficiently pelletized and used for feed, could result in the dissemination of noxious weeds.

TABLE 3-133 Unpelletized Screenings from Agricultural and Vegetable Seeds

Intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processing or manufacturing at an approved facility ¹	Accompanied by a declaration, “screening for processing, not for seeding”	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 361 7 CFR 330.105
	Lack the above declaration	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 361
Other than processing or manufacturing at an approved facility			

1 List of approved facilities; see below.

ADM Northern Sun 5525 136th Ave. Enderlin, ND 58027	CHS Inc. P.O. Box 11065 Spokane, WA 99211 (509) 534-0479	R&G Quality Feed P.O. Box 160 Malta, MT 59538	Seeds, Inc. P.O. Box 866 Tekoa, WA 99033 (509) 291-5411
ADM Processing 1388 Highway 97 Velva, ND 58790	Mid Valley Milling Inc. P.O. Box 49 Prosser, WA 99350 (509) 786-1300	Rivards Quality Seed, Inc. P.O. Box 303 Argyle, MN 56713	
Agra Basic Feed 100 S. Broadway Belgrade, MT 59714	NW Feed Manufacturing 245 5th Ave. South Twin Falls, ID 83301	Saco Dehy, Inc. P.O. Box 268 Saco, MT 59261	

Screenings, because they include small imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material, have the potential for introducing plant pests and Federal noxious weeds.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-134 Screens, Wooden

If arriving from and/or originating in:	Then:	Authority:
Mumbai, India	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T404-d	7 CFR 319.75
Other than Mumbai, India	HANDLE as miscellaneous cargo	7 CFR 330.105

Wooden screens themselves are not hosts of the khapra beetle. But in Mumbai, India, the wooden screens are stored in warehouses heavily infested with this pest. In some cases, the warehouses may be so heavily infested that even things like wooden screens become contaminated with the pest.

TABLE 3-135 Seeds, Other than Nuts, That Are Processed or Manufactured into Articles (Table 1 of 2)




If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton		1. REQUIRE T301-a-4, then 2. RELEASE consignment	7CFR 319.8
Millet		USE Table 3-101	
Pulpy seed	Capable of harboring fruit flies	PROHIBIT ENTRY (it is also prohibited into Guam and CNMI)	7CFR 318.37
	Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Sugarcane	Moving to CNMI or Guam	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Moving to other than CNMI or Guam	1. REQUIRE T514, then 2. RELEASE consignment	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Other than one listed in the cells above		USE Table 3-136	


TABLE 3-136 Seeds, Other than Nuts, that Are Processed or Manufactured Into Articles (Table 2 of 2)

If:	And processed so that is is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The seed of a parasitic plant ¹	Incapable of propagation	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330
	Capable of propagation ²	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
The seed of a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations ¹	Incapable of propagation	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 360 7CFR 361
	Capable of propagation	→	1. HOLD consignment, and 2. REFER all requests to Permit Services in Riverdale (admissibility is decided on a case-by-case basis)	
Cucurbit ³	→		USE Table 3-62	
Faba beans or lentils that are merely split	→		SEE entry under faba beans or lentils in the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	
Coffee, corn or corn relatives, cumin, hemp, ⁴ mango, <i>Prunus</i> spp., rice, or wheat and wheat relatives	So thoroughly processed that all pests and pathogens would have been destroyed (e.g., roasted)	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Not processed to the extent that all pests or pathogens would have been destroyed	Article is manufactured such that pest dispersal would be unlikely, such as seed art framed for hanging and/or contained in jars for decorative purposes , or seeds strung as beads, or any other purely decorative indoor use		
		Not as described above	See entry in <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	

Reference

Reference Tables


TABLE 3-136 Seeds, Other than Nuts, that Are Processed or Manufactured Into Articles (Table 2 of 2)

If:	And processed so that is is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A seed other than one listed in the five cells above			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

- 1 See the *Seeds Not For Planting Manual* Appendix Section for a listing of parasitic plants and noxious weeds.
- 2 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see *Special Procedures–Job aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds* on [page 2-30](#).
- 3 Such as melon, cucumber, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, and gourd.
- 4 Although not specifically regulated by APHIS, seeds of this article may be controlled or banned by CBP or for other government entities due to their chemical or toxic properties. If the amount entering seems to exceed reasonable limits or is being imported commercially in bulk, special consideration as to intended use, end use processing, and importer identity may be helpful in determining admissibility or regulatory authority. Contact Agriculture Programs & Trade Liaison's Ag/Bio Terror Countermeasures staff through proper channels as this information may need to be recorded in CBP Systems of Record.

If the articles are used in a handicraft, for food, or for cosmetic purposes, inspections for quarantine pests may be performed prior to release (or seizure) of the cargo. Inspections for APHIS quarantine pests are conducted under 7CFR 330.105. Contact a supervisor or APTL for further direction, as needed.

TABLE 3-137 Sliced or Segmented, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

If the commodity is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A mixture of fruit or vegetables			REGULATE each fruit or vegetable in the consignment separately
Not a mixture	Avocado	GO to Table 3-5	7CFR 319.56
	Carrot	GO to Table 3-8	
	Citrus	GO to Table 3-38	
	Mango	GO to Table 3-75	
	Peach	GO to Table 3-110	
	Potato	GO to Table 3-117	
	Other than avocado, citrus, peach, or potato	REGULATE as a whole, fresh fruit or vegetable. SEE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i>	

Insufficiently processed fruit and vegetables could serve as host to the larvae of fruit flies.

TABLE 3-138 Soil as Such and Related Materials (Including Live Rock and Quarry Products)¹

If the consignment:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	
Is soil incorporated into handicrafts or jewelry (includes religious articles)			Accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525) and a Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that soil was heat treated at 250 ° F (121 °C) for 2 hours in layers no thicker than 1/2" (1.27 cm)	RELEASE	
			Lacking the permit and/or certification	USE Table 3-139	
Is accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label				ALLOW the consignment to proceed to the Plant Inspection Station or (via a bonded courier service) to an approved laboratory to receive soil ²	
Is soil that is not incorporated into handicrafts or jewelry or is soil lacking a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label	Live Rock			USE Table 3-141	
	Peat			USE Table 3-111	
	Quarry products	Gravel or sand			RELEASE
		Other than gravel or sand			USE Table 3-140
	Soil or its components (clay, sand, and silt)	Sand		Clean beach sand, clean desert sand, or clean river sand, free from organic matter	RELEASE
				Not as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-139
		Clay		Ball clay, clay desiccant, milled, mined, or refined, clay free from organic matter ³	RELEASE
				Not as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-139
	Soil or silt				
	Core samples, drill cuttings, drilling mud, or well drilling samples	Accompanied by documentation of depth at which extracted		Sample taken at a depth of 6 feet or shallower	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)
Sample taken at a depth greater than 6 feet				RELEASE once you're sure the sample is free from organic matter	
Lacks documentation of depth at which extracted				REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)	

Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 Soil is regulated by 7CFR 330.300-302.
- 2 For a current list of Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil, go to <https://web01.aphis.usda.gov/PPQ/AuthSoilLabs.nsf/web?openform>
- 3 Ball, milled, mined, or refined clay, free from organic matter falls outside the scope of the soil regulations.

TABLE 3-139 Soil as Such, Clay, Sand (other than Clean Beach Sand, Clean Desert Sand, or Clean River Sand) or Silt that is Lacking a Permit or that is Not Moving to an Approved Soil Laboratory

If originating from:	And from:	And there is:	Then:
Ireland	Auld Sod Export Co.	A sealed package, canister, or pouch of Irish "soil" or Irish "dirt" ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE
Canada	An area in Canada infected with Potato Cyst Nematode ²	3 or fewer pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE ³ the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. GIVE an oral authorization
		More than 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY or 2. GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml)
	Fewer than 3 pounds and no autoclave available		
	An area in Canada free from Potato Cyst Nematode ³	—————→	RELEASE
Other than Ireland or Canada	—————→	3 or fewer pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE ¹ the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. GIVE an oral authorization
	—————→	More than 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY or 2. GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml)
	—————→	Fewer than 3 pounds and no autoclave available	
	—————→	Residual material from a molten casting process for metal handicrafts	RELEASE

1 This patented product does **not** contain any soil, only fully processed peat and sand.

2 Following are the areas of Canada where PCNs occur:

Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove

British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road

Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland

Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable

3 If treatment is impractical or will interfere with the intended use of the material, PROHIBIT ENTRY or HOLD and GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit. See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml. If additional consignments are planned, ASK the importer to apply for a permit. See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml.

TABLE 3-140 Quarry Products Except for Gravel or Sand (Including Cobblestones, Flagstone, Granite, Ironstone, Limestone, Marble, Quartzite, Slate, and Soapstone)

If from:	And:	And going to:	Then:
Canada	The province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or Ontario	CT, DE, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI or VT	RELEASE
		Other than one of the States listed in the cell above	REFER to the topic on soil in the Miscellaneous Section of the <i>Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual</i>
	Other than one of the provinces listed in the cell above	—————→	RELEASE
Other than Canada	Packed in wood crates	—————→	SEE Table 3-164 for regulating the wood packing material
	Packed in other than wood crates	—————→	RELEASE

TABLE 3-141 Rock—Live Rock

If you:	And the branchlets:	Then:
Observe green, macroalgae covering the rock or you see <i>Caulerpa</i> listed on the invoice	Resemble a feather and are likewise fringed on the edges	CONFER with your Regional Botanist. The algae may be <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> , a Federal Noxious Weed
	Are not feather-like (for example, they look like a bunch of grapes, like a branching saw-toothed cactus, or the edges are smooth)	RELEASE
Do not observe green macroalgae covering the rock nor do you find <i>Caulerpa</i> on the invoice	—————→	

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-142 Stone Fruits (*Prunus* spp.) Branches, Inflorescences, and Arrangements

If the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of propagation	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	INSPECT AND RELEASE after verifying that the article is incapable of propagation	7CFR 319.74

Branches and inflorescences of stone fruits which are capable of propagation are prohibited to prevent the entry of a wide diversity of diseases, most caused by viruses.

TABLE 3-143 Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.)




If:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse, bagacillo, or stalk residue	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.15
	Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	USE Table 3-144	
Sugarcane products		USE Table 3-145	

TABLE 3-144 Sugarcane—Bagasse, Bagacillo, and Stalk Residue (Fibrous Residues left after Extraction of the Juice)

If destined to or transiting:	And the by-products use or further processing will:	And port of arrival has facilities for:	Then:	Authority:
Sugarcane growing areas ¹		Dry heat or steam ²	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T515-1 or T515-3	7CFR 319.15
		Other than dry heat or steam	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities ³	
A nonsugarcane growing area ¹	Eliminate pests, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Used as a fuel ◆ Compounded into fiberboard ◆ Processed for extraction of its wax ◆ Manufactured into cellulose 		1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not eliminate pests, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fed to animals ◆ Used as mulch ◆ Used for fertilizer 		Dry heat or steam ²	
		Other than dry heat or steam	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities	

- 1 These are the sugarcane growing areas: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- 2 See the Treatment Manual for a list of approved facilities.
- 3 Allow this only if appropriate safeguards are available. If you're unsure whether a county grows sugarcane, then contact that State's Department of Agriculture.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-145 Sugarcane Products and By-products Including Parts of the Sugarcane Plant

If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	→	RELEASE	7CFR 319.15
Syrup, molasses, baglomolasses, blackstrap molasses	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Filtercake, filter-press cake, mud press, mud-press cake	→		
Chews, skewers, or swizzle sticks	Peeled and without nodes	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.15
	Unpeeled or having nodes		
Bagasse ashes	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than an article listed in the five cells above, collected from the sugarcane plant (including leaves, seeds, and inflorescences)	Processed so as to inhibit propagation and kill all categories of pests		
	Capable of propagation or not processed sufficiently to kill all categories of pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.15

Sugarcane is regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane. Living canes or cuttings are prohibited while fibrous refuse and other parts of the sugarcane plant are restricted. Bagasse, for example was found to be an effective carrier of cane pathogens.

TABLE 3-146 *Taxus walliciana* (Trade Names Include Basmi, folia Taxi, Hong dou shan, Talispatra, Taxi folium, Thuno, and Zi shan cun)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds, arils	→	→		
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use	→		
Not as described in the three cells above	→	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port ¹	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II
		Not entering a designated port ¹	Not entering a designated port ¹	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ²
		Entering a designated port ¹	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

TABLE 3-147 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried)

If:	And:	And:	And the consignment:	Then:
Solely tea leaves ¹ (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>)	—————→		—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Leaves of other plants ²	Citrus leaves or the leaves of any plant in the citrus family (Rutaceae)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the leaves were heated to a temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer; or 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 12 hours or longer; or 115° F or above (46 °C) for 72 hours or longer	
			Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Barberry leaves	—————→	—————→	
	Coca leaves or khat (Arabian-tea) (<i>Catha edulis</i>)	—————→	—————→	REGULATE as a Controlled Substance
	Lemongrass	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea		—————→	1. LOOK CAREFULLY for rusts 2. RELEASE if free from rusts otherwise PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other leaves or mixtures of leaves	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Plant parts other than leaves or mixed with admissible leaves	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-148	

- 1 Brick tea (tea leaves and young shoots, or refuse tea, steamed or mixed with fat or yak butter and pressed into the form of bricks) is unrestricted as far as the fat or butter are concerned.
- 2 If you're unsure whether the leaf is protected under CITES, then query this database: <http://www.cites.org>

TABLE 3-148 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) Made from other than Leaves or with Admissible Leaves

If from:	And:	And:	And the consignment:	Then:
Flowers ¹	Citrus flowers or the flowers of any plant in the citrus family (Rutaceae)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the flowers were heated ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Hibiscus ³ flowers including seeds	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	<i>Prunus</i> spp. (apricot, cherry, peach, plum, etc.)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	→	
Other flowers or mixtures of flowers	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Plant parts other than flowers or leaves or mixed with admissible flowers or leaves	→	→	→	USE Table 3-149

- 1 If you're unsure whether the flower is protected under CITES, then query this database: <http://www.cites.org>
- 2 Heated to a temperature of 149° F (65° C) or above for 10 minutes or longer; or 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 12 hours or longer; or 115 °F or above (46 °C) for 72 hours or longer
- 3 Since the risk is negligible, **disregard** the presence of seeds with the inflorescences.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-149 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Flowers or Leaves or with Admissible Flowers or Leaves

If from:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Bark ¹	<i>Prunus</i> spp. (apricot, cherry, peach, plum, etc.)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Rutaceous (citrus relatives) including prickly ash bark	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the bark was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			The consignment lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	<i>Salix</i> spp. (willow bark)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The bark originated in Europe ² or you cannot confirm origin	PROHIBIT ENTRY
			You can confirm that the bark did not originate in Europe ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Other bark or mixtures of bark	→	→	
	Plant parts other than bark, flowers, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, or leaves	→	→	USE Table 3-150

- 1 If you're unsure whether the bark is protected under CITES, then query this database: <http://www.cites.org>
- 2 Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom

TABLE 3-150 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Bark, Flowers, or Leaves, or with Admissible Bark, Flowers, or Leaves

If:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Fruit ¹ (including fruit peel)	Rutaceous (citrus relatives)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not a commercial bulk consignment moving forward for processing into tea nor in tea bags already	Is accompanied by documentation that shows the fruit or peel was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			The consignment lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other fruit or mixtures of fruit	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Plant parts other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves	→	→	→	USE Table 3-151

- 1 If you're unsure whether the fruit or peel is protected under CITES, then query this database: <http://www.cites.org>

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-151 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, or Leaves, or with Admissible Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, or Leaves

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Dodder (Trade names include <i>Semen Cuscutae</i> , <i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> (Tu Si Zi in Chinese), <i>Cuscuta japonica</i> (Toshishi in Japanese), Tosaja (in Korean))	It is in individual, ready-to-steep packages	RELEASE	7CFR 105
	It is not in individual, ready-to-steep packages	USE Table 3-67	
Any other seed of a parasitic plant	→	USE Table 3-136	
Other seeds ¹	There is evidence that the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 105
	There is no evidence that the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked	REFER to the <i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>	
Plant parts other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed	→	USE Table 3-152	

1 If you're unsure whether the seed is protected under CITES, then query this database: <http://www.cites.org>

2 Usually used on grains (like rice) and legumes.

TABLE 3-152 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, Leaves, or Seed, or with Admissible Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, Leaves, or Seed

If:	And:			Then:
Roots, bulb, tubers, or other similar underground structures ¹	Ginseng or goldenseal	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not a tea or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR Part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	TAKE ACTION(s) under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then REGULATE as CITES II
		Not entering at a designated port		Give the exporter one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reexport the articles to the country of origin: or ◆ Reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer
Rutaceous (citrus relatives)		Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Is accompanied by documentation that shows the flowers were heated to a temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer; or 140°F (60 °C) or above for 12 hours or longer; or 115 °F or above (46 °C) for 72 hours or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		The consignment lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other roots or mixtures of roots or other admissible plant structures			→	INSPECT AND RELEASE

Reference

Reference Tables

1 If you're unsure whether the underground structure is protected under CITES, then query this database: <http://www.cites.org>

TABLE 3-153 Tree Ferns (Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae) Stumps, Bark, and Their Products

If the:	Examples of articles derived from tree fern stumps:	Then:	Authority:
Plant or any part derived from the plant except its spores	Baskets Bark Ground bark Pots Plaques Slabs	INSPECT. Take action under Federal Plant Pest Regulations first—then take action under endangered species legislation. Protected materials must enter at a designated port.	7CFR 330 50CFR 17 50CFR 23
Spores	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330

The importation of articles derived from tree fern stumps and their bark is regulated to prevent the extinction of these ancient and magnificent plants. Tree fern bark is a preferred medium for growing orchids and other epiphytes. International trade in the timber products from these trees, as well as loss of habitat, is threatening this whole group of plants with extinction. Therefore, trade in the products of these plants is limited and is allowed only with appropriate CITES documents.

TABLE 3-154 Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*)

If the article is:	And harvested from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The pod or parts or derivatives of the pod or cut flowers	Naturalized ¹ or cultivated plants	Dried and cured articles or risk free derivatives or parts	INSPECT AND RELEASE (the article is not regulated by CITES)	7CFR 330.105
		Fresh, cut flowers	SEE <i>Cut Flowers Manual</i> (cut flowers are not regulated by CITES)	7CFR 319.74
		Fresh pods	USE the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> (the pods from cultivated plants are not regulated by CITES)	7CFR 319.56
	Plants growing in the wild	—————→	CONTACT a designated port for directions—the article is protected by CITES	50CFR 23
Whole plants, portions of plants, or articles not described above		—————→		

- 1 *Vanilla planifolia* is endemic to Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama but is now naturalized throughout many parts of the world including Brazil, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, the Seychelles, Tahiti, Tanzania, Timor-Leste.

The pod-like capsule of this tropical climbing orchid is used to produce the flavoring vanilla. The trade in orchids is regulated to prevent their extinction.

TABLE 3-155 Vegetables and Herbs--Fresh, Precut Salads, Herbs, and Soup Mixes¹

If the fresh vegetable(s) or herb(s) are:	And, using the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Manual</i> are:	And are cut from:	Then:	Authority:
Identifiable or clearly named on the label or phytosanitary certificate	Admissible without treatment or special conditions	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment or with special conditions (require T101-n-2 or greenhouse grown for example)	Leaf, stem, or root	◆ REQUIRE TREATMENT or ◆ APPLY SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
		Fruit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Inadmissible (not listed)	→		
Unidentifiable	→	→		

- 1 If a mixture of produce, run each variety through the Fruits and Vegetables manual and regulate the product as the most restrictive article in the mixture.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-156 Wheat (*Triticum* spp.), Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp.), and their Intergeneric Crosses


If destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.106
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	An ingredient in potpourri	USE Table 3-118	
	Straw, except that intended for decorative purposes (including herbage that is chopped, ground, or combined with other materials)	USE Table 3-157	
	Straw intended for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant	USE Table 3-158	
	Products and by-products milled from grain	USE Table 3-159	

TABLE 3-157 Wheat Straw (Except that intended for decoration or as an ingredient in potpourri)

If from:	And the intended use is for:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela ¹	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
Canada, New Zealand, or Norway ²	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Other than a country listed in the two cells above ³	Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD—contact PPQ VRS, and 2. REQUIRE a VS permit	9CFR 95.22 9CFR 95.28
	Other than animal feed or bedding	REQUIRE T310 or authorize shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of APM. (Currently there are none)	9CFR 95.28

- 1 Countries **infected** with Karnal bunt.
- 2 Countries **free from** exotic, contagious animal diseases, fever ticks, and Karnal bunt.
- 3 Countries **free from** Karnal bunt but **infested** with fever ticks.

Reference

Reference Tables

TABLE 3-158 Wheat Straw for Decoration or Articles Crafted from Any Part of the Wheat Plant




If:	And:	And the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Processed or manufactured prior to arrival for use indoors			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.59
Processed or manufactured prior to arrival for use outdoors	Flag smut or flag smut in combination with Karnal bunt is known to occur in the country of origin (Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People’s Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjhikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela)		PROHIBIT ENTRY to the article	
	Solely Karnal bunt is known to occur in the country of origin (presently only Mexico)	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the region of origin that includes the following additional declaration: “These articles originated in an area where Karnal bunt is not known to occur, as attested to either by survey results or by testing for bunted kernels or spores.”	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
		Lacking the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY to the article	
	Neither flag smut nor Karnal bunt is known to occur in the country of origin (other than a country listed in the cells above)		INSPECT AND RELEASE	

TABLE 3-159 Wheat—Milled Products and By-products

If the product is:	And the product:	And the wheat was harvested in¹:	And inspection reveals:	Then:	Authority:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bulgur ◆ Flour ◆ Freek² (freekh) ◆ Kibbled wheat ◆ Pearled or semi-pearled spelt or wheat ◆ Pelted wheat ◆ Pollards ◆ Puffed wheat ◆ Semolina (soji), or ◆ Roasted grain] 				RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Not one listed in the cell above	Has been cooked or heated or the intent is to cook or heat it for food			INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Has not been heated or cooked nor is it intended to be heated or cooked for food (for example, a product that may be intended for animal feed or as bird seed)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjhikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
		Mexico	Bunted kernels		
			No bunted kernels	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Other than a country listed in the cells above ³			

- 1 Confirm the origin of the grain. Grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment does not necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.
- 2 A Middle Eastern product made from wheat kernels which are still “green.” The product is green roasted (like coffee) and cracked with an appearance much like bulgur.

Reference

Reference Tables

3 If the product is flour or similarly finely milled, and is bagged is used burlap or jute, then use [Table 3-35](#).

Wheat is regulated to prevent the entry of Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*). Spores of this pathogen are readily carried on and distributed with the seed of infested wheat. Since the spores of Karnal bunt can survive the milling process, even products from the milling of the wheat grain are regulated. Wheat straw is prohibited from countries in which fever ticks and exotic animal diseases occur. Straw from countries infested with the fever tick or infected with animal diseases are prohibited.

TABLE 3-160 Willow, Pussy Willow (*Salix* spp.)

If grown in:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vatican City,	Capable of propagation ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	Incapable of propagation ¹	USE Table 3-161	7CFR 319.40
Other than Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vatican City,	Incapable of propagation ¹		
	Capable of propagation ¹	REGULATE as a propagative article	7CFR 319.37

- 1 If green color or soft tissue is present or buds have actually sprouted, then the article is capable of propagation. If there is an **absence** of green color and the tissue is **brittle**, then the article is **incapable** of propagation.

Willow from certain European countries is prohibited to prevent the entry of pathogens of willow—like the bacterial pathogen that causes the watermark disease.

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

Overview

Here is an overview of the steps to take in regulating forestry and wood products:

- Step 1**—Collect the accompanying documents.
- Step 2**—If necessary¹, find out the name of the tree that the product was harvested from.
- Step 3**—Decide whether it's packing material.
- Step 4**—Classify the tree from which the article was cut.
- Step 5**—Determine the product's admissibility.
- Step 6**—Inspect the consignment.
- Step 7**—Take the appropriate regulatory action and document it.

- 1 If the product has received *Universal Importation Options* (kiln drying or heated to a minimum of 71.1°C for 75 minutes), and is **not** protected by endangered species legislation, you don't need to know the tree source.

Here is a summary of the principal regulations governing the importation of wood:

- ◆ 7CFR 319.40 regulates logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood articles
- ◆ 7CFR 319.19 regulates unmanufactured wood cut from three rutaceous subfamilies

Step 1—Collect paperwork

Collect the appropriate paperwork. You will need to determine the category of product, the identity of the tree or vine from which the product was collected, and the country in which the product was harvested

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

Step 2—Determine tree source

For logs, cants, crossties, stumps, wood vines, lumber, bark, and wood and bark chips, find out the name of the tree the product was collected from--beech, ash, birch, maple, oak, sweet gum, tupelo, walnut (temperate hardwoods); fir, hemlock, pine, red wood, spruce (softwoods); balsa, mahogany teak (tropical hardwoods), etc.¹.

1 If the product has received *Universal Importation Options* (kiln drying or heated to a minimum of 71.1°C for 75 minutes), and is **not** protected by endangered species legislation, you don't need to know the tree source.

Step 3—Decide what kind of a wood article it is or how the wood is going to be used. Then use this navigation table to decide your regulatory action or whether further action is necessary:

TABLE 3-161 Navigation Table

If:	And:	And having:	And made from: wooden logs, limbs, branches, trunks, or twigs that are:	Then:
An ingredient in potpourri			→	USE Table 3-118
A handicraft ¹	From China	Bark or bark fragments (chips)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Twigs with intact bark	Greater than 1 centimeter (.39 inch) in diameter	
			1 centimeter or thinner (.39 inch) in diameter	RELEASE but the article may be subject to inspection
	From other than China	Twigs with intact bark	→	CONTINUE to “ Step 4—Classify the tree ”
		No twigs with intact bark	→	RELEASE but the article may be subject to inspection
Twigs, identified as chewsticks, miswak, siwak, or miswaak ² used to make natural toothbrushes			→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Packing material	→	Associated with live plants	→	SEE M319.37-9
	→	Not associated with live plants (either solid or loose—for example: cases, crates, drums, dunnage, excelsior, packing blocks, pallets, sawdust, skids, sweepings, wood shavings, wood wool)	→	USE Table 3-178
Growing media	→	Associated with live plants	→	SEE M319.37-8
	→	Not associated with live plants	→	USE Table 3-182
Wood pulp			→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Other than above-listed items			→	CONTINUE to “ Step 4—Classify the tree ”

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

- 1 A commodity class of articles derived or made from natural components of wood, twigs, and vines, and including bamboo poles and garden stakes. Handicrafts include the following products where wood is present: Carvings, baskets, boxes, bird houses, manufactured Christmas trees, garden and lawn/patio furniture (rustic), potpourri, silk trees (typically artificial ficus trees), trellis towers, garden fencing and edging, and other items composed of wood.
- 2 Small twigs (about 4" long and 1/4" in diameter) usually made of Arak tree (*Salvadora persica*) chewed at the end forming bristles and used as a toothbrush.

Step 4—Classify the tree

Categorize the tree as one of the following:

- ◆ Bamboo
- ◆ Hardwood, Temperate
- ◆ Hardwood, Tropical
- ◆ Protected (CITES, ESA)
- ◆ Rutaceous (subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae)
- ◆ Softwood (conifer)

If you do **not** know whether the tree or its products are protected by endangered species legislation, go to http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/cites.pdf If the tree is protected, then follow the directions in this *CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual* as well as the directions that follow.

Step 5—Classify the product

Put the product into one of the following categories:

- ◆ Bark
- ◆ Logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, or (and) wood vines
- ◆ Lumber
- ◆ Plant material to be used for litter, mulch, or humus
- ◆ Pulpwood
- ◆ Wood chips and bark chips not for use as litter, mulch, or humus

Step 6—Determine admissibility

TABLE 3-162 Screening Wood to Determine Admissibility

If the product:	If the tree source is:	And was harvested:	And:	Then:	
Is finished, manufactured, or weathered to the extent that pests would be excluded ¹			→	RELEASE but article may be subject to inspection	
Appears raw or green	One in the subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, or Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae ²		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not one of the rutaceous subfamilies listed in the cell above	In Canada	→	USE Table 3-183	
		In Mexico	→	USE Table 3-181	
		In neither Canada nor Mexico	You have evidence that the product was kiln dried or otherwise heat treated (Universal Importation Options) or treated with a preservative		USE Table 3-163
			You have no evidence that the product was heat treated or treated with a preservative		USE Table 3-164

- 1 Includes, but not limited to, chopping blocks, driftwood, finished wood carvings, flooring, furniture, kitchen accessories including chop sticks, marquetry, and picture frames.
- 2 Use the index to this volume of manuals to determine whether a genus falls under these rutaceous subfamilies.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-163 Wood and Wood Products Treated with Preservatives or Having Received Universal Treatment Options

If:	And:	And the product's moisture reading is:	Then:
The product is marked "KD"	You are not confident in the marking	20% or more	USE Table 3-164
	You are confident in the marking	Less than 20%	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
—————→			
You have documentation that the product was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes (the product may be marked "HT")	The product was adequately safeguarded as stated in the permit	—————→	USE Table 3-164
	The product was not adequately safeguarded or there is no permit	—————→	
You have documentation that the product was pressure treated	The article is crossties	The treatment is not in accordance with the permit or there is no permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The treatment is in accordance with the permit	USE Table 3-164
	The article is other than crossties	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
The product meets none of the conditions listed in the three cells above	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-164

TABLE 3-164 Wood and Wood Products Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the:	And:	And:	And the product is:	Then:
Tree source is bamboo	The bamboo is split or cut lengthwise (renders the bamboo incapable of propagation) or a finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered product (things like carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, or veneer)	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE
		The bamboo is neither split nor cut lengthwise	The canes are well dried so that the bamboo is incapable of propagation	Bundled stakes used in gardens, garden centers, nurseries, or in association with living plants
			Other than described in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		The canes are capable of propagation	→	
Tree source is other than bamboo or a rutaceous plant	Logs, burls ¹ , cants, crossties, or stumps	Harvested in Chile	Is <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine)	USE Table 3-167
			Is not <i>Pinus radiata</i>	USE Table 3-167
		Harvested in New Zealand	Is <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir)	USE Table 3-167
			Is neither conifer listed in the cell above	USE Table 3-166
		Harvested in neither Chile nor New Zealand	→	
	Other than logs, burls, cants, crossties, or stumps	→		USE Table 3-165

- 1 Wood burls are large, rounded outgrowths on the trunks or branch of a tree. Burls are cut or collected and used for firewood and to manufacture everything from furniture and guitars to tobacco pipes. Special written permits are issued to artists who carve burls and for their manufacture into gun stocks.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-165 Wood and Wood Products other than Logs, Burls, Cants, Crossties, Stumps, or (and) Wood Vines


If the product is:	And is:	Then:
Cork or tree fern slabs	Associated with nursery stock	REGULATE under 319.37 instead of 319.40
	Not associated with nursery stock	USE Table 3-166
Sawdust or wood shavings	Used as a packing material for nursery stock	REGULATE under 319.37 instead of 319.40
	For use other than packing material for nursery stock	USE Table 3-166
Other than cork, sawdust, tree fern slabs, or wood shavings		

TABLE 3-166 Locator

If the product is:	And the tree source is:	And:	Then:
Bark		→	USE Table 3-182
Crossties	Temperate hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies) or softwood	→	USE Table 3-174
	Tropical hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	→	USE Table 3-169
Finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered products (things like carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, plywood, and veneer)		→	RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection
Firewood		→	REGULATE based on the form of the product the firewood is entering as (for example, bark, chips, lumber, logs, stump)
Logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, or wood vines	Hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	USE Table 3-172
		Tropical	USE Table 3-169
	Softwood	→	USE Table 3-173
Lumber	Hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	USE Table 3-170
		Tropical	USE Table 3-169
	Softwood	→	USE Table 3-170
Packing material made of wood, both solid and loose		→	USE Table 3-178
Plant material to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch including wood chips, bark chips, and pine straw		→	USE Table 3-182
Wood chips or bark chips themselves (not to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch)		→	USE Table 3-175

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-167 Logs of Two Conifers from Chile and New Zealand Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the source of the logs, burls, cants, crossies, stumps, or (and) wood vines is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir) from New Zealand	Accompanied by a document from Chile or New Zealand stating that, "The logs meet the requirements of 7CFR 319.40-5(b)(1)(i)(A) through (D)"	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit, 2. INSPECT, and 3. ALLOW MOVEMENT, to a facility under compliance ¹
		Not consigned to a facility as described in the cell above	CONTINUE to Table 3-168
	Lacks the documentation as described above	→	

1 **NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY:** Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the cants, logs, or stumps going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

TABLE 3-168 Logs of Two Conifers from Chile and New Zealand Lacking Required Documentation

If:	And is:	Then:
The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not documented as specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	1. Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking, and 2. Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded.	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Not accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-169 Tropical Hardwood Products Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the product is:	And destined to:	And the consignment is	And:	And:	Then:
Logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps ¹ , wood vines, or lumber with bark	Other than Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	15 or fewer logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, wood vines, or bundles of lumber			1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		More than 15 logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, wood vines, or bundles of lumber	The articles are debarked	The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface	
			The articles are not debarked	The debarking has not removed the bark to the standard described in the cell above	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T404 as a condition of entry (treatment must occur prior to arrival)
	Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands				
Lumber free of bark					1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE

- 1 If the logs are **not** in completely closed containers, make sure that those logs are stored as far as is practical from other open consignments or logs or lumber and from living trees.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-170 Lumber (Softwood and Temperate Hardwood) that is Green or Raw

If lumber is:	And was harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:
Green or raw— neither kiln dried nor heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), or Uzbekistan (Asian)	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above	The importer documents that the lumber will be kiln dried within 30 days from the date of arrival and before the lumber is sawn or planed (dressed or finished)	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. ALLOW the lumber to go forward for kiln drying to an approved facility operating under a compliance agreement ¹
		Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	Temperate hardwood	USE Table 3-171
Kiln dried or heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes	→	→	Is accompanied by a permit	RELEASE
	→	→	Lacks a permit	HOLD THE CARGO. The importer must apply for a permit


1 If the logs are not in completely closed containers, make sure that those logs are stored as far as is practical from other open consignments or logs or lumber and from living trees.

TABLE 3-171 Lumber (Temperate Hardwood) that is Green or Raw (continued from Table 3-170)

If, upon arrival, the lumber is:	Then:
Accompanied with a document that states it was treated with T312-b or T404 ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
Not accompanied with a document that states it was treated with T312-b or T404 ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 DO NOT use T404 if the lumber is oak, *Quercus* spp.

TABLE 3-172 Temperate Hardwood Logs, Burls, Cants, Crossies, Stumps, or Wood Vines Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the logs were harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), and Uzbekistan (Asian)	The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not documented or safeguarded as specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement of debarking ◆ Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded 	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above		Accompanied by documentation that the logs were treated with T312-a or T404 ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Lacks documentation as described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 DO NOT use T404 if the lumber is oak, *Quercus* sp.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-173 Softwood Logs, Burls, Cants, Cross ties, Stumps, or Wood Vines

If:	And:	And is:	Then:
<p><i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir) from New Zealand</p>			<p>RETURN to Table 3-166</p>
<p>Other than a species or origin listed in the cell above</p>	<p>The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface</p>	<p>Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum or 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded</p>	<p>1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE</p>
		<p>Not documented as specified in the cell above</p>	<p>PROHIBIT ENTRY</p>
	<p>Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking; and ◆ Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum or 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded 	<p>1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit</p>
		<p>Not accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking</p>	<p>PROHIBIT ENTRY</p>

TABLE 3-174 Crossties¹ Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the crossties are from:	And:	And you have:	And the crossties:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Kazakhstan (Asian), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), and Uzbekistan (Asian)				PROHIBIT ENTRY
	A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above	Any bark is present		
A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above	Completely free of bark	Evidence that the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative as stated on the permit		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		No evidence that the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative; or not preserved as specified on the permit; or there is not permit	Are accompanied by documentation that the crossties will be pressure treated within 30 days from the date of arrival	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND ALLOW the crossties to go forward for pressure treating ²
			Lack the documentation described above	REGULATE as logs, cants, or stumps—if temperate hardwood, USE Table 3-172 ; if softwood, USE Table 3-173

- 1 Recall that crossties from Canada and Mexican states adjacent to the U.S. border may be merely inspected and released—**no** written permit is required.
- 2 **NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY:** Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the crossties going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-175 Wood Chips or Bark Chips¹ Not Meeting Universal Importation Options from Specified Countries

If harvested in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), or Uzbekistan (Asian)				PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country not listed in the cell above				CONTINUE to Table 3-176

1 During shipment to the U.S., no other regulated articles (other than wood packing materials) are permitted in the holds or sealed containers carrying the chips. The chips on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.

TABLE 3-176 Wood Chips or Bark Chips¹ Not Meeting Universal Importation Options






If:	And:	And:	Then:
Chips contain no free water and not over 15% water stained chips nor over 15% of the chips exhibit fungal fructification	Documented to be from live, healthy, plantation trees grown in tropical areas ²	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT to the facility operating under compliance ³
		Not consigned to a facility operating under compliance	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Lack the documentation described in the cell above	Are accompanied by documentation that they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Lack the documentation described in the cell above		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Chips contain free water or over 15% water stained chips or over 15% of the chips exhibit fungal fructification			CONTINUE to Table 3-177

- 1 During shipment to the U.S., no other regulated articles (other than wood packing materials) are permitted in the holds or sealed containers carrying the chips. The chips on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.
- 2 If no other regulated articles are present, and if the chips are completely covered by a tarpaulin during their entire journey to the U.S., such chips may be shipped on a barge.
- 3 **NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY:** Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the chips going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

TABLE 3-177 Wood Chips or Bark Chips Containing Free Water or >15 Percent Water Staining or Fructification

If the chips	Then:
Are accompanied by documentation that they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
Lack the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-178 Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)—Wood Pallets, Crates or Dunnage, in a Natural or Unfinished Condition, Serving to Convey or Protect Cargo

If:	And	Then:
U.S. ¹ returned ²		1. RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection 2. If an actionable pest is found, FOLLOW standard quarantine protocol
DoD sponsored as evidenced by bearing a stamp: ◆ DoD - See Figure 3-3 ◆ ISPM ³ - See Figure 3-4		
From Canada and cargo originated from Canada		
Moving Immediate Exportation (IE)		RELEASE for immediate export
Moving In-bond Transportation & Exportation (T&E)	Bears an ISPM 15 mark ³	1. ALLOW MOVEMENT 2. If an actionable pest is found, FOLLOW standard quarantine protocol
	Lacks an ISPM 15 mark ³	1. EXPORT out of North America 2. DO NOT ALLOW movement to Canada or Mexico
Not U.S. returned, nor DoD sponsored, nor in transit, and if of foreign origin, that origin is other than Canada		USE Table 3-179

- 1 The U.S. includes American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and Outlying Areas (Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Atoll, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Kingman Reef, Navassa Island, and Palmyra Atoll).

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

- 2 If pallets are associated with U.S. returned goods, then regard the pallets as of U.S. origin. Ships with only U.S. stores (for example, certain cruise ships), that travel solely between the U.S., foreign ports, and back to the U.S. may unload or reuse any empty domestic pallets.
- 3 The ISPM 15 (International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures) mark must include, as a minimum, the IPPC logo, ISO Country Code, facility registration code, and treatment.

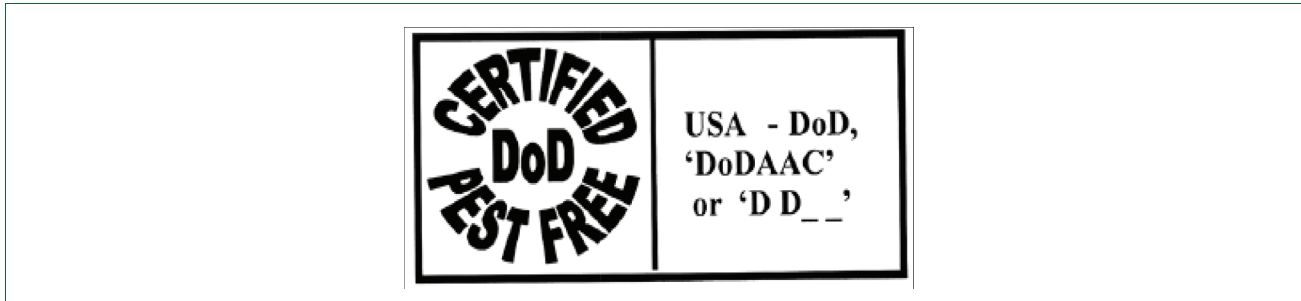


FIGURE 3-3 DoD “Pest Free” Certification Mark

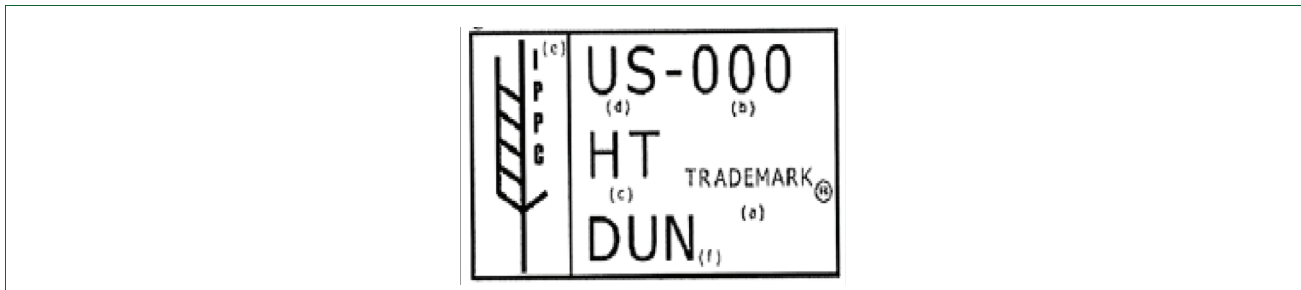


FIGURE 3-4 International Certification Mark

TABLE 3-179 Wood Packaging Materials (WPM) Not U.S. Returned, Nor DoD Sponsored, Nor In Transit, and if of Foreign Origin, that Origin is Other Than Canada (continued from Table 3-178)

If the wood:	And:	And the pests are:	Then:
Bears an ISPM 15 mark ¹ (See Figure 3-4)	No pest found or non-pest arthropods found (centipede, pill bug, spider, etc.)	→	RELEASE
	Pests are found	Timber pests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Buprestidae, ❖ Cerambycidae, ❖ Cossidae, ❖ Curculionidae, ❖ Platypodidae, ❖ Sesiidae, ❖ Siricidae, or ❖ Scolytidae 	1. SAFEGUARD infested WPM 2. COMPLETE and SUBMIT a PPQ Form 309 and identify the importation as a WOOD PRODUCT 3. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as non-actionable , RELEASE the WPM, or 4. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as actionable , ❖ COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (e-EAN) for all actionable pests and the only option is export ² ❖ Record the ISO country Code, facility registration code, and treatment type in Box 16 ❖ SHOW the commodity's county of origin in Box 13
		Other than timber pests (hitchhikers, seed contamination, soil, etc.)	1. SAFEGUARD infested WPM 2. COMPLETE and SUBMIT a PPQ Form 309 and identify the importation as WOOD PRODUCT 3. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as non-actionable , RELEASE the WPM 4. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as actionable , ❖ COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (e-EAN) ❖ OFFER appropriate treatment options
Lacks an ISPM 15 mark ¹	→	→	USE Table 3-180

1 The ISPM 15 (International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures) mark must include, as a minimum, the IPPC logo, ISO Country Code, facility registration code, and treatment.

2 Identifier will indicate whether treatment (T-404 b-series) is required for safeguarding purposes prior to any separation of the cargo from the violative wood packaging material.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-180 Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)—Lacking ISPM 15 Mark (continued from Table 3-179)

If the article is:	And:	And the:	Then:
A pallet, dunnage ¹ , bracing, or other WPM	_____	_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY ²
A crate	An unfinished wine crate	Vintage is prior to 2005	RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection
	Other than an unfinished wine crate	Vintage is 2005 or after	PROHIBIT ENTRY
_____➔			
Associated with bundled lumber	The spacers of wood are outside the band	Spacers are thinner than 6 millimeters	RELEASE but the material may be subject to an APHIS Permit and inspection
		Spacers are 6 millimeters or thicker	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	The spacers of wood are within the band	_____➔	RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection
Loose packaging ³	_____➔	_____➔	
A finished article ⁴	_____➔	_____➔	
Other than a finished article, crate, dunnage, loose packaging material, pallet, or that associated with bundled lumber	_____➔	_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY to the unmarked WPM

- 1 Dunnage is wood used to protect cargo from damage during transport.
- 2 If a safeguarding fumigation is required, use a T104-b series treatment
- 3 Such things as excelsior, sawdust, wood shavings, wood wool, or those articles produced from shaving wood into small, slender, and curved pieces **less than** 6mm in thickness.
- 4 Examples of finished articles include finished barrels, crates constructed of veneer, particle board, laminated wood, man-made board, composite wood assembled with glue and heat, or slats less than 1/4" thick; containers made of plywood. Finished articles also includes painted articles, lacquered wood, wood with hardware (hinges), and gift boxes that remain with the consignment and go to the end consumer. Such finished product adds value to the cargo and may include cassette tape boxes, cigar boxes, wine crates. They are outside the scope of regulation.

TABLE 3-181 Mexican Origin Timber Products

If originating in:	And:	And:	Then:	
The state of Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas (Mexican states adjacent to the U.S. border)	Firewood for personal use (barbecuing, burning, cooking, heating, use in smokers, and like uses)	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	A commercial consignment of firewood (including mesquite)	Accompanied by any document that states that the wood was harvested in a Mexican state adjacent to the U.S. border		
		Lacks a document that shows that the wood was harvested in a Mexican state adjacent to the U.S. border	OFFER the option to declare or PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Logs or crossties	Meets Universal Treatment Options ¹	Free from bark and treated with T312 or its equivalent	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Meets none of the conditions spelled out in the cells above		
	Lumber	Meets Universal Treatment Options ¹	Treated with T404 or its equivalent	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
Meets none of the conditions spelled out in the cells above		PROHIBIT ENTRY		
A timber product other than one listed in the cells above	—————→		USE Table 3-164	
Other than a state adjacent to the U.S. border or you can't tell where in Mexico the product was harvested	Crossties, firewood, logs, or lumber	Meets Universal Treatment Options ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		Does not meet Universal Treatment Options	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	A timber product other than one listed in the cells above	—————→		USE Table 3-164



1 The Universal Treatment Options are as follows:

- ◆ The product is marked "KD"
- ◆ You have documentation that the product was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160° F) for 75 minutes (the product may be marked "HT")
- ◆ You have documentation that the product was pressure treated

Reference




Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-182 Bark and Other Plant Material to be Used for Compost (Humus, Litter, and Wood Mulch)

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bark itself (things like cinnamon bark and cork) but not bark chips	To be used for food, manufacture of medicine, or chemical extraction ¹	Free from rot ²	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not free from rot	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	The use is other than that described above	Is documented as being heat or steam treated to 56 °C (122 °F) or higher for 30 minutes or longer; or the temperature of the center of the bark was raised to at least 71.1 °C (160 °F) for at least 75 minutes such that the moisture content of the bark is 20% or less as measured by an electrical conductivity meter	
		Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Compost, humus, or litter ³		Is accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(f), heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)."	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks the documentation as described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Wood mulch ³ (including pine straw)		Is accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7CFR319.40-7(f), heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)."	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation identified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY


- 1 Recall that bark from the three rutaceous subfamilies would be prohibited.
- 2 No more than 2% by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fructification of fungi or growth of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated article.
- 3 Compost, humus, litter, or mulch may contain animal bedding, animal waste, or other animal materials, and as such, would be prohibited by the animal health regulations or plant health regulations

TABLE 3-183 Canadian Origin Timber Products¹

If:	And:	Then:
Sawdust, shavings, or wood wool		INSPECT AND RELEASE
Firewood		USE Table 3-184
Logs		USE Table 3-185
Lumber	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs: USE Table 3-186
	A pine species without bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not a pine species	
Wood chips, bark chips, or mulch	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species	USE Table 3-194
	Not an ash species	INSPECT AND RELEASE

1 Includes railroad crossties and mulch.

TABLE 3-184 Canadian Origin Firewood

If:	And the shipment is:	And:	Then:
A softwood (conifer) ¹			REGULATE as logs; USE Table 3-185
A hardwood ¹	Commercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate declaring that the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 71.1 °C (minimal core temperature) for 75 minutes	RELEASE ²
		Lacks above HT certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Noncommercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate or attached commercial treatment label declaring that the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 71.1 °C (minimal core temperature) for 75 minutes	RELEASE ²
		Lacks above HT certificate or label	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Refer to the Firewood Job Aid to determine whether the firewood is a softwood or a hardwood.

2 Treated firewood may still harbor pests. Periodically inspect treated firewood to monitor for pests.



TABLE 3-185 Canadian Origin Logs

If:	Then:
A species of pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	USE Table 3-186
A species of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	USE Table 3-192
A species other than pine or ash	USE Table 3-195

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-186 Canadian Origin Pine Logs¹

If From	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		USE Table 3-187
Ontario or Quebec		USE Table 3-188
A province other than those listed above	<p>All of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur³ 2. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement⁴ that specifies the Canadian province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the logs originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA³ 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container 	RELEASE ⁵
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark attached are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada, as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/nonprop_appendixes.pdf.
- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the consignment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporter may sign the statement.
- 5 If the logs are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/nonprop_appendixes.pdf), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the logs must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-187 Pine Logs from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia



If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certificate of origin ² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	RELEASE
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. non infested area (other than non infested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate. If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-188 Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec—Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹⁻²		USE Table 3-189
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” 	
		Without the above certification	
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1,2}		USE Table 3-189
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	

- 1 See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/nonprop_appendixes.pdf
- 2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate. If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

TABLE 3-189 Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec—Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements 209

If destined to:	And:	Then:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle ¹	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin and movement ² or a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ³ 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container) ⁴	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	From a noninfested area of Ontario or Quebec	USE Table 3-190
	From an infested area of Ontario or Quebec	USE Table 3-191

1 See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/psb/downloads/counties.pdf

2 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the consignment, or may be provided in a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.





3 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated.

4 For firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-190 Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U.S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	And:	And during:	And:	Then:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ¹ 2. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ² and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ³ and an import permit	Have moved or will move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ^{4 5}	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE
			The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		October through February		RELEASE
	Have not moved or will not move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ⁶			
Neither of the above conditions is met				PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

2 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. The list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement follows:

- CT Mulch Distribution, Inc., 1515 North Stove Street West Suffield, CT 06093 – Bark Processor (outside regulated area)
- Robbins Lumber, Route 131 and Ghent Road Junction, Searsmont, ME 04973 – Sawmill (outside regulated area)
- Sample Form, Inc., 15 Iron Road, Suite 1, Hermon, ME 04401 – Sawmill (outside regulated area)
- Bridgewater Farm Supply, 1000 Plymouth Street, Bridgewater, MA 02324 – Bark Processor (outside regulated area)
- Lashway Logging, Inc., 67 Main Street, Route 9, Williamsburg, MA 01096 – Sawmill (outside regulated area)
- Cersosimo Lumber Co., RR 1, Box 412, Rumney, NH 03266 – Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)
- Tommila Brothers, 497 Route 12, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447 – Logger/Shipper (inside regulated area)
- Smithfield Peat Co., Inc., 295 Washington Highway, Smithfield, RI 02917 – Bark Processor (inside regulated area)
- Cersosimo Lumber Co., 1103 Vernon Street, Brattleboro, VT 05301 – Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)
- Mills River Lumber, P.O. Box 100, North Clarendon, VT 05759 – Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)
- Southwind Forestry, 8252 Vt. Route 30, Pawlet, VT 05761 – Logger/Shipper (inside regulated area)




3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the consignment or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

4 See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/nonprop_appendixes.pdf.

5 The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration: "This shipment transited one or more areas infested with pine shoot beetle."

- 6 The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated in and were moved through areas where pine shoot beetle *Tomicus piniperda* is not present, as determined by the CFIA."

TABLE 3-191 Pine Logs from and Area of Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U.S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	And during:	And:	Then:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the required treatment recorded in the appropriate section ¹ 2. The logs are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility ² 3. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ³ and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ⁴ and an import permit	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE
		The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	October through February		RELEASE
None of the above conditions are met			PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(f).**

The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated and must contain the following additional declaration, "This shipment transited one or more areas infested with pine shoot beetle." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

- 2 The facility must process only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the United States not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. **There are no approved facilities at this time.**

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

- 3 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the regulated articles. The logs must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. facility. In addition, the name and address (including county and State) of the U.S. facility receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. The list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement follows:
- CT Mulch Distribution, Inc., 1515 North Stove Street West Suffield, CT 06093 – Bark Processor (outside regulated area)
Robbins Lumber, Route 131 and Ghent Road Junction, Searsmont, ME 04973 – Sawmill (outside regulated area)
Sample Form, Inc., 15 Iron Road, Suite 1, Hermon, ME 04401 – Sawmill (outside regulated area)
Bridgewater Farm Supply, 1000 Plymouth Street, Bridgewater, MA 02324 – Bark Processor (outside regulated area)
Lashway Logging, Inc., 67 Main Street, Route 9, Williamsburg, MA 01096 – Sawmill (outside regulated area)
Cersosimo Lumber Co., RR 1, Box 412, Rumney, NH 03266 – Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)
Tommila Brothers, 497 Route 12, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447 – Logger/Shipper (inside regulated area)
Smithfield Peat Co., Inc., 295 Washington Highway, Smithfield, RI 02917 – Bark Processor (inside regulated area)
Cersosimo Lumber Co., 1103 Vernon Street, Brattleboro, VT 05301 – Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)
Mills River Lumber, P.O. Box 100, North Clarendon, VT 05759 – Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)
Southwind Forestry, 8252 Vt. Route 30, Pawlet, VT 05761 – Logger/Shipper (inside regulated area)
- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the consignment or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-192 Ash Logs and Wood with Bark

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the consignment meets one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27cm during the debarking process.” or, ◆ The articles have been heat treated at a temperature of at least 71.1 °C for a minimum of 75 minutes. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC. 	USE Table 3-193
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	USE Table 3-193
	Lacks a PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB ²	USE Table 3-193
	Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004 include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>).

2 If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

Reference




Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-193 Logs OTHER THAN Ash and Pine—Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	—————→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing	
		Without the above certification or proof of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	—————→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/nonprop_appendixes.pdf.
- 2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement. If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

TABLE 3-194 Ash Wood Chips, Bark Chips, and Mulch

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter		PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Chips are 1 inch or less in diameter	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
		Lacks IP or PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory ¹		Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in this shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.	RELEASE
		Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹		Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	RELEASE
		Lacks the importer document described above.	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004, include the following:

All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.

Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested with and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA for more information.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

TABLE 3-195 Logs From Other Than Ash or Pine or if from Ash, Free from Emerald Ash Borer and if Pine, Free from Pine Shoot Beetle

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹⁻²	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” or destined for a specified U.S. processing plant or mill under compliance agreement with APHIS for specified handling or processing	
		Without the above certification or proof of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹⁻²	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/nonprop_appendixes.pdf
- 2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate.

Step 7—Inspect the Shipment

- ◆ If appropriate, inspect for debarking and the degree of debarking.
- ◆ Look for plant pests and contaminants. On wood chips and bark chips, look for water-staining and fungal fructification. Staining and fungal fructification cannot exceed 15 percent.

Step 8—Take Final Action

Based upon enterability and your inspection results, take the appropriate action and document it. Appropriate actions include:

- ◆ Inspected and released
- ◆ Treated and released
- ◆ Authorized shipment to a facility under compliance
- ◆ Refused entry (reexported or abandoned for destruction)
- ◆ Destroyed



7CFR 319.40-5(d) states that temperate hardwood logs and lumber (with or without bark) from all places *except places in Asia that are east of 60° East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer (23° 27')* may be imported if fumigated.

Reference

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

7CFR 319.40-6(b)(2) states that raw lumber, including wood packing material imported as cargo from all places *except places in Asia that are east of 60° East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer (23° 27')* may be imported in accordance with 40-6(B)(2)(i&ii).

7CFR 319.40-6(c) states that wood chips and bark chips from any place *except places in Asia that are east of 60° East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer* may be imported in accordance with 40-6(c)(1-4).

The area described by italics in the citations above is marked on the map at the top of the page. This area has been determined to present a high pest risk for timber and timber products based on the results of a comprehensive pest risk assessment done for logs from Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Countries within the defined area include Eastern Russia, China (including Hong Kong), Republic of China (Taiwan), Japan, North and South Korea, Mongolia, Burma, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

The eastern boundary of the high-risk area splits Russia. European Russia is outside the high-risk area, divided from Eastern Russia by the Ural mountains at approximately 60° East Longitude. The southern boundary is defined by the Tropic of Cancer.

Glossary

Miscellaneous
Manual

Introduction

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

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Amchur—A spice prepared by drying and powdering the mango peel.

Ancient egg—An egg that is processed by covering (burying) with a paste containing lime, river mud, and rice hulls. Also called “a thousand day egg.”

Areca nut—See betel nut.

Bagacillo—A material derived from sugarcane consisting of the light, pithy elements separable from bagasse.

Bagasse—The dry pulp remaining from sugarcane after the juice has been extracted.

Baglo molasses—Molasses containing sugarcane pith.

Bale cover—Secondhand burlap and other fabric used for wrapping or holding cotton. New or unused covers are excluded from this definition.

Bark—The outermost covering of trees and some plants. This is composed of three layers: the cuticle (epidermis, cork cambium, or phellogen); the outer bark (cortex, cork, or phellum); and the inner bark (fiber or phelloderm).

Bark chip—A small, usually somewhat thin and flat piece of bark, separated by a cutting instrument.

Basmati rice—A specialty rice with a long grain grown principally in India, Iran, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; commonly contaminated with husks and paddy rice.

Glossary:Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Bean—Any of several plants of the genus *Phaseolus* or related plants (e.g., *Vigna unguiculata*, *V. radiata*, and *Glycine max*) bearing similar pods or seed.

Beeswax—A yellowish to dark brown wax obtained by melting honeycomb with boiling water.

Betel nut (or Areca nut)—The hard, nutmeg sized seed of the betel palm (*Areca catechu*). Used as a folk remedy, gnawed to clean teeth, or shaved and wrapped in betel leaves to be chewed as a stimulant or breath freshener.

Blanch—*v* To take the color out of a vegetable and make it white by excluding light through burial, boarding, or wrapping the leaves, stem, or shoot. *Blanched adj.*

Bran—The seed husk or coat of a seed removed in milling.

Branch—A cut portion of a wood plant, with or without foliage or blooms.

Broomcorn—A grass (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) having flower clusters with stiff, branching stalks that are used to make brooms and brushes.

Broomstraw—The essential part of broomcorn which is used to manufacture brooms. To be classified broomstraw, each straw must be entirely free from stems, stalks, leaves, and stubs of stalks or stems.

Brown rice—Rice that has been removed from the hulls but has not been polished and retains most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ.

Buchu (also bucco)—The leaves of the citrus genera *Agathosma*, *Barosma*, and *Diosma* used as a diuretic and diaphoretic; or the oil distilled from these leaves.

Bulb—A mass of overlapping membranous or fleshy leaves on a short stem base enclosing one or more buds that may develop under suitable conditions into new plants and constituting the resting stage of many plants, such as the onion. **NOTE ON ALLIUMS:** In the genus *Allium*, the bulbs may range from large, as in the onion, to poorly developed, as in the leek. From countries **outside** of North and South America and their adjacent islands (the Western Hemisphere), only the bulbs of alliums **without** their tops are admissible. However, the entire leek plant is admissible from Belgium and the Netherlands. The above ground portions of *Allium* spp. are **inadmissible** because of

rusts and pests like the leek moth. Thus, onions, garlic, leeks, and other onion relatives (*Allium* spp.) are admissible from countries outside the Western Hemisphere only if the above ground portion of the plant is removed.

Bulgur—Parched, crushed wheat.

Bulk shipment—Loose material in carriers, bulk containers, or in storage.

Cactus plant—A plant that is a member of the family Cactaceae which is characterized by spines arising from tufts of fuzz. The plants are usually succulent.

Canned—A category of processing whereby the article is sealed in containers and is sterilized.

Canola—A genetic variation of rapeseed (*Brassica napus*). The seeds of this plant are crushed to obtain oil. Canola is a registered name. It is an acronym for **CAN**ada **OIL** **L**ow **A**cid.

Cant—A squared log or one that has been sawn on one or more sides.

Cereal—A member of the grass family in which the seed is the most important part used for food or feed.

Certificate—Authorization to move a regulated item, most often indicated by stamping “Released” or “Treated and Released” on documents or containers.

Citrus—When used in the Reference Section of the Fruits and Vegetables Manual, includes the following species: *Citrus aurantiifolia*—key lime (sour), Mexican lime; *C. aurantium*—sour orange; *C. grandis*—pummelo, shaddock; *C. latifolia*—Persian lime, Tahiti lime; *C. limettoides*—sweet lime; *C. limon*—lemon; *C. medica*—ethrog; *C. paradisi*—grapefruit, pomelo; *C. reticulata* cv.—includes calomondin king, clementine, mandarin, satsuma, and tangerine. From the West Indies and Puerto Rico also includes *Fortunella* spp.—kumquat and limequat.

Clears—A less refined flour consisting of the sifted portion of the meal recovered in the manufacture of high grade wheat flour.

Cold treatment—The subjecting of fruits and vegetables to cold temperatures for a prescribed amount of time to eliminate plant pests. Schedules of cold treatment, temperature, and times are listed in the Treatment Manual under the T100 schedules for specific pests.

Comb honey—Comb kept intact with the honey.

Commercial shipment—Goods that are imported for resale purposes or for profit (example—corn brought in for cattle feed); not for personal use.

Commercially-packaged—A product that has been packed for sale and has a company's printed label attached that gives information such as the product's name, ingredients, and country of origin.

Commingle—Mixing of articles of more than one kind in the same container or conveyance such that pests could move or be transferred from one kind of article to the other.

Compliance agreement—A written understanding in which a party agrees to follow PPQ procedures.

Contaminants—An undesirable impurity (example—soil, animal manure, and weed seed).

Cooked—A category of processing whereby the article is prepared for eating by a heating process (example—baking, boiling, parching, or roasting) to the extent that the pest risk is eliminated.

Corm—An underground stem, such as that of the taro, similar to a bulb but without scales.

Corn, green—Fresh, edible corn-on-the-cob.

Corn, shelled—The dried individual kernel which has been removed from the cob; generally used as an animal feed.

Corn husk—The membranous or green outer envelope of an ear of corn, sometimes referred to as corn shuck.

Corn shank—The stalk to which an ear of corn is attached.

Corn silk—The silky styles on an ear of corn.

Cottonseed—Seeds of the cotton plant when not intended for propagation but to be used for manufacturing, processing, or consumption (for example, to be processed for cake, meal, or oil).

Cottonseed cake—The solid matter remaining after oil has been processed from cottonseeds.

Cottonseed hulls—The hard shell of cottonseed with its lint attached when oil is extracted from whole cottonseed.

Cottonseed meal—Hulled cottonseed ground up after the oil has been removed and used as animal feed or fertilizer.

Cover—Material that covers or is laid, placed, or spread over or upon cargo.

Crating—A rigid shipping structure that consists of a wood frame of which the size and shape are determined by the article to be shipped.

Crosstie—A roughly squared piece of wood placed beneath railroad tracks for support.

Crucifer—A plant in the family Cruciferae, Cruciferae includes: cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, mustard, kale, rutabaga, radish, and turnip.

Culm—The jointed stem of a grass or sedge.

Cured—A category of processing whereby a product is preserved (example—aging, candying, drying, heating, smoking, soaking in a salt, sugar, oil, or vinegar solution).

Cut flower—The fresh, cut portion of a plant which is highly perishable, including the inflorescence, and any parts of the plant attached to the cut portion. A cut flower can take different forms, such as a single stem with the inflorescence, a lei made of many inflorescences threaded on a string like beads, or a bouquet (example—carnations, lilies, and roses). **NOTE:** This definition does not include decorative plant material that has been dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated; or filler and greenery. Compare filler and greenery.

Decorative fruit—Fruit which is intended to be used for ornamental purposes and not to be eaten or grown.

Disease—The interaction between a pathogen and the plant resulting in damage to the plant. The damage caused is referred to as a symptom.

Dressed—Made trim and smooth by planing or shaping lumber.

Dried—A category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air.

Glossary:Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Dunnage—Loose packaging material, generally wood, protecting a ship's cargo from damage during transport.

Endemic—Common and/or widespread in a particular place.

Farina—The coarsely ground, sifted endosperm of wheat free from fine flour and from bran.

Filler and greenery—Fresh foliage used for decoration, such as fern and palm fronds, asparagus (fern) plumes, pine sprays, chamaedorea fronds, willow branches, *Ruscus*, *Papyrus*, *Euonymus*, and other greens. Compare cut flowers.

Filter-press cake—The sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through. Collected as a cake from the filter and used as fertilizer.

Finished—Processed or manufactured--no longer raw.

Flour (wheat)—The finest particles of wheat after it has been milled many times; completely freed of bran and consists essentially of starch and gluten of the endosperm.

Fodder—Coarse grasses (e.g., maize, sorghum) harvested whole and cured in an erect position. Usually fed to domestic animals.

Folk medicine—Traditional medicine as practiced by nonprofessionals generally involving the use of natural and herbal remedies. Due to their use in folk medicine, several plants are endangered from overcollection. See *Cistanche deserticola* as an example.

Forage—Food for domestic animals such as horses, cows, and sheep.

Forest litter—The uppermost slightly decayed layer of organic matter on the forest floor that includes fallen leaves and branches.

Free from rot—No more than two percent by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fungal fructification or growth of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated articles.

Fresh fruits and vegetables—The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state. (This definition includes fresh herbs.)

Frozen fruits and vegetables—Fruits and vegetables frozen rapidly at subzero temperatures, with subsequent storage and transportation handling no higher than 20°F, so that ice crystals formed are too small to seriously impair the composition of the cells.

Fructification—The sport-bearing structure of a fungus.

Fruit—The ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant (examples commonly encountered in the florist trade—peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and holly branches (*Ilex* spp.) with berries).

Geographical abbreviations—Terms that describe portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are enterable: (See also Appendix 10)

ALL	All ports of entry where CBPAS are stationed and their area of coverage. (The definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).
NA	(North Atlantic) Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, DC (including Dulles) for air shipments.
NP	(Northern Pacific) Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii.
SAG	(South Atlantic and Gulf) Atlantic ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
PR	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).
VI	U.S. Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG).
MB	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.
HAWAII	The entire State of Hawaii.
GUAM	The U.S. territory of Guam.
CNMI	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Ground wheat—Wheat in the first stage of the milling process.

Gum—Any of various viscous substances that are exuded by certain plants and trees that dry into water soluble, noncrystalline, brittle solids.

Hardwood—Broad-leafed trees of commercial species.

Glossary:Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Hay—Grass or other plants such as clover or alfalfa cut and dried for fodder.

Herbage—Grass and other herblike vegetation used for feeding animals.

Hitchhiking pest—Insects or other pests which are not directly associated with their host material and which move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers.

Honeycomb—A mass of six-sided wax cells built by honeybees to contain their young and store honey. Compare beeswax. Contrast comb honey.

Hull—**As a noun**—The dry outer covering of a fruit, seed, or nut; the husk.

As a verb—To remove the hull or hulls of fruit, seed, or nuts.

Husk—**As a noun**—The membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut.

As a verb—To remove the husk or husks from.

Husked rice—Rice removed from the hulls but not polished and retaining most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ.

Inflorescence—A characteristic arrangement of flowers on a stalk or in a cluster.

Inspection Level Guide—An aid to determine the extent of inspection of cut flowers based on pest risk. A risk level is given to kinds of flowers from specific countries.

Inspectional unit—The portion of a shipment used to determine what size sample should be inspected. Also, quarantine action is taken on the inspectional unit.

Intergeneric—Existing or occurring between genera (hybridization).

In transit cold treatment—Cold treatment performed aboard an approved carrier at a temperature and duration that is specified for elimination of plant pests.

Japan pepper—See Szechuan peppercorn.

Kiln dried—Lumber cured or dried in a heated enclosure.

Kola nut (also cola nut)—A large, fleshy, and bitter caffeine-containing tree seed (*Cola* spp.) that is approximately the size of a chestnut and is chewed as a condiment and stimulant; seed erroneously called nuts.

Legume—A plant of the family Fabaceae characteristically bearing pods.

Lemon—The smooth skinned lemon of commerce when listed as an approved fruit.

Limited permit—A document issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated items to a specified destination.

Lint—All forms of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton fiber, except linters, which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured.

Linters—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, including the form referred to as “hull fiber.”

Log—a usually large, unsawn section of a trunk or limb of a fallen or felled tree.

Loose wood packing material—A category of articles composed of small wood particles capable of free movement (includes things like excelsior, saw dust, wood shavings, and wood wool). Contrast with solid wood packing material.

Lumber—the products resulting from sawing logs into boards, planks, or structural material such as beams.

Mandado—Articles of food (groceries) carried across the Mexican border and intended for local, personal consumption.

Medicinal seed—Those which are used for their curative powers, and are not to be planted.

Mexican jumping-bean—A seed of any of several Mexican shrubs of the genera *Sebastiania* or *Sapium* of the family Euphorbiaceae that “jumps” because of the movement of the contained larva of a small moth (*Cydia dehaisiana*).

Middlings—A by-product of the milling of wheat containing different portions of endosperms, bran, germ, and crude fiber used as animal feed.

Glossary:Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Mud press cake—The sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through. Collected as a cake from the filters and used as fertilizer.

Noncommercial—Goods that are not imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption

Noxious weeds—An undesirable plant as specified by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations. “Any living stage (including, but not limited to seed and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant or a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation or navigation or the fish or wildlife resources of the United States or the public health.”—Federal Noxious Weed Regulations

Nut—A hard shelled, woody-textured, one-celled fruit that does not split open as an acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut.

Oceania—The islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans approximately between 100° East longitude and 150° West longitude including Australia and New Zealand.

Offal—The by-products of milling (as of wheat or barley) used especially for livestock feed.

Packing material—A covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods during shipment (e.g., straw, plant litter, paper, vermiculite).

Paddy rice (also seed rice)—Threshed, unmilled rice still in its husk.

Pallet—A portable, wooden platform used for storing or moving cargo or freight.

Panicle—Any pyramidal inflorescence with a main axis and subdivided branches as in oats, rice, and sorghum.

Parched—Scorched or toasted with dry heat.

Pathogen—An organism that is capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts. It obtains its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism (example—a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus).

Pine straw—Dried pine needles usually used as a mulch.

Plant litter—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables or other commercial articles.

Plant or portions of a plant—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or debris as distinguished from clean fruits, vegetables, herbs, or other commercial articles.

Polished rice—Rice that has had the hulls removed, and most of the bran and starch cells rubbed off and screened out.

Pollards—A coarse bran obtained from wheat.

Preclearance—Inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ-approved phytosanitary requirements.

Precleared—Articles which are inspected and/or treated under PPQ supervision/approval at origin and are in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival.

Processed—Modified by some form of manipulation beyond harvesting.

Processed seed—That which has been subjected to any degree of alteration beyond harvesting (example—cracked corn is considered processed).

Propagative structure—Any plant part which is capable of reproduction or growth by itself.

Pulse—Vegetables in the family Fabaceae (Leguminosae) that bear or produce edible pods or seeds, such as beans, chickpeas, cowpeas, lentils, peas, and vetches.

Puree—A fruit or vegetable reduced to a paste or thick liquid with a smooth texture.

Red dog—A less refined flour which is dark in color due to a high content of fine bran particles.

Rhizome—A rootlike, usually horizontal, stem, such as that of arrowroot, growing under or along the ground that sends out roots from its lower surface and leaves or shoots from its upper surface.

Rice bran—A product obtained by milling rice. It consists of the seed coat, the germ, and broken grains.

Rice dust—A finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice. It consists of the inner bran layer with a litter of the starchy interior that is rubbed off the kernels.

Rice flour—A by-product sifted and ground from the coarser milled particles.

Rice meal—The ground by-product of rice milling consisting of rice bran, polishings, and some rice flour; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

Rice polish—A finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice. It consists of the inner bran layer with a little of the starch interior that is rubbed off the kernels.

Rice powder—A face powder derived from rice.

Root—The usually underground portion of a plant, such as that of a cassava, radish, or sweet potato, that stores food. Compare tuber.

Sample—A portion that is representative of the whole; a specimen.

Sample (cotton)—Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal of the amount and character usually required for trade purposes.

Screenings—The small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

Seed—The ripened ovule, enclosing a rudimentary plant and food necessary for its germination.

Seed cotton—The seed of cotton that is propagated rather than used in manufacturing; usually unginmed with the lint attached. Contrast with cottonseed

Seedy waste—Picker waste, gin waste, oil mill waste, and any other cotton by-products capable of carrying a high percentage of cottonseed.

Sharps—The medium-sized particles separated in the sifting of ground wheat.

Shorts—A by-product of wheat milling that includes germ, fine bran, and a small amount of flour.

Silage—Coarse grasses (e.g., field corn, sorghum, clover) preserved in a succulent condition by partial fermentation in a tight container.

Smut—Any of various destructive diseases of cereal grasses caused by parasitic fungi characterized by the transformation of various plant organs into dark brown or black often dusty masses of spores.

Softwood—Coniferous, evergreen trees (except larches and baldcypress) of commercial species.

Solid wood packing material—a category of wooden articles having a rigid shape for protecting cargo from damage (includes things like cases, crates, drums, dunnage, packing blocks, pallets, and skids). Contrast with loose wood packing material.

Split—To divide from end to end with a sharp blow or cutting instrument.

Sprouts—The edible, immature growth from freshly germinated seeds.

Starch—A highly refined granular or powdery complex carbohydrate in plants obtained commercially from corn, potatoes, rice, sorghum, and wheat.

Stencil—An impression left on a surface after stenciling.

Stone fruit (drupe)—A fleshy fruit, such as peach, plum, or cherry, usually having a single hard stone (pit) that encloses the seed.

Stover—The dried stalks and leaves of a cereal crop used as fodder after the grain has been harvested.

Straw—Stalks of grain after threshing—usually mixed with threshed leaves, endosperms, husks, etc., of grain and grasses. It is used primarily as bedding for cattle or for packing.

Sugarcane chew—Short length of internodal, peeled sugarcane.

Szechuan peppercorn (also Japan pepper)—A dried fruit of the Rutaceous *Zanthoxylum piperitum*; used like black pepper in China and Japan.

Tatami mat—A straw matting used as a floor covering (usually rice straw).

Thousand day egg—See ancient egg.

Glossary:Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Timber—Trees considered as a source of wood.

Transit permit—A document required in advance of arrival for the unloading, landing or other movement of plants and plant products in cargo into and immediately through the United States, which lists specific conditions that must be met during the transit period.

Treatment—A chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests; fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat.

Triticale—The intergeneric hybrid between wheat and rye—sometimes used as a generic name.

Tritordeum—The intergeneric hybrids between wheat and barley—sometimes used as a generic name.

Tuber—A swollen, usually underground, stem, such as a potato, bearing buds from which new plant shoots arise.

Unauthorized fruits and vegetables—Fresh fruits and vegetables which are not approved for entry into the United States.

U.S. returned fruits and vegetables—U.S. grown fruits and vegetables that have left the United States and are being presented for reentry into the United States.

Variety—A subdivision of a kind which is characterized by growth, fruit, seed, or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind (example—Marquis wheat, Kennebec Irish potato, Winesap apple, and Kentucky wonder pole bean).

Waste—All forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed.

West Indies—The principal countries of: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Virgin Islands (Br.)

White asparagus—The blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable.

Wood chip—A small, usually somewhat thin and flat piece of wood, separated by a cutting instrument.

Wood mulch—Bark chips, sawdust, wood chips, or wood shavings used as a protective or decorative cover.

Appendix A

List of Trees and Classifications

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Introduction

Use the lists that follow to categorize the tree. Both scientific and common names are listed (scientific names are italicized). These lists are **not** exhaustive. For example, there are thousands of tree species that can be classified as tropical hardwoods which at most, only a few hundred have been studied to determine the values of their woods.

Abbreviations Key

Categories of Wood:
H —temperate hardwood
S —softwood (conifer)
TrH —tropical hardwood
Types of Protection:
CITES —Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
ESA —Endangered Species Act

List of Trees Alphabetically by Scientific Name

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Abeto, Abeto mexicano, Guatemalan fir, Pinabete	S	CITES I	
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir	S		
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir	S		
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Box Elder, Maple	H		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder	H		
<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	Buckeye	H		
<i>Azelia</i> spp.	Mahogany	TrH		
<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Chanfuta, Mahogany bean, Pod mahogany	TrH		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Gaboon, Okoumé	TrH		
<i>Alnus</i> spp.	Alder	H		
<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	Curupay, Angico preto, Cebil, Cebil colorado, Curupay-ata, Diamond Cherry	TrH		
<i>Andiroba</i>	Carapa quianensis	TrH		
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	Krabak Mersawa	TrH		
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	Agalloco, agar wood, agar, agaru, aggalichandanam, agru, akyaw, aloewood, calambac, calamboc	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>) (1) (including only populations of Argentina and Chile)	Araucaria, monkey puzzle tree, araucaria de Chile, araucaria espinuda, araucaria imbricata	S	CITES I	
<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>) (2) (excluding populations of Argentina and Chile)	Araucaria, monkey puzzle tree, araucaria de Chile, araucaria espinuda, araucaria imbricata	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	Madrone	H		
<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	Four-petal pawpaw	TrH	ESA	
<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	Guatambú or Pau marfim	TrH		Prohibited Rutaceous genus
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	Rhodesian teak or Zambezi redwood	TrH		
<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	Ayuque	TrH	CITES	
<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	Palo de Ramón	TrH	ESA	
<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	Castano, Chicote	TrH	CITES	
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch	H		
<i>Betula uber</i>	Virginia round-leaf birch	H	ESA	
<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	Sucupira	TrH		
<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	Breadnut	TrH		

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<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	Bloodwood or Satinwood	TrH		
<i>Bulnesia</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae	TrH		
<i>Buxus vahlia</i>	Vahl's boxwood	TrH	ESA	
<i>Calyptronoma rivalis</i>	Manac palm	TrH	ESA	
<i>Carapa quianensis</i>	Crabwood	TrH		
<i>Carya</i> spp.,	Hickory, Pecan	H		
<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	Ají, ajillo, ajo, almendrillo, caballo-kup, cagui	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Castanea</i> spp.	Chestnut, Chinquapin	H		
<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Australian red-cedar, Moulmein cedar, Toon	TrH		
<i>Celtis</i> spp.	Hackberry, Sugarberry	H		
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cedar	S		
<i>Comutia obovata</i>	Capá jugüerilla, Palo de nigua	TrH	ESA	
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	Cordia, Freijo, Louro, Orno	TrH		
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood	H		
<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress	S		
<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	Santa Cruz cypress	S	ESA	
<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i> ,	Denya, Okan	TrH		
<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>	Muhimbi	TrH		
<i>Cynometra cauliflora</i>	Namnam	TrH		
<i>Cynometra iripa</i>	Red mangrove	TrH		
<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	Kekatong	TrH		
<i>Cynometra retusa</i>	Sotacaballo	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Bombay blackwood or Indian rosewood	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylo</i>	African blackwood, African granadille	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Bahia rosewood, Brazilian rosewood	TrH	CITES I	
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Cocobolo or Granadillo	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sissoo	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	Honduras Rosewood	TrH		

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<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Daniella, Fara, Incenso, Ogea, Oziya	TrH		
<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	Beautiful paw-paw	TrH	ESA	
<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	Rugel's pawpaw	TrH	ESA	
<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	Virola	TrH		
<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	Basralocus	TrH		
<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	Angélique, Basralocus	TrH		
<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	Apitong	TrH		
<i>Dipteryx</i>	Brazilian Teak	TrH		
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	Ayan, Ayin, Bonsamdua, Movingui	TrH		
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	Kapur	TrH		
<i>Dyera costulata</i> , <i>Dyera lowii</i>	Jelutong	TrH		
<i>Dypsis decaryi</i> (= <i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>)	Triangle palm	TrH	CITES	
<i>Dypsis decipiens</i> (= <i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i>)		TrH	CITES	
<i>Engelhardia (Oreomunnea) pterocarpa</i>	Gavilán	TrH	CITES	
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i> , <i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Edinam, Gedu nohor, Kalungi, Tiama	TrH		
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Aboudikro, Penkwa, Sapele	TrH		
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Utile	TrH		
<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Earpod or Guanacaste	TrH		
<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Beech	H		
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> = <i>F. patagonica</i>	Alerce, Chilean false larch	S	CITES I	
<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	Boojum tree	TrH	CITES	
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>	Arbol del barril	TrH	CITES	
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	H		
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	H		
<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Ramin, Melawis	TrH		
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Agba, Tola, Tola branca, White tola	TrH		
Granadillo	<i>Dalbergia regusa</i> or <i>Platymiscium</i> spp.	TrH		
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Agba	TrH		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> = <i>G. verticiale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>	Bastard lignum-vitae	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Bossé, Obobo, Obobonufua, Scented Guarea	TrH		
<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	Bossé, Obobo, Obobonufua, Scented Guarea	TrH		
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae	TrH		
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	Commoner lignum vitae	TrH	CITES	
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	Hollywood lignum vitae	TrH	CITES	
<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	Bubinga or Olive walnut	TrH		
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell	H		
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood, Moreton Bay Tulipwood	TrH		
<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	Mengkulang	TrH		
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly	H		
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Butternut, Walnut			
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	African mahogany	TrH		
<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas	TrH		
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	S		
<i>Libocedrus</i> spp.	Cedar	S		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulipwood	H		
<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	Gum	H		
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	H		
<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobé, Ekki	TrH		
<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	Brisbane box or Brush box	TrH		
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Cucumber, Magnolia	H		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	Balukhat, baranthuri	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> , Sweetbay (H)				
<i>Melicope mucronulata</i>	Alani	TrH	CITES	
<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	Wenge	TrH		
<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	Abura, Bahia, Subaha	TrH		
<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	Abura, Bahia	TrH		
<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Santos Mahogany, Chechem negro, or Chechen	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>		H		
<i>Nothofagus cliffortioides</i> , ()	Myrtle beech	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle beech	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	Coigue	H		
<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	New Zealand red beech	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>		TrH		
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble, Chilean beech	H		
<i>Nothofagus procera</i>	Rauli	H		
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	black beech	TrH		
<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa	TrH		
<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	Greenheart	TrH		
<i>Oreomunnea (Engelhardia) pterocarpa</i>	Gavilán	TrH	CITES	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	H		
<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	Bagtikan, Urat mata, White seraya	TrH		
<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	Ameranth	TrH		
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> = <i>Afrormosia elata</i>	African Teak, afrormosia, anyesan, assamela, awawai, baracara	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	Buckthorn	H		
<i>Physocalymma scabberimum</i>	Tulipwood	TrH		
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce	S		
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Agboin	TrH		

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<i>Piptadenia macrocarpa</i> (TrH); synonym for <i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>		TrH		
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Agboin, Dabema, Dahoma, Dahoma	TrH		
<i>Pleiogynium cerasiferum</i>	Burdekin plum	TrH		
<i>Pleiogynium timorensense</i>	Tulop plum	TrH		
<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	Amunu, banuas, brown pine	TrH	CITES III	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	Monteromero, Parlatore's podocarp	TrH	CITES	
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	Himalayan may-apple	TrH	CITES	
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen, Cottonwood, Poplar	H		
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar	H		
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Cherry	H		
<i>Prunus africana</i> (=Pygeum <i>africanum</i>)	African cherry, alumty	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	Scrub plum	H	ESA	
<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	Sepetir	TrH		
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas Fir			
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	S		
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	African rosewood	TrH		
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Amboyna	TrH		
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Agaru, Agarugandhamu, Atta, chandanam, Redsanders (Red sandalwood)	TrH	CITES II	Wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak	H		
<i>Quercus hinckleyi</i>	Hinckley's oak	H	ESA	

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	Michaux's sumac	H	ESA	
<i>Robinia</i> spp.	Locust	H		
<i>Sabal</i> spp.	Palmetto	TrH		
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow	H		
<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	'Iliahi, Lanai sandalwood	TrH	ESA	
<i>Serenoa</i> spp.	Palmetto	TrH		
<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	Hayun lagu, Tronkon guafi	TrH	ESA	
<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Balau, Dark-red meranti, Dark-red seraya, Light-red meranti, Yellow meranti	TrH		
<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	Cóbana negra	TrH	ESA	
<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	Palo de jazmin	TrH	ESA	
<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	TrH		Some species are protected
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Cabana, Pacific Coast mahogany	TrH	CITES	
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	Acajou amérique, Aguano, American mahogany, Araputanga	TrH	CITES III	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	Acajou de Cuba, Acajou de Santo Domingo, Aguano	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>		TrH	CITES	
<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	Baldcypress, Cypress Pondcypress	S		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	S		
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	Barme salle, basmi, bhirmie, brahmi, Himalayan yew	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew	S		
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	TrH		
<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Afara, Fraké, Korina, Limba, Ofram	TrH		
<i>Ternstroemia luquillensis</i>	Palo colorado	TrH	ESA	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Cedar, White-cedar	S		
<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Basswood	H		
<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Florida torreya	S	CITES	
<i>Trichilia triacantha</i> , (,)	Bariaco	TrH	CITES	
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	African whitewood or Obeche	TrH		
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Watergum	TrH		
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.,	Hemlock, Hem-fir	S		
<i>Turraeanthus africana</i>	Avodire, African Satinwood, African White Mahogany	TrH		
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Oregon myrtle	H		
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Elm	H		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Abeto, Abeto mexicano	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir, Pinabete	S	CITES I	
	Ab			
Aboudikro	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>			
Abura	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>		ESA	
Acajou de Santo Domingo		TrH	CITES II	
Acajou Amérique	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Acajou de Cuba	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Acajou de Santo Domingo	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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Afara	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
African blackwood	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	TrH		
African cherry	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
African granadille	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	TrH		
African mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	TrH		
African rosewood	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	TrH		
African Teak	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
African whitewood	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	TrH		
Afromosia	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Afzelia	<i>Afzelia</i> spp.	TrH		
Agalloco	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Agar wood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Agar	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Agaru	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Agaru	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Agarugandhamu	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Agarwood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Agba	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Agboin	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Aggalichandanam	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	CrH	CITES II	
Agru	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	CrH	CITES II	

Appendix A: List of Trees and Classifications
List of Trees Alphabetically by Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Aguano	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Ají	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Ajillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Ajo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Akyaw	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Alani	<i>Melicope mucronulata</i>	TrH	CITES	
Alder	<i>Alnus</i>	H		
Alerce	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Almendrillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	H		
Aloewood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Alumty	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Amanu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	all readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Amboyna	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	TrH		
Ameranth	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	TrH		
American mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III	saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Amunu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	all readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Anyesan	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Angélique	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	TrH		
Angico preto	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Apitong	<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	TrH		
Araputanga	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III	saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Araucaria (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Araucaria (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Araucaria de Chile (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Araucaria de Chile (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Araucaria espinuda (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Araucaria espinuda (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Araucaria imbricada (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Araucaria imbricada (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Arbol del barril	<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>	TrH	CITES	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	H		
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Assamela	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Atti	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Australian red-cedar	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Avodire	<i>Turraeanthus africana</i>	TrH		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Awawai	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Ayan	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Ayin	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Ayuque	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	TrH	CITES	
Azobé	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Bagtikan	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Bahia	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	TrH		
Bahia Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Balau	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	S		
Balsa	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	TrH		
Balsam poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	H		
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	S		
Balukhat	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Banuas	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Baracara	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> = <i>Afrormosia elata</i>			

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Baranthuri	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Bariaco	<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	TrH	CITES	
Barme salle	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T.baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Basmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T.baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Basralocus	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	TrH		
Bastard lignum-vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	H		
Beautiful pawpaw	<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	TrH	ESA	
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.	H		

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Bhirmie	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Bigleaf Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.	H		
Birmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Birmi chogam	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Black beech	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	TrH		
Black Cabbage-bark	<i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i>	TrH		
Black guarea	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Black pine (Nepal)	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Black Poisonwood	<i>Metopium brownei</i>	TrH		
Bloodwood	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	TrH		
Bohala	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Bonsamdua	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Boojum tree	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	TrH	CITES	
Boramthuri	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Bois de gaïac	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Bois de vie	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Bois saint	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Bombay blackwood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	TrH		
Bongossi	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Bossé	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>			
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	H		
Box elder	<i>Acer</i> spp.			
Brahmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Brazilian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Brazilian teak	<i>Dipteryx</i>	TrH		
Breadnut	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	TrH		
Brisbane box	<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	TrH		
Brown pine	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	all readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Brush box	<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	TrH		
Bubinga	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	TrH		
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	H		
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	H		

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Bukiti	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	all readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Burdekin plum	<i>Pleiogynium cerasiferum</i>	TrH		
Burmie	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	H		
Caballo-kup	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cabana	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	TrH	CITES	
Cabeuna	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Cabiuna do mato	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Cabiuna rajada	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Cabiuna	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	

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Cachar (Napal)	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III	all readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cagui	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	all readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Carapa quianensis	<i>Andiroba</i>	TrH		
Cagui	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Calambac	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)			All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Calamboe	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)			All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Camboriuna	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Candlewood		H		
Caoba	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Caoba	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caoba	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caobach	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Caoba de Centro América	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caoba de Cuba	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caoba de hoja ancha	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caoba de Honduras	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Caoba de Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caoba de la costa del Pacífico	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Caoba del Atlántico	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caoba del Sur	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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Caoba española	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Caobilla	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Capá jugüerilla	<i>Comutia obovata</i>		ESA	
Caribbean mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	TrH	CITES	
Castano	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	TrH	CITES	
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.	H		
Cebil	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cebil colorado	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp., <i>Libocedrus</i> spp., <i>Thuja</i> spp.	S		
Cedro	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> (= <i>Juniperus uvifera</i> , <i>Libocedrus tetragona</i> , <i>L. uvifera</i> , <i>Thuja tetragona</i>)	S	CITES I	
Central American Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Champak	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Chandanam	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Chanfuta	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Chawari	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Chechen, Chechem negro	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	TrH		
Cheongbu	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	H		
Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	H		
Chicote	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	TrH	CITES	
Chiculte	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Chilean beech	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	H		
Chilean false larch	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Chile Pine (1)	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I including only populations of Argentina and Chile;	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Chile Pine (2)	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II excluding only populations of Argentina and Chile;	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Chinquapin	<i>Castanopsis</i> spp. <i>Castanea</i> spp.	H		
Ciprès	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> (= <i>Juniperus uvifera</i> , <i>Libocedrus tetragona</i> , <i>L. uvifera</i> , <i>Thuja tetragona</i>)	S	CITES I	
Ciprés	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Ciprés de Chile	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> (= <i>Juniperus uvifera</i> , <i>Libocedrus tetragona</i> , <i>L. uvifera</i> , <i>Thuja tetragona</i>)	S	CITES I	
Ciprés de la Patagonia	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I	
Ciprés de las Guaitecas	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> (= <i>Juniperus uvifera</i> , <i>Libocedrus tetragona</i> , <i>L. uvifera</i> , <i>Thuja tetragona</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Ciprés de las Islas Len	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> S (= <i>Juniperus uvifera</i> , <i>Libocedrus tetragona</i> , <i>L.</i> <i>uvifera</i> , <i>Thuja tetragona</i>)	S	CITES I	
Cipresillo	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> S	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Ciprisillo loreto	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> S	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Coabillo	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> TrH (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Coabillo	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Cóbana negra	<i>Stahlia monosperm</i> TrH	TrH	ESA	

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Cóbano	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cóbano	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001]	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Cóbano	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Cocobolo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH		
Coigue	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	H		
Commoner Lignum-vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cottonwood	<i>Populus</i> spp	H		
Crabwood	<i>Carapa quianensis</i>	TrH		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Cristobal	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cuabilla	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Cuban Mahagoni	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Cucumber	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	H		
Curupay	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Curupayata	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp., <i>Taxodium</i> spp	S		
Dabema	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Dahoma	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Dakua		TrH	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Daniella	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		

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Dark-red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Dark-red seraya	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Denya	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	TrH		
Dhengra salla	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Dhum	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Dhunu	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Diamond Cherry	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Dilang	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Dingsableh	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Dionai	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	Persimmon	H		
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	Keruing	TrH		
Distemonanthus	<i>Distemonanthus</i> spp.	TrH		
Djamudju	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	H		
Dominican mahagoni	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziessi</i>	S		

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Eaglewood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Earpod	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	TrH		
Eba	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Edinam	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Egbi	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Ejen	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Ekhimi	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Ekki	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.			
Elo	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	H		
Fagus spp.	Beech	H		
Figueroa	<i>Carapa quianensis</i>	TrH		
Fir	<i>Abies</i> spp.	S		
Flor de venadillo	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Florida torreyia	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	S	CITES	
Four-petal pawpaw	<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	TrH	ESA	
Fraké	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Freijo	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Gaboon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	TrH		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Gaharu	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gaïac femelle	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gaïac mâle	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gaïac officinal	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gaïac	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

Appendix A: List of Trees and Classifications
List of Trees Alphabetically by Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Gallu	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gateado	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gateado	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Gateado	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Gateads	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Gavilán	<i>Oreomunnea</i> (<i>Engelhardia</i>) <i>pterocarpa</i>	TrH	CITES	
Gavilán blanco	<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> (= <i>Engelhardia</i> <i>pterocarpa</i>)			
Gavilán	<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> (= <i>Engelhardia</i> <i>pterocarpa</i>)			
Gedhu nohor	<i>Entandrophragma</i> <i>angolense</i>	TrH		
Gia	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Giogí	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma</i> <i>hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia</i> <i>hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia</i> <i>candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Graúna	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Greenheart	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	TrH		
Guaiaco	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guanacaste	<i>Enterolobium</i> <i>cyclocarpum</i>	TrH		
Guarea	<i>Guarea</i> spp.	TrH		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Guatambú	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited Rutaceous genus
Guatemalan fir	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Guayac	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayacán	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayacán blanco	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayacán genuino	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Guayacán negro	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayacancillo	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayach	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayaco	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Guayami	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Gum	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	H		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Gunsi	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Gwane	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	H		
Hallarín	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Harré	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Hasi	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Hayun lagu	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	TrH	ESA	
Hem-fir	<i>Abies</i> spp., <i>Tsuga</i> spp.	S		
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	S		
Hickory	<i>Carya</i>	H		
Himalayan may-apple	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	TrH	CITES	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Himalayan Yew	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Hinckley's oak	<i>Quercus hinckleyi</i>	H	ESA	
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	H		
Hollywood lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	TrH	CITES	
Honduras Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	TrH		
Honne	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	H		
Igem	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Ichujhau	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
'Iliahi	<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	TrH	ESA	
Incense-cedar	<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	S		
Incenso	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	TrH		
Intsia bijuga	<i>Intsia palembanica</i>	TrH		
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	H		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Jacaranda	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jacarandá de Bahía	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jacarandá de indios	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jacarandá negro	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jacaranda preto	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jacaranda-caviuna	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jacarandazinho	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Jamaican mahagoni	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Jamuju	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Jati	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Jatobaly do Igapo	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Jelutong	<i>Dyera costulata</i> , <i>Dyera</i> <i>lowii</i>	TrH		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Jiniari	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	S		
Kakatong	<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	TrH		
Kaku	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Kalambak	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Kalungi	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Kapur	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	TrH		
Karas	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Kaya		S		
Kempas	<i>Koompasia malaccensis</i>	TrH		
Keruing	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	TrH		
Khaya	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	TrH		

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Kirah	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Klaw	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Kokriki	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Kokrodua	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Korina	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Krabak	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Krappa	<i>Carapa quianensis</i>	TrH		
Kuasi	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Krabak Mersawa	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Lahuan	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I	
Lahuén	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I	
Lal Chan	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Lalchandán	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives

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Lampias	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Lanai sandalwood	<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	TrH	ESA	
Landin	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Lant	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Larch	<i>Larix</i> spp.	S		
Signaloes	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Lignum-vitae	<i>Bulnesia</i> spp., <i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	TrH		
Light-red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Limba wood	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Lluo	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Locust	<i>Gleditsia</i> spp., <i>Robinia</i> spp.	H		
Lohansung	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Louro	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Mabu	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage-orange	H		
Madeira	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Madera de Agar	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Madera de gaiac	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Madrone	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	H		
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	H		
Mahog	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mahogany	<i>Azalia</i> spp.	TrH		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mahogany bean	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Malaalmaciga	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Manac palm	<i>Calyptronoma rivalis</i>	TrH	ESA	

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Manduparni	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Manio	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Maniu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Manú	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	H		

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Mara	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mara boliviana	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Matai	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Mekoe	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Melawis	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	TrH		
Melu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Mengkulang	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	TrH		
Merbau	<i>Intsia palembanica</i>	TrH		
Merak	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Meranti		TrH		
Merbau	<i>Intsia bijuga</i> , <i>Intsia palembanica</i>	TrH		
Mersawa	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Mexican fir	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Mgambo	<i>Prunus africana</i> (=Pygeum africanum)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Michaux's sumac	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	H	ESA	
Miro	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Mkomohoyo	<i>Prunus africana</i> (=Pygeum africanum)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Mogno	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mogno	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mogú	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Mohole	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Monkey Puzzle (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Monkey Puzzle (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Monkey-puzzle tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	TrH	CITES	
Monteromero	<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	TrH	CITES	
Mora	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	TrH		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Moreton Bay Tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	TrH		
Moulmein cedar	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Mova	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Movingui	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Mse	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Mseneo	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Muiri	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Muhimbi	<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>	TrH		
Mulberry	<i>Morus</i> spp.	H and TrH		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Musenene	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Mushunga	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Nambar	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Namnam		TrH		<i>Cynometra cauliflora</i>
New World Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001]	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
New Zealand red beech	<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	TrH		
Ngollon	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	TrH		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Ntasesa	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and (d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i>
Nyssa spp.	Tupelo	H		
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	H		
Obang	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Obeche	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	TrH		
Obobo	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Obobonekwi	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Obobonufua	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	TrH		
Ofram	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Ogea	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Okan	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	TrH		
Okoumé	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	TrH		
Ole	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Olel pardo	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Olive walnut	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	TrH		
Oregon myrtle	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	H		
Orno	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Orura	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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Orura	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Osage-orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	H		
Oyamel	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Oziya	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Pacific Coast mahogany	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	TrH	CITES	
Padauk		TrH		
Palisander	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Palisandro de Brasil	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Palisandro de Río	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Palissandre du Brésil	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Palm	Various genera	TrH		
Palmetto	<i>Sabal</i> spp., <i>Serenoa</i> spp.	TrH		
Palo colorado	<i>Ternstroemia</i> <i>luquillensis</i>	TrH	ESA	
Palo de hierro	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Palo de jazmin	<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	TrH	ESA	
Palo de nigua	<i>Comutia obovata</i>	TrH	ESA	
Palo de Ramón	<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	TrH	ESA	
Palo de rosa	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Palo de zopilote	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Palo sano	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Palo Santo	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pankakro	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Paradiesholz	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Parana Pine (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Panama Pine (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except : ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pau marfim	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited Rutaceous genus
Parlatore's podocarp	<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	TrH	CITES	
Pasnig	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pau marfim	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited Rutaceous genus
Payarimei	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pecan	<i>Pecan</i> , <i>Carya</i> spp.	H		
Pehuén (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Pehuén (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Penkwa		TrH		
Peonio	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	H		
Petir		TrH		
Pianowood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Pinabete	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Pin du Chili (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Pin du Chili (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pilgerodendron	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	TrH	CITES	
Pod mahogany	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Trh		
Pine	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pinho bravo		TrH	CITES III	
Pino (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Pino (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pino blanco	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	S	CITES I	
Pino castaneto	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pino castaneto	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pino de Chile (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Pino de Chile (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pino de Neuquén (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Pino de Neuquén (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pino de Paraná (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Pino de Paraná (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pino del cerro	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	S	CITES I	
Pino montano	<i>Podocarpus parlatore</i> (= <i>P. angustifolia</i>)	S	CITES I	
Piñón (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	
Piñón (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Piñonero (1) including only populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES I	

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Piñonero (2) excluding populations of Argentina and Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>A. chilensis</i> , <i>A. dombeyi</i>)	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pinjon	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	S		
Piquia	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	H		
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachym</i>	Cristobal, Granadillo	TrH	CITES	
Plomillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Plumajatzin	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Plumajillo de montaña	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I	
Pod mohogany	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Podo de Asia	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Podo lant	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Podo	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Podoc	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Pondcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>nutans</i>	S		
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Postil	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Prima vera		TrH		
Purpleheart (TrH)	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	TrH		
Pygmy fringe-tree	<i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i>	TrH	ESA	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Raktachandan	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Raktagandhamu	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Ramin	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	TrH		
Ratanjali	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Rauli	<i>Nothofagus procera</i>	H		
Red mangrove	<i>Cynometra iripa</i>	TrH		
Red Sandal Wood	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Red stinkwood	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Redsanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Redcedar	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	S		
Rempayan	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Rhodesian teak	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	TrH		
Rio rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Roble	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	H		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Roble colorado	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
(Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Rugel's pawpaw	<i>Deeringothamnus Rugelii</i>	TrH	ESA	
Sucupira	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	TrH		
Saborana	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Safan	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Sampinur	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Sándalo rojo	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Santa Cruz cypress	<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	S	ESA	
Santos Mahogany	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	TrH		
Sapele	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	TrH		

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Sasi	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	H		
Satinwood	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	TrH		
Satinwood	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Sawari	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Scented guarea	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	TrH		
Scrub palm	<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	H	ESA	
Selangan balau	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Sentada	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Sepetir	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	TrH		
Sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> spp.	S		
Seraya		TrH		

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Setada	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Siffo	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	H		
Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	TrH		
Sivappu	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Slusalu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Sotacaballo	<i>Cynometra retusa</i>	TrH		
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.	S		
Subaha	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	TrH		
Sucupira	<i>Bowdichia nit</i>	TrH		
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	H		
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	H		
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	H		

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Swietenie	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood (lumber), plywood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	H		
Talis patra	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	S		
Tangare	<i>Carapa quianensis</i>	TrH		
Tanoak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	H		
Taungme	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (Nepal)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plant
Tcheiraygulab	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	TrH		

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Teca africana	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Teheiraysulah	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tejo de Asia	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tejo del Himalaya	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Ten	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> (= <i>Juniperus uvifera</i> , <i>Libocedrus tetragona</i> , <i>L. uvifera</i> , <i>Thuja tetragona</i>)	S	CITES I	
Tenduet	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tento	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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Thaner	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Thitmin	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Thitmin-po	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III, Nepal	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Thuner	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

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Thuner	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Thuno	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tiama	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Tilaparnni	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II	Logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material, but not other parts or derivatives
Tola, Tola branca	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Toon	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Tree of life	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Triangle palm	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i> (= <i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>)	TrH	CITES	
Tronkon guafi	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	TrH	ESA	

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Tugge	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tulip plum	<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	TrH		
Tulipwood,	<i>Harpullia pendula</i> , <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , and <i>Physocalymma scabberimum</i>	TrH		
Tunsi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> . ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Tupelo	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.	H		
Ugar	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> = <i>A. agallocha</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Urat mata	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Urauna	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I	
Utile	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	TrH		
Vahl's boxwood	<i>Buxus vahlii</i>	TrH	ESA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Venadillo	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Venadillo	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Vera	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Vera	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

Appendix A: List of Trees and Classifications
List of Trees Alphabetically by Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Vera blanco	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (= <i>G. verticale</i> , <i>G. guatemalense</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Vera negro	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Vla	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Virginia round-leaf birch	<i>Betula uber</i>	H	ESA	
Virola	<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp., <i>Virola</i> spp.	TrH		
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	H		
Watergum	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	TrH		
Wenge	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	TrH		
White-cedar	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	S		
White Pine	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	S	CITES I	
White seraya	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
White tola	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>			
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	H		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Wood of life	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Zambezi redwood	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	TrH		
Zapatón	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Zirupbirmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> = <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp. <i>wallichiana</i>	S	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
Zopilote	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> (= <i>S. bijuga</i> , <i>S. cirrhata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and ◆ cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

Appendix A: List of Trees and Classifications
 List of Trees Alphabetically by Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Zopilote	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES III Bolivia [March 19, 1998], Brazil [July 26, 1998], Costa Rica [November 16, 1995], Mexico [April 29, 1998], Peru [June 12, 2001])	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives

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