



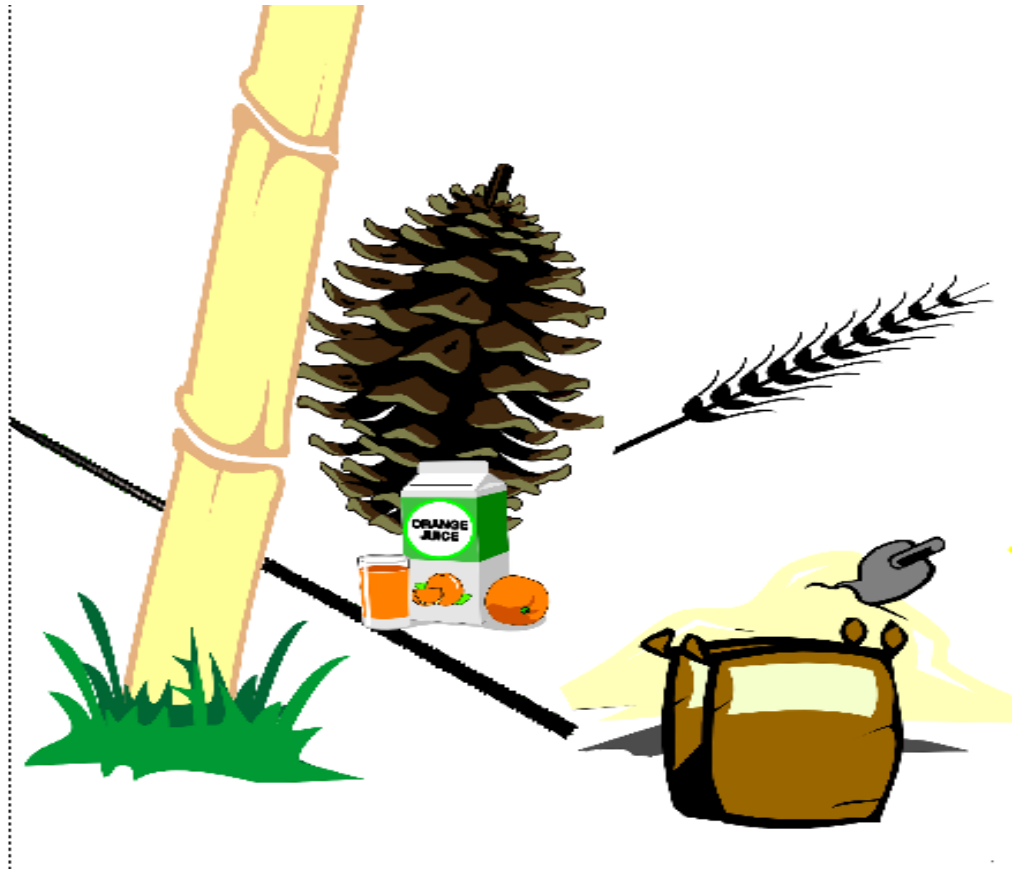
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual

*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, and 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.

Contents

Figures *LOF-1*

Tables *LOT-1*

Introduction *1-1*

Procedures *2-1*

Reference *3-1*

Appendix A

List of Trees and Classifications *A-1*

Appendix B

CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities *B-1*

Glossary *Glossary-1*

Index *Index-1*

Figures

Miscellaneous
and Processed

Figure 2-1	Inspection process	2-2
Figure 2-2	Softwood firewood heat treatment certificate using a kiln facility	2-25
Figure 2-3	Hardwood firewood heat treatment certificate using a kiln facility	2-26
Figure 2-4	Spruce logs heat treatment certificate using a kiln facility	2-27
Figure 3-1	Formula for computing density of a package or bale of rice straw	3-108
Figure 3-2	DoD “pest free” certification mark	3-156
Figure 3-3	International certification mark	3-156
Figure B-1	Export certificate under CFIA directive D-11-04	B-2

Figures

Tables

Miscellaneous and Processed

Table 1-1	Examples of articles covered in the <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i> 1-3
Table 1-2	How to use decision tables 1-7
Table 1-3	Where to report <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i> problems 1-10
Table 2-1	Steps for sampling basmati rice 2-7
Table 2-2	Determining regulatory action based on hull count 2-8
Table 2-3	Determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
Table 2-4	Approved companies for admissible dried, ornamental plant material 2-13
Table 2-5	Sample size for dried, ornamental plant material 2-14
Table 2-6	Certification associated with grapevines 2-15
Table 2-7	Determine whether the vehicle is precleared 2-20
Table 2-8	Selecting screen size 2-22
Table 2-9	Diameters of the pores of U.S. standard screens (NOT part of the job aid) 2-23
Table 3-1	Which import manual should you use 3-3
Table 3-2	Steps for using this manual 3-5
Table 3-3	<i>Allium</i> spp. 3-6
Table 3-4	<i>Aloe ferox</i> 3-7
Table 3-5	<i>Aniba roseodora</i> 3-8
Table 3-6	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> 3-9
Table 3-7	Artichoke (<i>Cynara</i> spp.) — branches, inflorescences, and arrangements 3-10
Table 3-8	Avocado (<i>Persea</i> spp.) 3-10
Table 3-9	Avocado—fresh Mexican avocados with seeds REMOVED 3-11
Table 3-10	Avocado—frozen 3-11
Table 3-11	Avocado (<i>Persea</i> spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds 3-12
Table 3-12	Carrots and baby carrots 3-12
Table 3-13	Bags, bagging, and covers 3-14
Table 3-14	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton 3-14
Table 3-15	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton entering a California port 3-15
Table 3-16	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton entering a northern port 3-15
Table 3-17	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton entering a port OTHER THAN a California or a northern port 3-16
Table 3-18	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered fresh or frozen

	meat	3-16
Table 3-19	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered coffee	3-17
Table 3-20	Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered root crops	3-18
Table 3-21	Bags—shipments containing a mixture of bags and covers	3-19
Table 3-22	Bags, bagging, and covers made from used OR new burlap OR jute	3-20
Table 3-23	Bamboo (Bambusoideae)	3-20
Table 3-24	Beans (fresh precut), French and runner	3-21
Table 3-25	Bees from all origins (dead)	3-21
Table 3-26	Bees from all origins (alive; includes package bees and queen bees with attendants)	3-22
Table 3-27	<i>Bletilla striata</i>	3-24
Table 3-28	Branches and arrangements with fruit attached	3-24
Table 3-29	Brassware	3-25
Table 3-30	Broomcorn—broomstraw (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> var. <i>technicus</i>)	3-26
Table 3-31	Broomcorn—brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw	3-27
Table 3-32	Broomcorn—brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw with NO STEM EXCEEDING 1/4 inch in diameter	3-28
Table 3-33	Broomcorn—samples and noncommercial lots of broomcorn	3-28
Table 3-34	Broomcorn—commercial lots of broomcorn that were grown AND harvested in Canada	3-29
Table 3-35	Broomcorn—commercial shipments of brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw harvested in Mexico	3-29
Table 3-36	Broomcorn—passenger baggage containing brooms and/or other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw harvested in Mexico	3-30
Table 3-37	Broomcorn—commercial lots of broomcorn harvested in the western hemisphere; OTHER THAN Canada	3-30
Table 3-38	Broomcorn—commercial lots of broomcorn harvested OUTSIDE the western hemisphere	3-31
Table 3-39	Broomcorn—broomstraw	3-31
Table 3-40	Broomcorn—brooms, broomcorn, and broomstraw moving into Guam or the CNMI	3-32
Table 3-41	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	3-33
Table 3-42	<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	3-34
Table 3-43	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i>	3-34
Table 3-44	Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the sub-families: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae); heat treated	3-35
Table 3-45	Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the sub-families: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae); NOT	

	heat treated	3-35
Table 3-46	Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the sub-families: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddaliodeae): NOT heat treated, sterile, shelf-stable, NOR sealed; entering the U.S.; AND destined to OTHER THAN Guam	3-35
Table 3-47	Citrus—peeled citrus fruit, frozen or dried	3-36
Table 3-48	Citrus—shelf-stable products sealed in containers	3-37
Table 3-49	Citrus—frozen, unpeeled fruit or fresh or frozen peel	3-37
Table 3-50	Citrus—fruit, peel, or ground spice that is heated or heatdried—with or without preservatives	3-38
Table 3-51	Citrus—segmented or sliced citrus packed in natural juices or syrup	3-39
Table 3-52	Citrus—bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root (includes branches, inflorescences, and arrangements)	3-40
Table 3-53	Citrus—citrus fruit transiting the United States	3-41
Table 3-54	Citrus—citrus in the form of a biological, medicine, or pharmaceutical	3-42
Table 3-55	Coffee (<i>Coffea</i> spp.)	3-43
Table 3-56	Cones (seed cones/seed pods)	3-44
Table 3-57	Corn and closely related plants	3-44
Table 3-58	Corn and closely related plants—OTHER THAN an article crafted or manufactured article or ingredient in potpourri	3-45
Table 3-59	Corn—articles made or crafted from any part of the corn or corn-related plant EXCEPT Job's tears	3-46
Table 3-60	Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, or silks (including cannery waste) from Canada	3-47
Table 3-61	Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, and silks (including cannery waste) from OTHER THAN Canada	3-48
Table 3-62	Corn—canned, cooked, or similarly processed corn or corn-related plants	3-49
Table 3-63	Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from Canada	3-50
Table 3-64	Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from OTHER THAN Canada	3-50
Table 3-65	Corn—fodder, silage, or stover (stems and leaves) harvested in Canada	3-51
Table 3-66	Corn—fodder, silage, or stover that was harvested in a country OTHER THAN Canada	3-52
Table 3-67	Corn—products and by-products of grain milling	3-52
Table 3-68	Corn—Job's tears or adlay millet	3-53
Table 3-69	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i> spp.)	3-54
Table 3-70	Cottonseed products	3-55
Table 3-71	Cucurbit seeds (Cucurbitaceae) dried, roasted, and salted seeds	3-56
Table 3-72	Cumin, roasted or ground (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>)	3-56
Table 3-73	Date palm (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.) leaves (fronds) and articles made or crafted from the leaves	3-57
Table 3-74	<i>Dendrobium</i> spp.	3-58

Table 3-75	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	3-59
Table 3-76	Dodder	3-60
Table 3-77	Dried fruits (diced, sectioned, segmented, sliced, or whole—with or without seeds)	3-60
Table 3-78	Dried herbs and vegetables (chopped, diced, minced, or whole)	3-60
Table 3-79	Beekeeping equipment	3-61
Table 3-80	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.), articles processed from	3-61
Table 3-81	Frozen fruits and vegetables (whole, sections, or sliced; puree or pulp)	3-62
Table 3-82	Ready-to-eat, fresh-cut fruit processed in Canada that may have originated in a country OTHER THAN Canada	3-63
Table 3-83	Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalades, preserves, or jellies	3-63
Table 3-84	Fruit—diced, sectioned, segmented, sliced, or otherwise pre-cut	3-65
Table 3-85	<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	3-66
Table 3-86	Ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)	3-67
Table 3-87	Goatskins, lambskins, and sheepskins	3-68
Table 3-88	Goldenseal (<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>)	3-69
Table 3-89	Grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> spp.) articles made, crafted, or woven from grapevines (wholly or in part)	3-70
Table 3-90	Grasses (all genera and species of Poaceae) stems, leaves, inflorescences, and arrangements	3-70
Table 3-91	<i>Guaiaacum</i> spp.	3-72
Table 3-92	Guitar, rosewood, and other articles made from rosewood (<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>)	3-73
Table 3-93	Gums (largely from tropical and subtropical species of the Leguminosae)	3-73
Table 3-94	Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw (various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage)	3-74
Table 3-95	Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw (various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage) that is NOT a federal noxious weed (FNW)	3-74
Table 3-96	Deciding how to regulate herbarium specimens	3-75
Table 3-97	Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials	3-76
Table 3-98	Herbarium specimens—dried and pressed plants or plant parts	3-77
Table 3-99	Herbarium specimens—unpreserved specimens and those preserved in a fluid	3-77
Table 3-100	Hibiscus Inflorescences in association with plant parts	3-78
Table 3-101	Hibiscus plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds	3-78
Table 3-102	Honey bee products	3-79
Table 3-103	Hoodia (<i>Hoodia</i> spp.)	3-80
Table 3-104	Insects (including bees), earthworms, pathogens, snails, and similar PRESERVED organisms	3-80

Table 3-105	Insects (including bees), earthworms, pathogens, snails, and similar LIVE organisms	3-81
Table 3-106	Snails	3-82
Table 3-107	Lettuce (<i>Latuca sativa</i> L.) shredded (fresh, precut) entering into a port of entry within the continental United States	3-82
Table 3-108	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	3-83
Table 3-109	Mango—sliced or similarly prepared fresh mango	3-83
Table 3-110	Mango—dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, and leaves	3-84
Table 3-111	Mango—frozen	3-84
Table 3-112	Mango—cooked	3-85
Table 3-113	Millet and pseudo-millet	3-86
Table 3-114	Mushroom, mushroom spawn, mushroom spores	3-87
Table 3-115	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	3-88
Table 3-116	Nuts (including palm kernels)	3-89
Table 3-117	Nuts—unprocessed nuts out of their husks, shelled or unshelled, from OTHER THAN Canada or Mexico	3-90
Table 3-118	Okra (<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp.) dried or processed pods and seeds	3-90
Table 3-119	Packing material (burlap)	3-91
Table 3-120	Packing material (egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, or egg liners)	3-91
Table 3-121	Packing material (forest litter)	3-91
Table 3-122	Packing material (soil)	3-91
Table 3-123	Packing material (OTHER THAN burlap, egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, or egg liners, forest litter, or soil)	3-92
Table 3-124	Palm fronds and articles crafted from them	3-93
Table 3-125	Palm hearts (species of Palmae)	3-94
Table 3-126	Parasitic plants	3-94
Table 3-127	Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>persica</i>) fresh, sliced	3-94
Table 3-128	Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>persica</i>) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds	3-95
Table 3-129	Peat (including coco peat), peat moss, peat tar, dried decorative mosses, and moss-like plants	3-95
Table 3-130	Peppers, dried (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.)	3-96
Table 3-131	<i>Picorhiza kurrooa</i>	3-97
Table 3-132	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	3-98
Table 3-133	Pomes (apple, pear, and quince) (<i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp., and <i>Cydonia</i> spp.) branches, inflorescences, and arrangements	3-99
Table 3-134	Pomes (apple, pear, and quince) (<i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp., and <i>Cydonia</i> spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds	3-99
Table 3-135	Potatoes—processed	3-100
Table 3-136	Potpourri and potpourri ingredients	3-100
Table 3-137	<i>Prunus africana</i>	3-101
Table 3-138	<i>Prunus africana</i> plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds	3-102
Table 3-139	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	3-102

Table 3-140	Rainsticks	3-103
Table 3-141	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	3-104
Table 3-142	Rice (<i>Oryza</i> spp.) and its products	3-105
Table 3-143	Rice articles from OTHER THAN Guam or CNMI	3-106
Table 3-144	Rice straw or rice hulls to be manufactured at APHIS-approved sites	3-107
Table 3-145	Rice straw or rice hulls imported for purposes OTHER THAN manufacturing	3-108
Table 3-146	Rice—articles made of or fully manufactured and finished from rice straw	3-109
Table 3-147	Rice—milled products	3-110
Table 3-148	Rice—by-products from rice milling	3-111
Table 3-149	Rice—articles made or manufactured from rice panicles, leaves, hulls, or seeds, and MAY OR MAY NOT contain straw	3-111
Table 3-150	<i>Saussurea costus</i> = <i>Saussurea lappa</i>	3-112
Table 3-151	Screenings that have been pelletized	3-112
Table 3-152	Unpelletized screenings from agricultural and vegetable seeds	3-113
Table 3-153	Screens, wooden	3-113
Table 3-154	Seeds (OTHER THAN nuts) that are processed (seeds with hulls removed) or manufactured into articles	3-113
Table 3-155	Soil (as such) and related materials (including live rock and quarry products)	3-116
Table 3-156	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	3-118
Table 3-157	Quarry products, EXCEPT for gravel or sand	3-119
Table 3-158	Rock—live	3-119
Table 3-159	Roots and tubers, precut (sliced, diced, sectioned)—commercial consignment ONLY	3-120
Table 3-160	Stone fruit (<i>Prunus</i> spp.) branches, inflorescences, and arrangements	3-120
Table 3-161	Stone fruit (<i>Prunus</i> spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds	3-121
Table 3-162	Sugarcane (<i>Saccharum</i> spp.)	3-121
Table 3-163	Sugarcane—bagasse, bagacillo, and stalk residue (fibrous residues left after juice extraction)	3-122
Table 3-164	Sugarcane products and by-products including parts of the sugarcane plant	3-122
Table 3-165	<i>Taxus walliciana</i>	3-123
Table 3-166	Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried)	3-124
Table 3-167	Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried) made from OTHER THAN leaves or WITH admissible leaves	3-125
Table 3-168	Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other con-	

	coctions to be boiled (dried) made from OTHER THAN flowers or leaves or WITH admissible flowers or leaves	3-127
Table 3-169	Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried) made from OTHER THAN bark, flowers, or leaves, or WITH admissible bark, flowers, or leaves	3-129
Table 3-170	Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions 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	3-129
Table 3-171	Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions 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	3-131
Table 3-172	Tree ferns (Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae) stumps, bark, and their products	3-132
Table 3-173	Vanilla (<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>)	3-133
Table 3-174	Salads and soup mixes (fresh, precut)	3-134
Table 3-175	Wheat (<i>Triticum</i> spp.), goatgrass (<i>Aegilops</i> spp.), and their intergeneric crosses	3-134
Table 3-176	Wheat straw (EXCEPT that intended for decoration or as an ingredient in potpourri)	3-135
Table 3-177	Wheat straw for decoration or articles crafted from ANY part of the wheat plant	3-136
Table 3-178	Wheat—milled products and by-products concerning bunted kernels	3-137
Table 3-179	Wheat—milled products and by-products NOT concerning bunted kernels	3-138
Table 3-180	Willow, pussy willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)	3-139
Table 3-181	Willow, pussy willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds	3-139
Table 3-182	Wood and wood products navigation table	3-141
Table 3-183	Screening wood to determine admissibility	3-143
Table 3-184	Wood and wood products treated with preservatives or having received universal treatment options	3-144
Table 3-185	Wood and wood products NOT meeting universal importation options	3-145
Table 3-186	Wood and wood products OTHER THAN logs, burls, cants, crossies, stumps, or (and) wood vines	3-146
Table 3-187	Locator	3-146
Table 3-188	Logs of two conifers from Chile and New Zealand NOT meeting universal importation options	3-147
Table 3-189	Logs of two conifers from Chile and New Zealand LACKING required documentation	3-148
Table 3-190	Tropical hardwood products NOT meeting universal importation options	3-149
Table 3-191	Lumber (softwood and temperate hardwood) that is green or raw	3-150

Table 3-192	Lumber (temperate hardwood) that is green or raw (continued from Table 3-191)	3-150
Table 3-193	Temperate hardwood logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, sticks, branches, or wood vines NOT meeting universal importation options	3-151
Table 3-194	Softwood logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, sticks, branches, or wood vines	3-152
Table 3-195	Crossties NOT meeting universal importation options	3-153
Table 3-196	Wood chips or bark chips NOT meeting universal importation options from specified countries	3-154
Table 3-197	Wood chips or bark chips NOT meeting universal importation options	3-154
Table 3-198	Wood chips or bark chips containing free water or >15 percent water staining or fructification	3-155
Table 3-199	Wood packaging materials (WPM)—natural or unfinished wood pallets, crates, or dunnage, serving to convey or protect cargo	3-155
Table 3-200	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 3-199)	3-157
Table 3-201	Wood packaging materials (WPM)—lacking ISPM 15 Mark (continued from Table 3-200)	3-158
Table 3-202	Mexican-origin timber products	3-159
Table 3-203	Bark and other wood material to be used for compost (humus, litter, and wood mulch)	3-160
Table 3-204	Canadian-origin timber products	3-161
Table 3-205	Canadian-origin firewood	3-162
Table 3-206	Canadian-origin logs	3-162
Table 3-207	Canadian-origin pine logs	3-163
Table 3-208	Pine logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island	3-164
Table 3-209	Pine logs from Ontario or Quebec—gypsy moth requirements	3-165
Table 3-210	Pine logs from Ontario or Quebec—pine shoot beetle requirements	3-166
Table 3-211	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	3-166
Table 3-212	Pine logs from an area of Ontario or Quebec INFESTED with pine shoot beetle to a U.S. area NOT infested with pine shoot beetle	3-167
Table 3-213	Spruce logs and wood with bark	3-168
Table 3-214	Ash logs and wood with bark	3-169
Table 3-215	Logs OTHER THAN ash and pine, or if ash, FREE of emerald ash borer	3-170
Table 3-216	Ash wood chips or bark chips	3-171
Table 3-217	Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or	

	compost	3-172
Table 3-218	Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from Ontario or Quebec moving to U.S. areas INFESTED with pine shoot beetle	3-172
Table 3-219	Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from areas in Ontario or Quebec INFESTED with pine shoot beetle moving to U.S. areas NOT infested with pine shoot beetle	3-173
Table 3-220	Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from areas in Ontario or Quebec NOT infested with pine shoot beetle moving to U.S. areas NOT infested with pine shoot beetle	3-174
Table 3-221	Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from Provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec	3-175
Table 3-222	Pine logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island—pine shoot beetle requirements	3-175
Table A-1	Categories of wood and types of protection	A-1
Table A-2	Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name	A-1
Table A-3	Alphabetical list of trees by common name	A-12
Table Glossary-1	Geographical abbreviations	Glossary-8

Introduction

Contents

Purpose	1-2
Scope	1-2
What the Manual Covers	1-2
What the Manual Does NOT Cover	1-4
Users	1-5
Related Documents	1-5
Authority	1-5
Application	1-6
Conventions	1-6
Advisories	1-6
Boldface	1-6
Bullets	1-7
Change Bars	1-7
Chapters	1-7
Contents	1-7
Control Data	1-7
Decision Tables	1-7
Examples	1-8
Footnotes	1-8
Heading Levels	1-8
Hypertext Links (Highlighting) to Tables, Figures, and Headings	1-8
Indentions	1-8
Italics	1-9
Numbering Scheme	1-9
Transmittal Number	1-9
Using the Manual	1-9
Reporting Problems With or Suggestions For the Manual	1-10
Manual Updates	1-10
Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions	1-11

Purpose

The *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* provides the background, procedures, and reference tables for regulating imported processed articles of plant and nonplant sources (i.e., goatskins, brassware, and beeswax) that might serve to introduce exotic pests and parasites.

The articles from the countries of origin listed in this manual are regulated because just one destructive pest might be enough to start a pest outbreak that can cause millions of dollars of damage to crops, trees, flowers, or lawns. By their destructiveness, pests can increase the price and reduce the quality of food, lower property values, and ruin recreational areas. The extinction of just one plant species does away with the aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, commercial, and scientific value of our world.

Scope

What the Manual Covers

The *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* covers all **processed** articles of plant and nonplant sources that could serve to introduce exotic pests or parasites (e.g., goatskins are entered because they can sustain populations of the khapra beetle; while beeswax is entered because it could introduce exotic bee mites or diseases of bees). Specifically, the manual covers:

- ◆ Decorative articles and handicrafts constructed using plants and plant parts
- ◆ Herbarium specimens
- ◆ Nonplant articles that could become contaminated with exotic plant pests, parasites, and/or animal secretions
- ◆ 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

Processed Plants and Plant Parts

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

- ◆ “Dried” means the article has had the moisture reduced to preserve it or to extend its shelf life

- ◆ “Processed” means the plant or plant part was prepared, treated, or converted by being subjected to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting

Miscellaneous Plant Products

If the plant or plant part **cannot** be categorized as: 1) an article intended for propagation; 2) a fresh, cut article of the florist trade; 3) fresh fruit or vegetable; **nor** unprocessed seed including edible nuts, 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, use this manual to determine if the article is regulated.

Table 1-1 Examples of articles covered in the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*

◆ Broomstraw	◆ Grapevines woven into baskets and grapevine cuttings
◆ Burlap bags	◆ Guava juice concentrate and fresh guavas
◆ Dried and fresh currants	◆ Peeled sugarcane chews and stems as cuttings
◆ Dried and fresh floral arrangements	◆ Pitted and fresh whole avocados
◆ Dried orange peel and fresh oranges	◆ Pollen to be fed to bees and contained in cosmetics
◆ Fresh and frozen peas	◆ Wooden screens

The manual is divided into the following chapters:

- ◆ [Introduction](#) on page 1-1
- ◆ [Procedures](#) on page 2-1
- ◆ [Reference](#) on page 3-1

The manual also includes two appendixes (Appendix A [List of Trees and Classifications](#) on page A-1 and Appendix B [CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities](#) on page B-1), a [Glossary](#), and an [Index](#).

The Introduction contains basic information about the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*. This chapter includes the manual’s purpose, scope, users, and application; a list of related documents providing the authority for the manual’s content; directions about how to use the manual; and the conventions (unfamiliar or unique symbols and highlighting) appearing throughout the manual.

The Procedures provides the prerequisites, the general inspection procedures for clearing commercial and noncommercial importations of articles of nonplant origin, and special procedures for specifically described importations of articles of nonplant origin.

The Reference is designed to enable officers to regulate commercial shipments. If you use this manual to regulate a noncommercial shipment (e.g., those encountered in baggage, mail, and household effects), increase the sampling rates and inspection levels detailed in the **Procedure** section. The **Reference** section may be applied to port of entry (POE) operations in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). It may also be applied to preclearance operations in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The **Appendixes** contain supplementary information **not** appropriate for other components of topics—explanations, and elaborations **not** essential to the manual, **but** helpful to the user, and information that interrupts the application of the information or makes the information more difficult to follow.

The **Glossary** defines specialized words, abbreviations, and acronyms associated with regulating articles of nonplant origin. The **Index** contains topics and links or page numbers for quick reference.

What the Manual Does NOT Cover

The *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* does **not** cover the following:

- ◆ Botanical fruits for decoration such as decorative *Ananas* spp. (pineapple), *Capsicum* spp. (pepper), and *Cynara* spp. (artichoke) (*see Cut Flowers Import Manual*)
- ◆ Dried, mature, unprocessed seeds such as acorns, coconuts, faba beans, lentils, macadamia nuts, or peanuts (*see Seeds Not For Planting Import Manual*)
- ◆ Fresh fruits and vegetables (*see FAVIR*)
- ◆ Plants, plant parts, and seeds imported for planting or growing purposes (*see 7 CFR 319.37*)

Users

The *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* is written for use by regulatory officers who work at airport, maritime, and land border locations:

- ◆ CBP Agriculture Specialists
- ◆ Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers
- ◆ Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers

The experience levels of users will vary, but the assumption is the officers, at minimum, will have a working knowledge of using PPQ's import manuals to make regulatory decisions.

Domestic and international PPQ officers and other regulatory officials reference this manual to answer questions relating to importations asked by the public, importers, brokers, and other interested parties.

Related Documents

Authority

Enabling legislation provides the authority to carry out the mission of protecting American agriculture from plant pests. Legislative acts are the fundamental authority granted by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations to protect American agriculture. The regulatory authority for taking the actions listed in this manual is contained in *The Plant Protection Act (PPA)*. The PPA provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, or interstate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance.

Other documents that include information related to the importation of articles of nonplant origin are as follows:

- ◆ Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- ◆ *Treatment Manual*

Code of Federal Regulations

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) provides the authority for the regulatory action taken and are enforced by CBP and PPQ. The restrictions and prohibitions listed in this manual are covered by: 7 CFR 300s; 7 CFR 201 (CFR enforcing the "Seed Act"); 9 CFR 95 (CFR for sanitary control of hay and straw offered for entry into the U.S.); and 50 CFR 17 and 23 (CFR for protecting plants in danger of extinction).

Treatment Manual

The *Treatment Manual* provides the details of treatments when a commodity must be treated as a condition of entry or based on pest findings.

Application

The *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* informs CBP officials and PPQ officers about how to regulate commercial and noncommercial consignments of articles of nonplant origin.

Conventions

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Major conventions used in this manual follow.

Advisories

Advisories are used throughout the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions coincide with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and are in the format shown below.

DANGER

The danger message is used in the event of imminent risk of death or serious injury

WARNING

The warning message is used in the event of possible risk of serious injury.

CAUTION

The caution message is used for tasks involving minor to moderate risk of injury.

NOTICE

The notice message is used to alert a reader of important information or Agency policy.

SAFETY

The safety message is used for general instructions or reminders related to safety.

Boldface

Boldface type is used to emphasize important words throughout this manual. These words include, but are **not** limited to: **always; cannot; do not; does not; except; lacks; must; neither; never; no; nor; not; only; other than.**

Bullets

Bulleted lists indicate that there is **no** order to the information listed.

Change Bars

A black change bar (*see* left margin) is used to indicate a change and appears on the revised page. Unfortunately, change bars **do not** always appear when text is merely deleted. Change bars from the previous update are deleted when a particular chapter or appendix is revised.

Chapters

This manual contains the following chapters: **Introduction**; **Procedures**; and **Reference**.

Contents

Each chapter has a table of contents listing the heading titles within.

Control Data

Control data is located at the top and bottom of each page to help manual users keep track of where they are in the manual and to be aware of updates to specific chapters, sections, appendixes, etc., in the manual. At the top of each page is the chapter title and first-level heading for that page. At the bottom of each page is the transmittal number (month, year, number), title of the manual, and page number.

To track revisions to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*, use the control data.

Decision Tables

Decision tables are used throughout the manual. Typically, the first and middle columns in each table represent conditions, the second-to-last column represents the action to take after all conditions listed for that row are considered, and the last column represents the authority cited for the given action. Begin with the column headings and move left to right. If the condition **does not** apply, continue one row at a time until you find the condition that **does** apply.

Table 1-2 How to use decision tables

If you:	And if the condition applies:	Then:	Authority:
Read this cell and row first	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell	CFR or other authority for action will be cited here
Find the previous condition did not apply, read this cell	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell	

Examples

Examples are used to clarify a point by applying it to a real-world situation. Examples always appear in boxes as a means of visually separating them from the other information contained on the page.

EXAMPLE Examples are graphically placed boxes within the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples always appear in a box like this.

Footnotes

Footnotes comment on or cite a reference to text and are referenced by number. The footnotes used in this manual include general text footnotes, figure footnotes, and table footnotes.

General text footnotes are located at the bottom of the page.

When space allows, figure and table footnotes are located directly below the associated figure or table. However, for multipage tables or tables that cover the entire length of a page, footnote numbers and footnote text **cannot** be listed on the same page. If a table or figure continues beyond one page, the associated footnotes will appear on the page following the end of the figure or table.

Heading Levels

Within each chapter there are four heading levels. The first-level heading is indicated by a horizontal line across both the left and right columns with the heading language across the left and right columns directly underneath. The second- and third-level headings are inside the margined text area with the body text following underneath. The fourth-level heading is inside the margined text area followed by a period and leading into the text.

Hypertext Links (Highlighting) to Tables, Figures, and Headings

Figures, headings, and tables are cross-referenced in the body of the manual and are highlighted in blue hypertext type.

EXAMPLE See [Table 1-2](#) in the Introduction to determine how to use decision tables.

Indentions

Entry requirements summarized from CFRs, import permits, or policies are indented on the page.

Italics

The following items are italicized throughout the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*:

- ◆ Publication names
- ◆ Scientific names of commodities

Numbering Scheme

A two-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for identifying and updating. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.

Transmittal Number

The transmittal number contains the month, year, and a consecutively issued number (beginning with -01 for the first edition and increasing consecutively for each update to the chapter). The transmittal number is **only** changed when specific chapter sections, appendixes, figures, tables, glossary, or index is updated. If **no** changes are made, the transmittal number remains unchanged. The transmittal number **only** changes for the entire manual when a new edition is issued or changes are made to the entire manual.

EXAMPLE 10/2012-01 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter.

10 is the month the updated was issued.
2012 is the year the update was issued.
01 is the edition number (the entire manual has been reformatted).

Using the Manual

Review the contents of this manual to get a feel for the scope of material covered. Glance through the section you will be using and familiarize yourself with the organization of the information. Use the tables of contents that follow each chapter title to find the information you need. If the tables of contents are not specific enough, turn to the index to find the topic and corresponding page number.

EXAMPLE To find information on regulating snails, see [Table 3-106](#) on page [3-82](#).

Reporting Problems With or Suggestions For the Manual

Use [Table 1-3](#) to determine where to report problems, disagreements, or improvements that directly effect the contents of the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*.

Table 1-3 Where to report *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* problems

If you:	Then:
Are not able to access the online manual	CONTACT PPQ's Manuals Unit via email (amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov) or call 240- 529-0352
Have a situation requiring an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CBP CONTACT the field office liaison through the chain of command ◆ PPQ CONTACT Meredith Jones (meredith.l.jones@aphis.usda.gov) or call 301-851-2289
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the content (i.e., design, layout, composition, grammar, or spelling)	CONTACT the PPQ Manuals Unit via email (amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov) or call 240-529-0352
Disagree with the admissibility of a commodity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CBP CONTACT the field liaison through the chain of command ◆ PPQ CONTACT PPQ's Regulations, Permits, and Manuals (RPM) through proper channels
Disagree with policy or procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CBP CONTACT the field liaison through the chain of command ◆ PPQ CONTACT PPQ's Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support (QPAS) through proper channels with the reason or the disagreement and a recommendation

Manual Updates

The PPQ Manuals Unit electronically issues and maintains manuals on the Manuals Unit Web site. The online manuals contain the most current and up-to-date information.

Immediate update revisions to the manual are issued and distributed via email to CBP Agriculture Specialists and all PPQ employees.

Each immediate update contains the following information:

- ◆ Link to access and download the online manual
- ◆ List of the revised page/table numbers
- ◆ Specifics of the revision(s)
- ◆ Transmittal number

Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions

Although using the online manuals is the preferred method, APHIS employees may order hard copies of manuals from the APHIS Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center in Riverdale, Maryland. Visit the Riverdale Print Shop Web site for detailed information and printing costs. The Manuals Unit is **not** responsible for printing costs.

Procedures

Contents

Introduction	2-1
General Inspection Procedures Leading to Final Action	2-3
Safety Instructions When Inspecting Certain Categories of Cargo	2-5
Special Procedures—Inspecting Articles Crafted From Loosely Woven Straw or Reeds	2-6
Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)	2-7
Special Procedures—Inspecting Broomstraw	2-8
Special Procedures—Inspecting Containerized Cargo Packaged in Jute or Burlap	2-8
Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark	2-10
Special Procedures—Inspecting Dried Herbarium Specimens	2-12
Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible Dried, Ornamental Plant Material	2-13
Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets	2-14
Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods	2-15
Special Procedures—Inspecting Logs, Lumber, Wood Packaging, and Dunnage	2-16
Special Procedures—Inspecting Maritime Containers (Including Reefers)	2-18
Special Procedures—Inspecting Used Bags, Bagging, and Covers	2-19
Special Procedures—Inspecting Military and Privately Owned Vehicles (POV)	2-20
Special Procedures—Job Aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds	2-21
Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility	2-23

Introduction

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 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 unique to specific articles. Below is a list of those articles requiring special inspection techniques.

- ◆ Articles crafted from loosely woven straw or reeds
- ◆ Basmati rice (polished)
- ◆ Broomstraw
- ◆ Containerized cargo packaged in jute or burlap
- ◆ Corkbark
- ◆ Dried, herbarium specimens
- ◆ Dried, ornamental plant material
- ◆ Maritime containers (including reefers)
- ◆ Grapevine wreaths and baskets
- ◆ Household goods
- ◆ Logs, lumber, wood crating, and dunnage
- ◆ Used bags, bagging, and covers
- ◆ Vehicles

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

1. To detect and refuse entry to any prohibited articles; and
2. 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 will 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 over which to shake articles or empty containers
- ◆ Pocketknife
- ◆ Probe
- ◆ Safety goggles (**required** when shipping or prying wood)
- ◆ (For interceptions) vials, new or thoroughly clean, free from previous interceptions

General Inspection Procedures Leading to Final Action

Step 1: Determine the makeup of the shipment

1. Specifically identify 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 (i.e., articles packaged with wood or packed in used jute or burlap). If there are **no** special procedures for sampling or inspecting, sample 2% of the shipment and inspect for all categories of pests.
3. Confirm how the contents of the shipment are to be used. Confirm the article will **not** be propagated. Determine 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 (i.e., 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 [Reference](#) on page 3-1 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 specified on the permit(s).

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 (e.g., use of approved packing/ packaging materials and freedom from soil or animal contamination).
3. Arrange the material so you can effectively inspect the articles in the shipment. Be prepared to catch any pests that might escape when the articles are removed from their containers.
4. Ensure the conveyance is emptied so you can search for pests that might be free or infesting the container. Look for evidence of pest contamination (e.g., frass, webbing, cast skins).
5. If the articles are processed, evaluate the effectiveness of the processing in killing pests.
6. Evaluate whether the article's use will limit pathogen dissemination (e.g., 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 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 confirmation of identification. Refer to Chapter 7, Preparing Plant Pest Interceptions in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* for additional information.
12. Based on the results of your inspection, the identification of any pests, and your authority, take the appropriate regulatory action. If you need assistance, contact your 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. Ensure 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

 WARNING

Never inspect containers suspended by hook and cables!

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

When Inspecting the Inside of Full Containers

1. Ensure 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—**do not** climb up on it!
6. Watch out for machinery and cargo with protruding parts.

When Inspecting the Inside of Empty Containers

1. Ensure the container is securely parked.
2. Tell the agent or another responsible person that you will be in the yard inspecting containers. Mark the container in some way so people will know you are inside and do not inadvertently move the container or hook it up to

Procedures

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

a tractor. A colorful flag works well. Ports may use any other effective warning signal.

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.

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. Ensure 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

Procedures

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, split the stalks to locate internal feeders.

CAUTION

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

Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)

Targets

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

Procedures

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

If the number of bags or packages in the lot (or of a single kind) are:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:		If 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			

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

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Broomstraw

- 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 hulls ¹ 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

Procedures

- Examine how the broomstraw is bundled and baled. If the broomstraw is **not** bundled and baled as described below, that broomstraw becomes subject to seasonal limitations. *See* entry in the *Reference Section*, [Table 3-31](#) on page [3-27](#).
 - Ensure the broomstraw is bundled so the base of each straw is at the same end—i.e., there are **no** alternating layers.
 - Ensure each bundle is securely tied to prevent anything breaking off.
 - Ensure individual bundles of straw are arranged so the butt of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale.
 - Ensure each bale is securely bound to prevent shifting or loosening of the bundles while in transit.
- Look for stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, or leaves. If any of these are present, treat the straw as broomcorn. *See* entry in the *Reference Section* [Table 3-31](#) on page [3-27](#).

Special Procedures—Inspecting Containerized Cargo Packaged in Jute or Burlap

Target

- ◆ Khapra beetle


Procedures

- Place a HOLD on the shipment.
- Determine 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 (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey). If the consignment is from a **nonendemic** country, examine the cargo that can be reached from the rear doors (a tailgate examination). If the cargo is from an **endemic** country, proceed to #3 below.

3. From endemic countries, give a “tailgate” inspection to 50% of the vans in the consignment.
 - A. Select one of the vans given a “tailgate” inspection and require the van to be emptied.
 - B. 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)—take the appropriate action.
 - C. Look for snails and contamination with soil.
 - D. Examine the bagged contents of the van following procedures outlined in #E below.
 - E. Use this decision table to determine how many bags or units to examine.


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 (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; 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% of the units
		Over 360	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 18 units

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark

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:
New burlap or other packaging		1 to 59	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 3 units
		60 to 359	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 5% of the units
		Over 360	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 18 units

- F. See if the contents are double bagged with jute or burlap. If double bagged with jute or burlap, cut the outer bags to expose the inner bags.
- G. Examine the bags for evidence they were previously used for:
 - a. Coffee
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Fresh or frozen meat
 - d. Root crops
 - e. Wheat or wheat products (including seeds of field crops screened from wheat)
- H. If you find evidence the bags or bagging were previously used for any of the commodities listed in #G above, *see* [Table 3-18](#) on page 3-16, then return to this page after determining enterability.
- I. Closely examine the inner seams and ears of the bags for khapra beetle and their cast skins.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark

Targets

- ◆ Hitchhikers
- ◆ Snails

Procedures

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.

NOTICE

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 the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#) 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 ordinarily prohibited
- ◆ Material from which pathogens could be cultured or pests would be recovered

CAUTION

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.

Procedures

1. Determine the makeup of the collection. Interview the herbarium's owner. If the owner is **not** present, read a few of the labels or examine a few of the specimens to determine the collection's makeup.
2. Determine 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 (e.g., seeds are present)—interview the collection's owner to ensure there is no intent or incentive to propagate. If the prohibited or postentry material could be propagated, and you are reasonably certain the owner intends to propagate the material, 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), interview the collection's owner to ensure there is no intent or incentive to culture the pathogen or recover the pest. If you are reasonably certain the owner intends to culture a pathogen or recover the pest, take the appropriate regulatory action as prescribed in M330.201 through M330.211.
 - C. If the collection's purpose is to legitimately exhibit signs or symptoms of disease or display pests, ensure there is no opportunity for disseminating those pests (e.g., the specimens may be preserved in biological fixative or permanently mounted). If there is imminent risk of pest dissemination, take the appropriate safeguards.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

Targets¹

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

Procedures

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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Associated Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Alabama ◆ The Knud Nielson Company, Evergreen, Alabama 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Other than one of the two companies listed in the cell above</p>	<p>CONTINUE to #2 below, which begins the instructions for inspecting the shipment.</p>

2. Verify the articles are intended for use or sale as decorative material. Such articles, if free from ticks, are unrestricted by animal health regulations.

¹ You **must** first have screened the material using the **Reference Section** of this manual to ensure there are **no** prohibited items in the shipment (e.g., dried citrus).

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets

3. Use the following decision table to determine how many cases to open and what percentage of the material to inspect.

Table 2-5 Sample size for dried, ornamental plant material

If the consignment includes:	Then:
◆ 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.)	1. OPEN at least two cases of each variety in the consignment, and 2. INSPECT 100% of the two or more cases opened following the instructions in #4 and #5 below
Other than one of the varieties listed in the cell above	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 #4 and #5 below

4. 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. Carefully look at the individual stems for snails.
5. Look for signs and symptoms of disease.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets

Target

- ◆ Any articles capable of propagation²

Procedures

1. Collect the paperwork accompanying the shipment—including foreign certification.
2. Evaluate the paperwork and shipment as described in [Table 2-6](#) on page 2-15.

² Includes any other article made with grapevines or stems.

Table 2-6 Certification associated with grapevines

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 the treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines incapable of propagation ¹	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Judge 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 (PIS) 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. 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, the vines **are** capable of propagation
- 2 The inspection station will advise you of the appropriate action: release and 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

NOTICE

If the vines are sent to the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station, the Officer in Charge (OIC) 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.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods

Targets

- ◆ Egg masses
- ◆ Pupae
- ◆ Snails

Procedures

1. If the household goods are shipped from the Mediterranean region or Okinawa, Japan, examine **at least** one box in the consignment. Closely look 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, decide whether you will examine the

Procedures

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

consignment based on 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

Procedures

1. Recognize commodities associated with wood packaging and, thus, are good candidates for inspection.

◆ Aluminum conductors	◆ Housing gear
◆ Auto parts, brakes	◆ Ingots
◆ Bearings	◆ Iron forging, casting, ironware
◆ Cast iron products (dumbbells, sporting goods)	◆ Lighting
◆ Compressor	◆ Machinery (tractor parts)
◆ Copper	◆ Metalwork
◆ Electrical, electric motors	◆ Pottery
◆ Equipment	◆ Pumps and parts
◆ Exercise equipment (barbells, weights)	◆ Railway products
◆ Forklift parts	◆ Sanitary fixtures
◆ Foundry (ore, metal)	◆ Steel products (pipes, chains)
◆ Granite (tiles, slabs, ceramics, marble, slate)	◆ Stoneware
◆ Hardware (sprockets, tools)	◆ Tractor parts
◆ Heating elements	◆ Wire spools

2. Look at the wood for signs of insect damage. Signs include frass (insect waste), exit holes, small piles of frass, sawdust, tunneling, and discoloration or staining of the wood. Also, look for “silvery” tracks (the snail’s dried slime trails) indicating 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

- ◆ Bagworms
- ◆ Contamination
 - ❖ Animal secretions
 - ❖ Plant debris
 - ❖ Soil
- ◆ Insect larvae, pupae, and egg masses
- ◆ Khapra beetle
- ◆ Snails
- ◆ Ticks

Procedures

1. Exterior inspection
 - A. Determine the location from which the containers are arriving.
 - B. On any given ship, examine 10% of the containers from Mediterranean countries for snails.
 - C. If the containers are from areas **other than** the Mediterranean, examine the appropriate percentage of the containers based on local records of pest interceptions.

CAUTION

Be alert when examining containers from Central and South America. If the containers are from Central or South America, examine closely for bee swarms. If a swarm is detected, follow the directions in the link to 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 two 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. Determine the location from which the containers are arriving.

- B. If the containers, including reefers, are from a khapra beetle-endemic country,³ examine 10% of the containers in each consignment.
 - C. If the containers are from **other than** a khapra beetle-endemic country, examine 2% of the containers.
 - D. Carefully examine the interior, 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, you generally need to treat only those found infested—release 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.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Used Bags, Bagging, and Covers

Targets

- ◆ Khapra beetle

Procedures

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 countries³.
3. Look for differences in appearances of the bags, which suggest types that may have held the articles listed below:
 - A. Coffee
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Fresh or frozen meat
 - D. Root crops
 - E. Wheat or wheat products

³ Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; and Turkey.

Procedures

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

4. If you need to examine bags that are suspect, try to pull them from the bales without debanding. If the bale is so tightly baled that it is impossible to pull suspect bags, 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, *see* the decision table [Table 3-19](#) on page 3-17 on used bags, bagging, and covers to determine the appropriate regulatory action based on the results of your examination.

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

Targets

- ◆ Manure
- ◆ Plant debris
- ◆ Soil contamination
- ◆ Weeds

Table 2-7 Determine whether the vehicle¹ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CONSIDER the vehicle as precleared and only monitor as appropriate ◆ If, upon monitoring, you find the vehicle contaminated, 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 procedure #1 through #4 below
Other than a country listed in the cell above	→	

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

Procedures

1. If a vehicle, look under the hood in the engine compartment and just below the wiper blades as potential resting spots 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 carefully look for contamination from animals (principally manure).
3. Recover any seeds and other pests found among the debris.
4. Require cleaning and/or treatment appropriate to the contaminant. Follow the directions in the *Animal Product Manual*, the *Manual for Agricultural*

Clearance, or other sections of this manual as necessary. Remove and destroy soil. Remove all plant debris. Disinfection may be necessary for animal disease concerns or steam cleaning may offer the best mitigation. Contact your supervisor or PPQ through appropriate channels for further information on cleaning protocols as needed.

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 the:

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

Use [Table 2-8](#) on page [2-22](#) to ensure 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 and second columns of the table list actionable weeds that have been detected in unprocessed seed commodities such as spices, herbal medicines, and grain. The third column provides the dimensions of the **smallest** propagule for the taxa. The fourth 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 [Table 2-8](#) on page [2-22](#), you may contact National Identification Services (NIS) Botanists Rodney Young or David Bitzel at (301) 504-8605 at extensions 1 and 2 respectively. National

Procedures

Special Procedures—Job Aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds

Identification Services will determine the smallest seed size for new noxious weeds and update the table.

Table 2-8 Selecting screen size

If the noxious weed is:		And the SMALLEST seed dimensions ¹ (length x width (in mm)) are:	Then the LARGEST U.S. standard screen through which milled product must 100% pass (smaller-pored screens may be used):
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onionweed	2.5 x 1.7 (seed)	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Animated oat	7 x 2 (caryopsis)	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Borreria alata</i> = <i>Spermacoce alata</i>	Borreria	1.3 x 0.8 (seed)	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Carthamus oxycantha</i>	Wild safflower	3 x 1.8 (achene)	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	1.6 x 1.3 (seed)	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	Dodder	0.6 x 0.6 (round) (seed of smallest species)	355 microns (USS # 45)
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i> = <i>Digitaria abyssinica</i>	African couch grass	1.7 x 0.8 (spikelet)	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	Velvet fingergrass	1.6 x 0.5 (spikelet)	300 microns (USS # 50)
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Devil's thorn	3 x 1.6 (fruit, floral parts removed)	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed	7 x 4.5 (mericarp)	2.80 mm (USS # 7)
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and <i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Cogongrass and Brazilian satintail	0.8 x 0.3 (caryopsis)	180 microns (USS # 80)
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Chinese water spinach	4 x 2.8 (seed)	1.70 mm (USS # 12)
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	Murain-grass	2 x 0.9 (caryopsis)	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	Giant sensitive plant	2 x 1.6 (seed)	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Oryza</i> spp.	Hulled red rices	3 x 1.2 (caryopsis)	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	1.3 x 0.9 (caryopsis)	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> ²	Kikuyu grass	1.5 x 1.1 (caryopsis)	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i> = <i>R. cochinchinensis</i>	Itchgrass	3 x 1.75 (caryopsis)	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Cattail grass	1.6 x 1.0 (caryopsis)	600 microns (USS # 30)
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Turkeyberry	1.5 x 1.0 (seed)	600 microns (USS # 30)
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Coat buttons	1.5 x 0.5 (achene)	300 microns (USS # 50)
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Liverseed grass	2 x 1.5 (caryopsis)	850 microns (USS # 20)

1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens.

2 Only if enterable under 7 CFR 319.24 and 7 CFR 319.41.



CAUTION

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

Table 2-9 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)

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

Purpose

A document used for Canadian-origin firewood destined to the United States.

Procedure

Review the certificate to ensure the description of the consignment is accurate. Verify the certificate is properly signed and dated, and that the kiln inspection agency, address, and date inspected blocks are completed.

Procedures

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

NOTICE

Softwood firewood, hardwood firewood, and spruce logs each have separate heat treatment certificates. For an example of a certificate for softwood firewood, see [Figure 2-2](#) on page 2-25; for an example of a certificate for hardwood firewood, see [Figure 2-3](#) on page 2-26; for an example of a certificate for spruce logs, see [Figure 2-4](#) on page 2-27.

HEAT TREATMENT CERTIFICATE USING A KILN FACILITY CERTIFICAT DE TRAITEMENT À LA CHALEUR DANS UN ÉTABLISSEMENT AVEC SÉCHOIR		CERTIFICATION NUMBER/ NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICAT
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPPLYING MILL/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU MOULIN FOURNISSEUR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU DESTINATAIRE	
The softwood firewood described below is certified to have undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 ° degrees C for 30 minutes. Le bois de chauffage de bois tendre décrit ci-dessous est certifié comme ayant subi un traitement à la chaleur approprié pour que le bois atteigne une température interne minimale de 56 degrés Celsius pendant 30 minutes.		
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT/ DESCRIPTION DU CHARGEMENT	VOLUME	
INDICATE SPECIES AND NUMBER OF CUBIC METERS BY LOT / INDIQUER LES ESPÈCES ET LE NOMBRE DE MÈTRES CUBES PAR LOT.		
No financial liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate / Aucune responsabilité financière devra être rattachée au Département d'Agriculture ou à un des officiers ou représentants du Département en ce qui concerne ce certificat.		
AUTHORIZED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION/ PERSONNE RESPONSABLE AUTORISÉE POUR LA CERTIFICATION		
NAME (Print)/ NOM (Imprimer)	SIGNATURE	TITLE/ TITRE
DATE		
KILN CERTIFICATION INFORMATION/ INFORMATION SUR LA CERTIFICATION DU SÉCHOIR		
KILN INSPECTION AGENCY/ AGENCE D'INSPECTION DU SÉCHOIR	ADDRESS/ADRESSE	DATE INSPECTED/ DATE D'INSPECTION

Figure 2-2 Softwood firewood heat treatment certificate using a kiln facility

Procedures

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

HEAT TREATMENT CERTIFICATE USING A KILN FACILITY CERTIFICAT DE TRAITEMENT À LA CHALEUR DANS UN ÉTABLISSEMENT AVEC SÉCHOIR		CERTIFICATION NUMBER/ NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICAT	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPPLING MILL/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU MOULIN FOURNISSEUR		NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU DESTINATAIRE	
The hardwood firewood described below is certified to have undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 60 ° degrees C for 60 minutes Le bois de chauffage de bois dur décrit ci-dessous est certifié comme ayant subi un traitement à la chaleur approprié pour que le bois atteigne une température interne minimale de 60 degrés Celsius pendant 60 minutes.			
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT/ DESCRIPTION DU CHARGEMENT		VOLUME	
INDICATE SPECIES AND NUMBER OF CUBIC METERS BY LOT / INDIQUER LES ESPÈCES ET LE NOMBRE DE MÈTRES CUBES PAR LOT.			
No financial liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate / Aucune responsabilité financière devra être rattachée au Département d'Agriculture ou à un des officiers ou représentants du Département en ce qui concerne ce certificat.			
AUTHORIZED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION/ PERSONNE RESPONSABLE AUTORISÉE POUR LA CERTIFICATION			
NAME (Print)/ NOM (Imprimer)	SIGNATURE	TITLE/ TITRE	DATE
KILN CERTIFICATION INFORMATION/ INFORMATION SUR LA CERTIFICATION DU SÉCHOIR			
KILN INSPECTION AGENCY/ AGENCE D'INSPECTION DU SÉCHOIR	ADDRESS/ADRESSE	DATE INSPECTED/ DATE D'INSPECTION	

Figure 2-3 Hardwood firewood heat treatment certificate using a kiln facility

HEAT TREATMENT CERTIFICATE USING A KILN FACILITY CERTIFICAT DE TRAITEMENT À LA CHALEUR DANS UN ÉTABLISSEMENT AVEC SÉCHOIR		CERTIFICATION NUMBER/ NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICAT
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPPLING MILL/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU MOULIN FOURNISSEUR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU DESTINATAIRE	
The spruce logs described below are certified to have undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 ° degrees C for 30 minutes Les billes d'épinette décrites ci-dessous sont certifiées comme ayant subies un traitement à la chaleur approprié pour que le bois atteigne une température interne minimale de 56 degrés Celsius pendant 30 minutes.		
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT/ DESCRIPTION DU CHARGEMENT		VOLUME
INDICATE SPECIES AND NUMBER OF CUBIC METERS BY LOT / INDIQUER LES ESPÈCES ET LE NOMBRE DE MÈTRES CUBES PAR LOT.		
No financial liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate / Aucune responsabilité financière devra être rattachée au Département d'Agriculture ou à un des officiers ou représentants du Département en ce qui concerne ce certificat.		
AUTHORIZED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION/ PERSONNE RESPONSABLE AUTORISÉE POUR LA CERTIFICATION		
NAME (Print)/ NOM (Imprimer)	SIGNATURE	TITLE/ TITRE
DATE		
KILN CERTIFICATION INFORMATION/ INFORMATION SUR LA CERTIFICATION DU SÉCHOIR		
KILN INSPECTION AGENCY/ AGENCE D'INSPECTION DU SÉCHOIR	ADDRESS/ADRESSE	DATE INSPECTED/ DATE D'INSPECTION

Figure 2-4 Spruce logs heat treatment certificate using a kiln facility

Procedures

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

Reference

Contents

Prohibitions and Restrictions	3-3
Introduction	3-4
Caution in Using This Reference	3-4
Limitations of This Section	3-5
Steps for Using This Manual With a Common Name	3-5
Steps for Using This Manual WITH a Scientific Name and WITHOUT the Common Name	3-5
Applicability to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	3-5
Reference Tables for Various Commodities	3-6
Allium spp.	3-6
Aloe Ferox	3-6
Aniba roseodora	3-8
Aquilaria malaccensis	3-9
Artichoke (Cynara spp.)	3-10
Avocado (Persea spp.)	3-10
Bags, Bagging, and Covers	3-13
Bamboo (Bambusoideae)	3-20
Beans	3-21
Beekeeping Equipment	3-61
Bees	3-21
Bletilla striata	3-24
Branches and Arrangements with Fruit Attached	3-24
Brassware	3-25
Broomcorn—Broomstraw (Sorghum bicolor var. technicus)	3-26
Bulnesia sarmientoi	3-33
Carrots and Baby Carrots	3-12
Cibotium barometz	3-34
Cistanche deserticola	3-34
Citrus	3-35
Coffee (Coffea spp.)	3-43
Cones (Seed Cones/Seed Pods)	3-44
Corn and Closely Related Plants	3-44
Cotton (Gossypium spp.)	3-54
Cottonseed Products	3-55
Cucurbit Seeds (Cucurbitaceae)	3-56
Cumin (Cuminum cyminum)	3-56

Date Palm (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.)	3-57
Dendrobium spp.	3-58
Dioscorea deltoidea	3-59
Dodder	3-60
Dried Fruits	3-60
Dried Herbs and Vegetables	3-60
Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)	3-61
Fruits and Vegetables	3-62
Gastrodia elata	3-66
Ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)	3-67
Goatskins, Lambskins, and Sheepskins	3-68
Goldenseal (<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>)	3-69
Grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	3-70
Grasses (All Genera and Species of Poaceae)	3-70
Guaiacum spp.	3-72
Guitar, Rosewood, and Other Articles Made from Rosewood (<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>)	3-73
Gums	3-73
Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw	3-74
Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (Various Genera and Species of Plants)	3-75
Hibiscus	3-78
Honey Bee Products	3-79
Hoodia (<i>Hoodia</i> spp.)	3-80
Insects (Including Bees), Earthworms, Pathogens, and Snails	3-80
Lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.)	3-82
Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	3-83
Millet and Pseudo-Millet	3-86
Mushroom, Mushroom Spawn, Mushroom Spores	3-87
<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	3-88
Nuts	3-89
Okra (<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp.)	3-90
Packing Materials	3-91
Palm Fronds	3-93
Parasitic Plants	3-94
Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>persica</i>)	3-94
Peat	3-95
Peppers (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.)	3-96
<i>Picorhiza kurroo</i>	3-97
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	3-98
Pomes (Apple, Pear, and Quince)	3-99
Potatoes	3-100
Potpourri and Potpourri Ingredients	3-100
Processed Seeds	3-113
<i>Prunus africana</i>	3-101

Pterocarpus santalinus **3-102**
 Quarry Products **3-119**
 Rainsticks **3-103**
 Rauvolfia serpentina **3-104**
 Rice (Oryza spp.) and Its Products **3-105**
 Roots and Tubers **3-120**
 Salads and Soup Mixes **3-134**
 Saussurea costus = Saussurea lappa **3-112**
 Screenings **3-112**
 Soil and Related Materials **3-116**
 Stone Fruit (Prunus spp.) **3-120**
 Sugarcane (Saccharum spp.) **3-121**
 Taxus walliciana **3-123**
 Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions to be Boiled **3-124**
 Tree Fern Stumps, Bark, and Their Products **3-132**
 Vanilla (Vanilla planifolia) **3-133**
 Wheat (Triticum spp.), Goatgrass (Aegilops spp.), and Their Intergeneric Crosses **3-134**
 Willow (Salix spp.) **3-139**
 Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry) **3-140**
 Overview **3-140**
 Steps to Regulate Forestry and Wood Products **3-140**

Prohibitions and Restrictions

This manual lists **only** miscellaneous and processed products regulated by PPQ. Before using this reference, you **must** know what kind of product is being presented for entry.

Table 3-1 Which import manual should you use

If the product is a/an:	Then:
Article intended for propagation	SEE the <i>Plants for Planting Manual</i>
Fresh, cut article of the florist trade	SEE the <i>Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual</i>
Fresh, unprocessed fruit or vegetable	SEE FAVIR
Unprocessed seed not intended for propagation	SEE the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>

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. E.g., you will typically 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 are either manifested or invoiced by their common name—or they are 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. The following outlines the categories of products listed in this chapter:

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

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 traded in their processed form (e.g., 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 discover 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 With a Common Name

1. Determine if there is an entry under the common name. If you locate an entry, follow the decision table as directed.
2. If there is **no** entry under a specific common name, try the entry under the category for the article. E.g., if you intercepted an alfalfa hay importation, you would **not** find any entry under “alfalfa.” But if you look under “Hay,” you would find an entry.
3. If you do **not** find an entry under either a common name or the name of a category, *see* the [Index](#) and look for an entry.

NOTICE

If you do **not** find a name listed in the **Reference Section** or the [Index](#), 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

Table 3-2 Steps for using this manual

If there is:	Then:
An entry under the common name	FOLLOW the decision table as directed
No entry under the common name	LOOK for entry under its category
No entry under either the common name or the category	SEE Index for entry
No entry under the common name, the category, or in the Index	INSPECT and RELEASE (if it is free from plant pests)

Steps for Using This Manual WITH a Scientific Name and WITHOUT the Common Name

1. Look in the [Index](#). If there is an entry under the scientific name, *see* the page listed and follow the decision table as directed.
2. If you do **not** find a listing under the scientific name, examine the article to determine what kind of article it is. Determine 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 (CNMI).


Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Allium spp.

Table 3-3 *Allium* spp.¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh	Whole, peeled bulbs including garlic cloves	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 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 FAVIR	
Processed (bottled, canned, chopped, cooked, crushed, dehydrated, diced, flaked, frozen, kibbled, pickled, powdered, salsa, sauce, sliced, toasted, or similar products)		RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

1 Alliaceus vegetables including **but not** limited to garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots.

Aloe Ferox

Aloe ferox is primarily threatened from the overharvesting 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 3-4 *Aloe ferox*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ³	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319.74 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Not as described in the cells above (including extracts, oils, and gel)	→	Not entering a designated port ⁴	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 ⁵	
		Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include: Afrikanische aloe, aloe capensis, aloe del Capo, aloe lucinda, aloes du Cap, berg-aloe, cape aloe, kap-aloe, lucid aloe, lui hui, luhui, nohwa, rokai, tap aloe, and tou ming lu hui.
- 2 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.
- 3 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.
- 4 See 50 CFR 24.
- 5 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Aniba roseodora

Table 3-5 *Aniba roseodora*¹

If:	And the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, or plywood	—————→	—————→	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50 CFR 23
Essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail)	Accompanied by a valid and unexpired CITES Permit or Certificate and a Protected Plant Permit	Entering a designated port listed in 50 CFR Part 24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>) 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 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 certificate² 2. Consignments of <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> lacking the CITES permits or certificates are subject to seizure and forfeiture 	
Other than a commodity listed in the cells above	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330

1 Common names include: bois de rose, bois-de-rose-femelle, Brazilian rosewood, carcara, legno di rose, palo de rosa, palo de rose, Pau-Rosa, Rosenholzbaum, and rosewood tree.

2 The CITES export permit or certificate presented **must** be issued on or before the date the shipment was exported or reexported. Do **not** accept a CITES permit or certificate issued after the date the consignment was shipped from the country of export or reexport. 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 <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl>.

Aquilaria malaccensis

Aquilaria malaccensis is primarily threatened from the overproduction of agar wood chips. These chips are used to manufacture insecticide, incense, medicine, and perfume. The tree is also overharvested for its wood, which is used to make furniture.

Table 3-6 *Aquilaria malaccensis*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, spores, or pollen	→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ³	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319.74 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		Not entering a designated port ⁴	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 ⁵	
Not described in the two cells above (including extracts, oils, and resin)	→	Not entering a designated port ⁴		
		Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319.74 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include: agallco, agar, agar wood, agaru, aggalichandanam, agru, akyaw, aloewood, calambac, and calamboe.
- 2 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.
- 3 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.
- 4 See 50 CFR 24.
- 5 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Artichoke (*Cynara* spp.)

Because 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 3-7 Artichoke (*Cynara* spp.) — branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

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

Avocado (*Persea* spp.)

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

Table 3-8 Avocado (*Persea* spp.)

If the product is:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Avocado oil	—————→	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
Fresh avocados with the seeds removed	Mexico	USE Table 3-9	
	Other than Mexico	USE the FAVIR	
Fresh avocados with seeds	—————→		
Frozen avocados	—————→	USE Table 3-10	
Avocado plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds	—————→	USE Table 3-11	

Table 3-9 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	7 CFR 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 allowing visual contents' inspection	—————→	—————→		
Not as described in the three cells above	Not commercial	California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), 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	—————→	1. REQUIRE an Import Permit 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	

Table 3-10 Avocado—frozen

If harvested in:	And the seeds:	And are:	Then:	Authority:
Argentina; Belize; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); 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; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	Were removed prior to arrival	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the avocado as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 319.56
		20 °F or below at time of arrival	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE	
	Were not removed	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than the countries listed above	—————→	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the avocado as if fresh and unfrozen.	
		20 °F or below at time of arrival	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-11 Avocado (*Persea spp.*) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan; China; Croatia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); European Union ¹ ; Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan; or Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Carrots and Baby Carrots

Table 3-12 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; British Virgin Islands; Canada; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Curacao; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Germany; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Israel; Jamaica; Japan; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Netherlands; Nevis; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Palestinian Authority West Bank; Panama; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Sintt. Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Taiwan; Thailand; Turks and Caicos Islands; United Kingdom; Vanuatu; or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	INSPECT and RELEASE	CFR 330.105
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
Carrots not processed as above	—————→	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE	

Table 3-12 Carrots and baby carrots

If they are:	And they are from:	Then:	Authority:
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; British Virgin Islands; Canada; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Curacao; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea); Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Germany; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Israel; Jamaica; Japan; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Netherlands; Nevis; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Palestinian Authority West Bank; Panama; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Taiwan; Thailand; Turks and Caicos Islands; United Kingdom; Vanuatu; or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of) also Kenya and Zambia	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
Naturally miniature carrots that are harvested when immature and tiny or any carrots that have not had their tops removed	—————→	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE	

Bags, Bagging, and Covers

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. Because bags could be a vehicle for introducing a wide variety of pests and pathogens, bags are restricted or prohibited by several regulations. Because bags could have been used to carry more than one regulated commodity (e.g., used to carry root crops then thrown over meat) you **must** treat for the **most** resistant organism.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-13 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:	Authority:
New	—————→	—————→	The covers are unrestricted	7 CFR 319.8 and 7 CFR 319.75
Used	Coffee	—————→	USE Table 3-19	
	Cotton	—————→	USE Table 3-14	
	Meat (fresh or frozen)	—————→	USE Table 3-18	
	Root crops	—————→	USE Table 3-20	
	Any combination of the 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 3-21	
	Articles other than those listed in the cells above		Used burlap or jute	USE Table 3-22
Neither used burlap nor used jute			RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8 and 7 CFR 319.75

Table 3-14 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton

If made of:	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 (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey ¹	—————→	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	A California port	USE Table 3-15	
		A northern port	USE Table 3-16	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE Table 3-17	
Other than burlap or jute	—————→	A California port	USE Table 3-15	
		A northern port	USE Table 3-16	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE Table 3-17	

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

Table 3-15 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	7 CFR 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	
		Not compressed	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 Currently the **only** approved mill is LA—Allen Industries, Inc., 1/5 East Manville Street, Compton, CA 90220.

Table 3-16 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton entering a northern port

If destined to:	And is:	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	7 CFR 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 3-17	

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 Frankln St.
Janesville, WI 53545

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-17 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 CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8
Other than Guam or the CNMI	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	

Table 3-18 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered fresh or frozen meat

If arriving from:	And consigned to:	And made from:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey ¹	An approved establishment in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Products Manual</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	7 CFR 319.75 9 CFR 94.23
		Other than burlap or jute	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78	9 CFR 94.23
	Other than an approved establishment in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Products Manual</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Australia, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, or New Zealand ²			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the cells above	An approved establishment in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Products Manual</i>	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78	9 CFR 94.23
	Other than an approved establishment in Appendix E of the <i>Animal Products Manual</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 the bags were used to cover meats from these countries—otherwise, handle as a restricted product.

Table 3-19 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered coffee

If the coffee:	And the covers are destined to:	And arriving from:	And made from:	Then:	Authority:	
Was not roasted	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.73	
	Other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; 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	7 CFR 319.75	
		Other than a country listed in the cell above	Other than burlap or jute	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
			—————→	—————→		
Was roasted	—————→	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan; 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	7 CFR 319.75	
		Other than a country listed in the cell above	Other than burlap or jute	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
			—————→	—————→		
			—————→	—————→		

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

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-20 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered 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	7 CFR 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		→	
			A port not having an approved facility for vacuum fumigation	Elects to reexport the material	ALLOW reexport under safeguards	
Other than Canada	Destined to other than Guam or the CNMI	→		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	
	Destined to Guam or the CNMI			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

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 3-21 Bags—shipments containing a mixture of bags and covers

If the bags or covers previously held:	And:	And are destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh or frozen meat	Unroasted coffee	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.8 7 CFR 319.75
		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 (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; and Turkey.

List of actions from most to least drastic:


1. PROHIBIT ENTRY
2. T306-a
3. 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, you would require T306-a (#2 above) because it is the **most** drastic action listed for the type of bags you have encountered.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-22 Bags, bagging, and covers made from used OR new burlap OR jute¹



If:	If the used burlap or jute is arriving from, transited, or originated in:	Then:	Authority:
Used	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey ²	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
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.

Bamboo (Bambusoideae)

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 bamboo diseases. The pathogen attacks and kills young canes. The stems of infected plants become brittle and useless. This smut also infects the seed, inflorescence, and leaves.

Table 3-23 Bamboo (Bambusoideae)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Wood (includes culms, poles, stems, and stakes)		USE Table 3-185	
Leaf or shoot	An ingredient in potpourri	USE Table 3-136	
	Cooked, dried, pickled, preserved, or prepared such that propagation is impossible	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Fresh shoot (or leaf)	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the bamboo as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 319.56 ¹
	Fresh frozen shoots	USE Table 3-81	
Other than cane, leaf, or shoot ²		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56

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

Beans

Table 3-24 Beans (fresh precut), French and runner

If harvested in:	And shipment is:	And processed so that:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Kenya	A commercial consignment accompanied by an Import Permit	Each bean pod is either cut into chevrons or pieces that do not exceed 2 cm in length, or shredded or split the length of the bean pod so that the shredded or split pieces do not exceed 8 cm in length and 8.5 mm in diameter	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Kenya ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	7 CFR 319.50-54
		Not processed as described above	Not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as described above		
		Not a commercial consignment			
All other countries				1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE	7 CFR 319.56

- 1 Each consignment of precut French bean or runner bean **must** be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by the NPPO of Kenya attesting that all APHIS phytosanitary requirements have been met and the consignment was inspected and found free of quarantine pests.
- 2 Each shipping box **must** be marked with the identity of the packing facility to ensure trace back.

Bees

Table 3-25 Bees from all origins (dead)


If:	Then:	Authority:
Appropriately fixed or prepared ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 322.2
Not appropriately fixed nor prepared ¹	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

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-26 Bees from all origins (alive; includes package bees¹ and queen bees² with attendants)

If:	And from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Brood, comb, honey, or pollen is present			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 322.2
Brood, comb, honey, or pollen is absent	Canada ³	Accompanied by an export certificate from CFIA dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping and declaring the bees ^{4 5} to be of Canadian origin from parental livestock produced in Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY the export certificate is from CFIA 2. VERIFY the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee⁶ 3. VERIFY the species manifested is one of the six species listed in footnote #4 below 4. For species other than honey bees, VERIFY the contaminants are not present; for honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees¹ or attendant workers² 5. NOTIFY APHIS–PPQ headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms⁷ 6. RELEASE 	
		Lacks an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	New Zealand ³	Accompanied by an export certificate from MAF dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping ⁸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY the export certificate is from AQIS or MAF 2. VERIFY the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee or bee pest (mesh opening must not exceed 2 mm)⁶ 3. VERIFY the species are manifested as required⁹ 4. For honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees¹ or attendant workers²—no wax, comb, or honey 5. NOTIFY APHIS–PPQ headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms⁷ 6. RELEASE 	
		Lacks an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Other than Canada or 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	
		Lacks export documents and PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

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

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

4 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

5 New or used bee boards of Canadian origin imported with bee specimens **other than** *Apis mellifera* **must** meet the entry requirements for wood products.

6 It is not unusual to find hitchhiking bees on the outside of the escape-proof shipping cages. As long as the packaging is intact, proceed to the next step.

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 email to Pest.Permits@aphis.usda.gov

8 Honey bees, *Apis mellifera*, can be imported from 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).

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Bletilla striata

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

Table 3-27 *Bletilla striata*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, pollen, or pollinia	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Not as described in the cells above (including derivatives)	→	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	TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include: bai ji, bletilla tuber, *bletilla rhizoma*, byakukyu, paekkup, pai-chi, rhizoma bletillae, and tuber bletillae.
- 2 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, **not** as clean, **nor** as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Branches and Arrangements with Fruit Attached

Table 3-28 Branches and arrangements with fruit attached

If cut in:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than Canada	Processed so it is incapable of harboring live fruit flies		
	Capable of harboring live fruit flies ¹	REGULATE the product under Fresh, Cut Articles of the Florist Trade	7 CFR 319.74

- 1 Branches and arrangements capable of harboring fruit flies are prohibited.

Brassware

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 3-29 Brassware¹

If:	And:	And:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from and/or originating in Mumbai, India ²	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	7 CFR 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 CBP-AS determines the khapra beetle could not be concealed	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Neither arriving from nor originating in Mumbai, India	→	Bagged in used burlap or jute	→	USE Table 3-22	
		Bagged in other than used burlap or jute	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Broomcorn—Broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*)

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

Table 3-30 Broomcorn—broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*)

If destined to:	And the product is:	And is a:	And harvested:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Other than Guam or the CNMI	An ingredient in pot-pourri	—————→		—————→	USE Table 3-136	
	Broomcorn	Commercial lot	In Canada	—————→	USE Table 3-34	
			In China or Ethiopia	Consigned to an approved establishment ¹	RELEASE to the approved establishment	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
				Not consigned to an approved establishment ¹	USE Table 3-38	
			In the Western Hemisphere ² other than Canada	—————→	USE Table 3-37	
			Outside the Western Hemisphere ² but other than China or Ethiopia	—————→	USE Table 3-38	
		Sample or noncommercial lot	—————→	USE Table 3-33		
	Broomstraw	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-39		
	Brooms or other articles made from broomcorn or broomstraw	—————→	Mexico	—————→	USE Table 3-35	
			Other than Mexico	—————→	USE Table 3-31	
Guam or the CNMI	—————→	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-40		

- 1 Broomcorn **must** be consigned to **one** of the following approved establishments:
 - ◆ PelRay International, San Antonio, TX
 - ◆ Harper Brush Works: Stockton, CA, and Greenville, NC
 - ◆ Libman Company, Arcola, IL
- 2 Although the broomcorn may be transitting through and arriving from Canada.

Table 3-31 Broomcorn—brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw¹


If harvested:	And there are:	And con- signed to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
In Canada				→	USE Table 3-34	
In other than Canada or Mexico	Stems pres- ent 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	7 CFR 319.24 and 7 CFR 319.41
		Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, OR, WA)	Seeds are pres- ent	Are bleached, boiled or dyed such that the dye has pene- trated beyond the seed coat	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
				Have not been pro- cessed as described above or the dye has not penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. REGULATE as unprocessed seeds 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrant	
			Seeds are not seeds		→	1. INSPECT and RELEASE 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrants
	Stems pres- ent do not exceed 1/4 inch in diame- ter			→	USE Table 3-32	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

1 **Except into** Guam or the CNMI and **except from** Mexico

Table 3-32 Broomcorn—brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw with NO STEM EXCEEDING 1/4 inch in diameter¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds are 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	7 CFR 319.24 and 7 CFR 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	
Seeds are not present		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 **Except into** Guam or the CNMI and **except from** Mexico.

Table 3-33 Broomcorn—samples and noncommercial lots of broomcorn¹

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

1 **Except into** Guam and the CNMI.

Table 3-34 Broomcorn—commercial lots of broomcorn that were grown AND harvested in Canada¹

If grown in:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
British Columbia	—————→	—————→	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
Other than British Columbia	California, Oregon, or Washington	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: 1. “The broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada”; or 2. “The broomcorn was steam sterilized in Canada”		
		Lacks the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, or Utah	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE	
Lacks the certification described above		PROHIBIT ENTRY		
Other than a State listed in the cells above	—————→	—————→	RELEASE	

1 **Except** into Guam or the CNMI.

Table 3-35 Broomcorn—commercial shipments of brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw harvested in Mexico¹

If there are:	And is from:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Stems present exceeding 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)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.41
		Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, OR, WA)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	
	Mexico, north of a line drawn east and west through Mexico City	—————→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
Stems present not exceeding 1/4 inch in diameter	—————→	—————→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 **Except** Into Guam or the CNMI.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-36 Broomcorn—passenger baggage containing brooms and/or other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw harvested in Mexico¹

If there are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems present not exceeding 1/4 inch in diameter and no seeds are present	No more than 2 brooms per passenger	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
Not as described above	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 **Except** into Guam or the CNMI.

Table 3-37 Broomcorn—commercial lots of broomcorn harvested in the western hemisphere; OTHER THAN Canada¹

If harvested in:	And destine to:	Then:	Authority:
Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Brazil; British Virgin Islands ² ; 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; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Uruguay; or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	A Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR) Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)	PROHIBIT ENTRY 1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	7 CFR 319.41

1 **Except** into Guam or the CNMI.

2 If Canada, see [Table 3-34](#).

Table 3-38 Broomcorn—commercial lots of broomcorn harvested OUTSIDE the western hemisphere¹

If the bill of lading is dated:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Feb. 16 through Sep. 14	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.41
Sep. 15 through Feb. 15	A Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)		
	Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	

1 Except into Guam or the CNMI.

Table 3-39 Broomcorn—broomstraw^{1 2} (page 1 of 2)

If harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-30 , regulate as broom-corn	
Ethiopia	Consigned to an approved establishment ⁴	—————→	RELEASE to the approved establishment	7 CFR 319.41
	Not consigned to an approved establishment ⁴	—————→	RETURN to the fourth cell in the first column of this table	
China	Consigned to an approved establishment ^{3 4}	—————→	RELEASE to the approved establishment	
	Not consigned to an approved establishment ^{3 4}	—————→	RETURN to the fourth cell in the first column of this table	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-39 Broomcorn—broomstraw^{1 2} (page 2 of 2)

If harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Other than Canada, Ethiopia, or China, or from China or Ethiopia but not consigned to an approved establishment ⁴	<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 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	7 CFR 319.41
			Feb. 16 thru Sep. 14	
	Not bundled and baled as described in the cell above	Sep. 15 thru Feb. 15	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants 3. HAVE contents repacked to prevent breakage or scattering of contents (if necessary)	

- 1 **Except** into Guam or the CNMI.
- 2 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](#).
- 3 Shipments arriving from China **are not** permitted under compliance agreement and **must** meet the conditions set forth in this table.
- 4 Broomcorn and broomstraw **must** be consigned to one of the following approved establishments:
 - ◆ PelRay International, San Antonio, TX
 - ◆ Harper Brush Works, Stockton, CA

Table 3-40 Broomcorn—brooms, broomcorn, and broomstraw moving into Guam or the CNMI

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

Bulnesia sarmientoi

Table 3-41 *Bulnesia sarmientoi*¹

If:	And the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, or plywood	→	→	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	
Powder, or an extract (e.g., 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 50 CFR Part 24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>) 3. INSPECT and RELEASE 	50 CFR 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 certificate² 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	7 CFR 330

- 1 Trade names include: bois de gaiac, gaiacwood, guaico, guajaco, guajakholz, holy wood, palo balsam, palo santo, Paraguay-lignum, and true guaiac.
- 2 The CITES export permit or certificate presented **must** be issued on or before the date the shipment was exported or reexported. Do **not** accept a CITES permit or certificate that was issued after the date the consignment was shipped from the country of export or reexport. 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 [50 CFR Part 23, Section 53](#).


Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Cibotium barometz

Cibotium barometz is primarily threatened from leaf and rhizome overharvesting, which are used to manufacture medicine. The rhizomes are also used to make curios.

Table 3-42 *Cibotium barometz*¹


If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Spores		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Other than spores	Entering a designated port ²	TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
	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	

- 1 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.
- 2 See 50 CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Cistanche deserticola

Cistanche deserticola is a parasite on the roots of the saksaul bush (*Haloxylon ammodendron*) and is threatened from overharvesting for its use as a folk medicine.

Table 3-43 *Cistanche deserticola*¹

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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 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)	7 CFR 330 7 CFR 360

- 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.
- 2 See 50 CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Citrus

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

Table 3-44 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae); heat treated¹

If:	Then:	Authority:
You can verify the product was sufficiently heated or treated and judge that the article cannot support living pests or pathogens	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 7 CFR 319.28
You cannot verify the above	SEE Table 3-45	

¹ E.g., you have documentation showing the product was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) **or above** for 10 minutes or longer.

Table 3-45 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae); NOT heat treated¹

If the product is:	And is:	And is destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Sterile, shelf-stable, and sealed in a container	—————→		USE Table 3-48	
Not sterile, shelf-stable, nor sealed in a container	Entering the U.S.	Guam	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 7 CFR 319.28
		Other than Guam	USE Table 3-46	
	Transiting the U.S.	—————→	USE Table 3-53	

¹ You **cannot** verify the product was sufficiently heated or treated (e.g., you do **not** have documentation showing the product was heated to 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer) and you are **unable** to determine whether the article can support living pests or pathogens..


Table 3-46 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae): NOT heat treated¹, sterile, shelf-stable, NOR sealed; entering the U.S.; AND destined to OTHER THAN Guam (page 1 of 2)

The product is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
A concoction to be boiled		—————→	USE Table 3-167	
A medicinal or pharmaceutical		—————→	USE Table 3-54	
An ingredient in pot-pourri		—————→	USE Table 3-136	
Juice		—————→	USE Table 3-83	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-46 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddaliodeae): NOT heat treated¹, sterile, shelf-stable, NOR sealed; entering the U.S.; AND destined to OTHER THAN Guam (page 2 of 2)




The product is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Neither a concoction to be boiled, a medicine or pharmaceutical, nor a pot-pourri ingredient	Whole fruit or portions of the fruit with peel	Frozen	USE Table 3-49	
		Dried	USE Table 3-50	
		Segmented or sliced	USE Table 3-51	
	Peeled fruit	Frozen	USE Table 3-47	
		Dried	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 7 CFR 319.28
		Segmented or sliced	USE Table 3-51	
	Solely the peel	Fresh	USE Table 3-49	
		Frozen	USE Table 3-49	
		Dried	USE Table 3-50	
	Bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root		USE Table 3-52	

1 You **cannot** verify the product was sufficiently heated or treated (e.g., you do **not** have documentation showing the product was heated to 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer) and you are **unable** to determine whether the article can support living pests or pathogens.

NOTICE

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—consult with a CBP-AS or Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support (QPAS) through proper channels.

Table 3-47 Citrus—peeled citrus fruit, frozen or dried¹

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 FAVIR 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 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	7 CFR 330.105
	Capable of harboring fruit flies		1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 319.56

1 Except into Guam.

Table 3-48 Citrus—shelf-stable products sealed in containers¹

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 ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Is such that it could support living pests, pathogens, or their various life stages	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 319.28 7 CFR 319.56

- 1 E.g., pickles, preserves, marmalades, canned fruit, or similar products.
- 2 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 3-49 Citrus—frozen, unpeeled fruit or fresh or frozen peel¹

If from:	And is:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan; Andaman Islands; Argentina; Bangladesh; Brazil; Caroline Islands; Cambodia; China; Comoros; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Fiji (the Republic of); Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Japan and adjacent islands; Laos; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; 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 ²	→		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.28 7 CFR 330
Other than a country or region listed above	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 319.56
		Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	20 °F or below at time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	

1 **Except** into Guam.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 2 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 3-50 Citrus—fruit, peel, or ground spice that is heated or heatdried—with or without preservatives¹

If:	If the product originated from:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
The consignment is accompanied by documentation showing 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 the product was thoroughly cooked, or a preservative was used (e.g., sugar [candies], salt [brine], or spices)		→		
You cannot verify the product was thoroughly cooked, or a preservative was used ² nor is documentation present showing 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; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Côte d’Ivoire; Fiji (the Republic of); Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Japan and adjacent islands; Laos; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; 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	Ground spice	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.28
		Whole Szechwan peppercorns ⁴		
	Neither ground spice nor Szechwan peppercorns			
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	Whole fruit ²		1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh	7 CFR 319.56
	Solely the peel		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

- 1 **Except** into Guam and if bark, flower, leaf, root, or stem—see [Table 3-52](#).
- 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 are used in cooking or as medicine, and because they may be roasted prior to grinding, pose negligible risk.

Table 3-51 Citrus—segmented or sliced citrus packed in natural juices or syrup¹

If:	And is a:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Peeled, segmented, or sliced	Commercial lot	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail shipment)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Unpeeled	→	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Caroline Islands, China, Comoro Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji (the Republic of), Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; 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	7 CFR 319.28
		Other than a country or region listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen 	7 CFR 319.56

1 **Except** into Guam or the CNMI.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-52 Citrus—bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root (includes branches, inflorescences, and arrangements)¹

If it is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Preserved in a biological preservative (e.g., FAA solution or KAAD)		→	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.108
Not preserved as described in the cell above	Bark	To be used as food or medicine or for chemical extraction	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-7(e)
		In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-168	
		Not for use described in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-7(e)
	Flower, leaf, or stem	In the form of a medicinal or pharmaceutical	USE Table 3-54	
		In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-166 or Table 3-168	
		Not for a use described in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.19
	Root	In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-171	
		Not in a tea concoction nor for processing into tea	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

¹ **Except** into Guam or the CNMI.

Table 3-53 Citrus—citrus fruit 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	7 CFR 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 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.

Table 3-54 Citrus—citrus in the form of a biological, medicine, or pharmaceutical

If it is in the form of a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Capsule	It is merely dried or powdered citrus parts put in a capsule	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 7 CFR 319.28
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction ¹		
Enzyme	—————→		
Granule	—————→		
Liquid extract ² or syrup	—————→		
Oil	—————→		
Tablet or lozenge ³	There has been no processing beyond drying and pressing into tablets		
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction ¹		
Tea or tea bags ⁴	—————→	USE Table 3-166	

- 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 E.g., citrus extract or citrus seed extract.
- 3 E.g., 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 (e.g., ginkgo or echinacea).

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

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.

Table 3-55 Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

If the:	And:	And:	And moving:	And is:	Then:	Authority:	
Bean or berry	Roasted			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.73	
	Unroasted	Has any of the pulp attached ¹		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56	
		Has no pulp attached	To Hawaii or Puerto Rico ²	Processed to the extent borers and rust spores would be killed		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
				Not processed to the extent specified in the cell above		See entry for Coffee in the Seeds Not For Planting Manual	
		To other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
Flower, leaf, stem, or root	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico			→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.73	
	Moving neither to Hawaii nor Puerto Rico	Is transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico		→	DO NOT ALLOW article to be off loaded ³		
		Is transiting neither Hawaii nor Puerto Rico			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 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.

NOTICE

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

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Cones (Seed Cones/Seed Pods)

Table 3-56 Cones (seed cones/seed pods)

If from:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A conifer (e.g., pine cones)	Arriving from India	Packed in impermeable wrapping	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.105
		Packed in permeable wrapping (such that it would be permeable to a fumigant)	REQUIRE treatment T404-b-1-1	
	Arriving from other than India	—————➔	INSPECT and RELEASE	
All other seed pods that appear as cones (e.g., banksia seed cones or Brazil nut seed pods)	The seed pods are empty (free from seed)	—————➔		
	The seed pods have seed	The seeds have been treated		
		The seeds have not been treated	USE Table 3-116	

Corn and Closely Related Plants

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 3-57 Corn and closely related plants¹

If it is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in portpourri	—————➔	USE Table 3-136	
Broomcorn	—————➔	USE Table 3-30	
An article crafted or manufactured from any part of corn or a closely related plant	Job's tears or Adlay millet	USE Table 3-68	
	Other than Job's tears or Adlay millet	USE Table 3-59	
Dried kernels	Freeze dried or dehydrated	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	7 CFR 319.56 7 CFR 319.24
	Popcorn in commercial, microwaveable packaging		
Other than any of the items listed above	—————➔	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.; *Polytocha* spp.; *Sclerachne* spp.; *Setaria* spp.; *Sorghum* spp. (if broomcorn, see specific entry under broomcorn—broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) [Table 3-27](#); *Trilobachne* spp.; and *Tripsacum* spp.

2 **No** permits required if the kernel is milled (hulled) such that the husk (the fibrous outer layers of the grain/seed) is removed. **All** milled corn products are admissible without a permit. However, each shipment is subject to inspection and **must** be found to contain **28 or fewer unhulled** seeds per quart of milled corn. Shipments found to contain **greater than** this level of contamination will be refused entry.

Table 3-58 Corn and closely related plants¹—OTHER THAN an article crafted or manufactured article or ingredient in potpourri

If it is:	And is:	And:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Ears of corn or shucked corn	Canned, cooked, or similarly processed	→		USE Table 3-62	
	Other than above	→	Canada	USE Table 3-63	
Cobs (cannery waste from the by-products of processing corn)	Ground corn cob including corn cob as a carrier ²	Accompanied by documentation showing the product was heated to a temperature of 194 °F (90 °C) or above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 7 CFR 319.24
			Canada	USE Table 3-60	
	Other than a corn cob carrier	→	Canada	USE Table 3-60	
			Other than Canada	USE Table 3-61	
Husks, shanks, or silks (cannery waste from the by-products of processing corn)	→	Canada	USE Table 3-60		
		Other than Canada	USE Table 3-61		
Fodder, hay, silage, or stover	→	Canada	USE Table 3-65		
		Other than Canada	USE Table 3-66		
Soley grain (unprocessed seed)	→			See the entry for Corn or Millets in the Seeds Not For Planting Manual	
Products or by-products of grain milling	Millet	Adlay millet	→	USE Table 3-68	
		Millet other than Adlay millet	→	USE Table 3-113	
	Other than a millet	→		USE Table 3-67	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 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.; *Polytoca* spp.; *Sclerachne* spp.; *Setaria* spp.; *Sorghum* spp. (if broomcorn, see specific entry under broomcorn—broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus* Table 3-27); *Trilobachne* spp.; and *Tripsacum* spp.
- 2 Ground corn cobs used as an inert substance that is a vehicle for dispensing vitamins (choline, chloride), pesticides, fertilizers, or other material; an animal feed supplement.

Table 3-59 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 (the Republic of); Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Comoros; Cook Islands; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea, the State of; Ethiopia; Fiji (the Republic of); Estonia; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan and adjacent islands; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati (the Republic of); Kyrgyz Republic; Laos; Latvia; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Lithuania; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Mauritius; Micronesia; Moldova (the Republic of); Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Namibia; Nauru; Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); New Zealand; Niger; Nigeria; Niue; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; Reunion Islands; Russia; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome & Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; 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	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 not penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. USE the Seeds Not For Planting Manual and 2. REGULATE the article as an unprocessed seed	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
Absent	→	Free from pests	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		Infested or infected	TAKE ACTION based on the pest	7 CFR 330.106

Table 3-60 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	7 CFR 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	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
			Other than ground cobs	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Other than a State listed above	→					
British Columbia				→		

1 Certification by a Canadian official stating material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-61 Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, and silks (including cannery waste) from OTHER THAN Canada (page 1 of 2)

If to:	And are:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
The U.S. other than Guam or the CNMI	Silks	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Bleached, trimmed husks	Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); 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; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)		
		Other than a country or region listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
	Other than silk or bleached, trimmed husks	Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); 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; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
		Other than a country or region listed iabove	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41

Table 3-61 Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, and silks (including cannery waste) from OTHER THAN Canada (page 2 of 2)

If to:	And are:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the CNMI	→	Algeria; Angola; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Benin; Bhutan; Botswana; Brazil; Brunei; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Comoros; Cook Islands; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea, the State of; Ethiopia; Fiji (the Republic of); Estonia; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan and adjacent islands; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati (the Republic of); Kyrgyz Republic; Laos; Latvia; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Lithuania; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Mauritius; Micronesia; Moldova (the Republic of); Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Namibia; Nauru; Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); New Zealand; Niger; Nigeria; Niue; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; Reunion Islands; Russia; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome & Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; 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	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24
		Other than a country or region listed above	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41

Table 3-62 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	7 CFR 330.105
Insufficient to eliminate all pests	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the corn as if it were fresh, green corn	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41 7 CFR 319.56

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-63 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 a Canadian official stating material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
		Without such certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
British Columbia		→		

Table 3-64 Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from OTHER THAN Canada (page 1 of 2)

If destined to:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the CNMI	Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria (the Republic of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, the State of, Ethiopia, Fiji (the Republic of), Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati (the Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova (the Republic of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Namibia, Nauru, Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; Reunion Islands, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan, Swaziland, Tadjhikistan (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	7 CFR 319.24
	Other than a country or region listed above	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37

Table 3-64 Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from OTHER THAN Canada (page 2 of 2)

If destined to:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Other than Guam or the CNMI	Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); 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; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
	Other than a country or region listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41

Table 3-65 Corn—fodder, silage, or stover (stems and leaves) harvested in Canada

If harvested:	And:	And:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
In British Columbia	_____			_____➔	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 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 the herbage was fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	
				Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Other than a State listed above	_____➔	INSPECT and RELEASE		

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-66 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 PPQ permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309 ¹	7 CFR 319.41
	Other than Norway or New Zealand	Animal feed or bedding	1. SEE reference chapter of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i> under Miscellaneous Products (chapter 3-18) for guidance 2. REQUIRE a written permit	7 CFR 319.41 9 CFR 95.22 9 CFR 95.28
		Purposes other than animal feed or bedding	1. REQUIRE a PPQ permit, and 2. REQUIRE T310	
Includes the ears or seed heads	Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); 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; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	Purposes other than animal feed or bedding		
		Animal feed or bedding	1. SEE reference chapter of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i> under Miscellaneous Products (chapter 3-18) for guidance 2. REQUIRE a written permit	
	Other than a country or region listed above	→	REFER all requests for permits to Permit Services (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7 CFR 319.24

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

Table 3-67 Corn—products and by-products of grain milling¹

Action:	Authority:
INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

1 E.g., cornmeal, cracked corn, grits, oil, samp, and starch.

Table 3-68 Corn—Job's tears or adlay millet¹

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 (the Republic of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, the State of, Ethiopia, Fiji (the Republic of), Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati (the Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova (the Republic of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Namibia, Nauru, Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Republic of the Congo; Reunion Islands, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan; 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 ²	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Not manufactured into jewelry ²	Outer shell was removed ³	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.24
		Outer shell was not removed ⁴	See the entry for Corn in the Seeds Not For Planting Manual	7 CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

- 1 Seed from *Cois* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pennisetum* spp., *Setaria* spp., and *Sorghum* spp. (great millet).
- 2 Used as beads; making such things as bracelets, necklaces, pins, and rosaries.
- 3 **Only** the fused pericarp and seedcoat remain; leaving a grooved seed about the size of a kernel of popcorn or smaller.
- 4 The article looks similar to a lacquered teardrop; the size of, or slightly larger than, a kernel of field corn.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

For other products of cotton, consult M319.8—Foreign Cotton and Covers (e.g., lint, linters, and samples); for covers, see [Table 3-13](#) through [Table 3-22](#).

Table 3-69 Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

If destined to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Guam or the CNMI			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8 7 CFR 319.37	
Other than Guam or CNMI	Raw cotton ¹		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.8 7 CFR 319.37	
	Ginned cotton ² (includes the lint)		HOLD—contact Permit Unit through channels		
	Gin trash or gin waste ³		1. Requires import permit 2. Follow import permit exactly		
	Bolls, branches, or inflorescences	Dyed or lacquered and without lint or seeds ⁴			INSPECT and RELEASE
		An ingredient in pot-pourri			USE Table 3-136
	Not dyed or lacquered or having lint or seeds nor an ingredient in pot-pourri		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).
- 4 May be called cotton petals or natural golden petals.

Cottonseed Products

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

Table 3-70 Cottonseed products

If the product is:	And a:	And a single con- signment is:	Then:	Authority:
Cottonseed hulls	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8
◆ Cottonseed cake ¹ ◆ Cottonseed meal ² ◆ Cottonseed oil cake	Noncommercial consignment	50 pounds or less	1. INSPECT and RELEASE 2. ALLOW no more than 2 consignments of samples per week	7 CFR 319.37
		More than 50 pounds	REGULATE as a commercial consignment	
	Commercial con- signment	—————→	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Cottonseed oil	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Gossypol ³	—————→	—————→		
Cottonseed ⁴	—————→	—————→	USE the Seeds Not For Planting Manual	

- 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 (e.g., to be processed for cake, meal, or oil).

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Cucurbit Seeds (Cucurbitaceae)

Cucurbit seeds are regulated when originating in khapra beetle-endemic countries because they are a host of this pest.

Table 3-71 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 (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE one of the following treatments: A. T302-c-1 B. T302-c-2 C. 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.

Cumin (Cuminum cyminum)

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 3-72 Cumin, roasted or ground¹ (Cuminum cyminum) (page 1 of 2)

If the spice is from:	And bagged in:	Then:	Authority:
Pakistan	Jute or burlap	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE one of the following treatments: A. T302-c-1 B. T302-c-2 C. T302-c-3 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate ²	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than jute or burlap	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Table 3-72 Cumin, roasted or ground¹ (*Cuminum cyminum*) (page 2 of 2)

If the spice is from:	And bagged in:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan; Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE one of the following treatments: A. T302-c-1 B. T302-c-2 C. T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	New jute or burlap or any other material	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the 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 2-21.
- 2 Do **not** PROHIBIT ENTRY or hold up a consignment for lack of a certificate.

Date Palm (*Phoenix* spp.)

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

Table 3-73 Date palm (*Phoenix* spp.) leaves (fronds) and articles made or crafted from the leaves

If the leaves were cut in:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria or Morocco	—————▶		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.105
Other than Algeria or Morocco ¹	Dried, not fresh or green	—————▶	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Not as above	Are accompanied by a certificate or origin		
		Lacks certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

¹ See also [Table 3-124](#) (palm fronds).

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

***Dendrobium* spp.**

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

Table 3-74 *Dendrobium* spp.¹

If:	And the:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	Flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	Flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 330.105 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Not as described in the cells above (including derivatives)	→	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 7 CFR 330.105 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include *Caulis Denbrobii*, *Dendrobii herba*, dendrobium stem, *Herba dendrobii*, and shihu.
- 2 Wild collected orchid flowers are **not** normally commercially traded because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Dioscorea deltoidea

Dioscorea deltoidea is primarily threatened from the overharvesting 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 3-75 *Dioscorea deltoidea*¹

If:	And the:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	Flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 330.105 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
	Flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	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 derivatives)	→	Not entering a designated port ³		
		Entering a designated port ³		

- 1 Trade names include *Dioscorea deltoidea rhizome*, gun, kildri, kithi, kniss, kourta, medicinal yam, san-jiao-ye-shu-yu, and singlimingii.
- 2 Wild collected orchid flowers are **not** normally commercially traded because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Dodder

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

Table 3-76 Dodder¹

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

¹ Trade names include *Semen cuscutae*, *Cuscuta chinensis* (tu si zi in Chinese), *Cuscuta japonica* (toshishi in Japanese), tosaja (in Korean). This list of dodder trade names is **not** all inclusive, but contains the most commonly used.

Dried Fruits

Table 3-77 Dried¹ fruits (diced, sectioned, segmented, sliced, or whole—with or without seeds)

If the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Citrus or citrus relative (all parts), peppers (capsicum), or mango	SEE the entry under citrus (Table 3-44), mango (Table 3-108), or peppers (Table 3-130) in this manual	
Other than citrus or citrus relative (all parts), peppers (capsicum), or mango (e.g., apricots, barberry, currants, dates, figs, gooseberries, peaches, prunes, raisins, tomatillos, and zereshk)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 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.

Dried Herbs and Vegetables

Table 3-78 Dried¹ herbs and vegetables (chopped, diced, minced, or whole) (page 1 of 2)


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	7 CFR 360

Table 3-78 Dried¹ herbs and vegetables (chopped, diced, minced, or whole) (page 2 of 2)

If the herb or vegetable is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Potatoes	→	USE Table 3-135	
Lemongrass ⁴	If moving forward for processing or it is processed as tea or in bags	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than gourds, imperata, potato, or lemongrass	→	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 with 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 [FAVIR](#) to regulate the lemongrass.

Beekeeping Equipment

Table 3-79 Beekeeping equipment¹

If, with the equipment, there are:	And the equipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Any live bees associated with it		→	USE Table 3-25		
No live bees associated with it	New	There is comb foundation ² made from beeswax present	USE Table 3-102	7 CFR 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			
		The consignment lacks a written permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY		

- 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 naturally produced by honey bees.
- 3 E.g., 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).

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.)

Table 3-80 Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), articles processed from

Action:	Authority:
INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Fruits and Vegetables

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

Table 3-81 Frozen fruits and vegetables (whole, sections, or sliced; puree or pulp)

If the fruit is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Above 20 °F at time of arrival		→	USE the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56	
	Water bamboo ¹	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330	
	Other than water bamboo	Whole		USE the FAVIR ²	
		Sections or slices		USE Table 3-84	
		→	USE Table 3-83		
20 °F or below at time of arrival		→			
	Avocado	→	USE Table 3-8		
	Citrus	→	USE Table 3-44		
	Mango	→	USE Table 3-108		
	Palm Heart	Peeled or trimmed ³		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		Unpeeled		USE the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.37
	Potato	→	USE Table 3-135		
	Water bamboo ¹	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330	
	Other than an article in the cells above	→	1. REQUIRE A PERMIT ⁴ , and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56	

- 1 Water bamboo is Manchurian wild rice (*Zizania latifolia*) infected with the wild rice smut, *Ustilago esculenta*.
- 2 Regulate as if the produce were fresh and unfrozen.
- 3 To be adequately peeled or trimmed, **all** outer green tissue **must** be removed leaving a white to off-white piece of stem.
- 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, do **not** give oral authorization until you have evidence the importer or the importer's agent has applied for a permit.

Table 3-82 Ready-to-eat, fresh-cut fruit processed in Canada that may have originated in a country OTHER THAN Canada¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Apple ² , blueberry, cantaloupe, grape ³ , grapefruit ⁴ , honeydew, kiwi, mango ⁵ , orange ³ , papaya, pineapple, pomegranate, strawberry, or watermelon	Accompanied by a shipping document or label from an approved shipper in Canada ⁶ indicating origin	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Lacking above documentation	USE Table 3-84	
Other than above	—————→		

- 1 Bulk packs **not to exceed** 11 pounds.
- 2 Apples are peeled or unpeeled and sliced into segments.
- 3 Grapes are removed from stems and may be whole or sliced. Grapes of U.S. origin may be used during the U.S. growing season (June 15 – November 15).
- 4 Grapefruit and oranges **must** be peeled and sectioned into segments or sliced into sections to a **maximum** of 250 mm (1 inch) in thickness.
- 5 Mangoes **must** be peeled, free of seeds, and sliced to 1.5 cm **or less** in thickness.
- 6 The following are the **only** Canadian companies currently approved by APHIS to ship ready-to-eat fresh, cut fruit meeting U.S. entry requirements:
 - ◆ Sun Rich Fresh Foods Inc., Brampton, Ontario, Canada
 - ◆ Sun Rich Fresh Foods, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada

Table 3-83 Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalades, preserves, or jellies (page 1 of 2)

If:	And are:	And a:	And amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:	
Juice ¹	Canned, frozen, or pasteurized	—————→			RELEASE	
	Fresh	Noncommercial consignment	Hinders inspection		—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
			Does not hinder inspection	No live fruit fly present		RELEASE
				Live fruit fly present		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Commercial consignment		—————→			RELEASE upon verification the product is as invoiced or as stated	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-83 Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalades, preserves, or jellies (page 2 of 2)

If:	And are:	And a:	And amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:
Concentrate, puree, marmalade, or jelly				→	RELEASE
Pickles	Other than mango pickles			→	RELEASE
	Mango pickles	With seed	Noncommercial	→	
			Commercial	→	RELEASE
		Seed absent		→	RELEASE
Preserved in liquid	Commercial only	Sliced, peeled fruit, less than 1" thickness; packed in liquid ² of a particular pH, alinity, anaerobic or osmotic state		→	RELEASE upon verification the product is as invoiced or as stated
		Grapes ^{3 4} of a particular pH, salinity, anaerobic, or osmotic state			

- 1 Fruit juices, purees, or concentrates capable of harboring fruit flies are regulated to prevent the entry of these pests.
- 2 E.g., syrup, brine, oil, vinegar, or alcohol.
- 3 From Chile and are from an approved shipper. APHIS-approved companies that ship Chilean fresh grapes meeting U.S. entry requirements are:
 - ◆ Sun Rich Fresh Foods, Inc. Richmond, British Columbia, Canada
 - ◆ Sun Rich Fresh Foods, Inc. Brampton, Ontario, Canada
- 4 *Id.*

Table 3-84 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	7 CFR 319.56
Not a mixture	Apple	Commercially packaged in slices 1.5 cm (0.59") or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Not as described above	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
	Avocado	—————→	USE Table 3-8	
	Citrus	Heat treated	USE Table 3-44	
		Not heat treated	USE Table 3-45	
	Mango	—————→	USE Table 3-108	
	Papaya	Commercially packaged in slices 1.5 cm (0.59") or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Not as described above	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
	Peach	—————→	USE Table 3-127	
	Pitahaya	Commercially packaged in slices 1.5 cm (0.59") or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Not as described above	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
	Pomegranate	Solely arils ¹ separated from the peel and pith membrane	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than solely arils		1. USE the FAVIR 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	7 CFR 330.105	
	Insufficiently processed such that pests may have survived	1. USE the FAVIR and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit		

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

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Gastrodia elata

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

Table 3-85 *Gastrodia elata*¹

If:	And the:	And:	Then:	Authority:
If seeds, pollen, or pollinia		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	Flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	Flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ²	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	
Not as described in the cells above (including derivatives)	→	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 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	

- 1 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
- 2 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally commercially traded because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)

Table 3-86 Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)

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

Reference


Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Goatskins, Lambskins, and Sheepskins

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

 CAUTION
Apply the restrictions under Title 9 before Title 7.

Table 3-87 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>	9 CFR 95.5 9 CFR 95.6
Processed by a method other than one described in the cell above	India, South Sudan, or the Sudan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USE the <i>APM</i> 2. REQUIRE T416-a-1, T1416-1-2, or T416-1-3 3. REQUIRE a written permit 	9 CFR 95.5 9 CFR 95.6 7 CFR 319.75
	Other than India, South Sudan, or the Sudan	USE the <i>APM</i>	9 CFR 95.5 9 CFR 95.6

Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*)

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

Table 3-88 Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*)¹

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 50 CFR Part 24	TAKE ACTION(s) under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, then REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 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	7 CFR 319.37
A manufactured part or derivative (i.e., a confectionary, extract, pill, tea or tonic)	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE (article is not regulated under CITES)	7 CFR 330.105

1 Trade names include eye root, ground raspberry, Indian dye, jaundice root, orange root, yellow puccoon, and yellow root.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Grapevine (*Vitis* spp.)

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

Table 3-89 Grapevine (*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 stating the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Judge the treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines incapable of propagation ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
	Judge 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 (PIS) ²	
Not accompanied by a written statement of certification stating 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	

- 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 whether the vines are capable or incapable of propagation, follow these procedures: 1) select three to five pieces of vine and, using a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds; 2) if you find green, succulent tissue, the vines **are capable** of propagation.
- The inspection station will advise you of the appropriate action:
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
- To determine whether the vines are capable of propagation, follow these procedures: 1) select three to five pieces of vine and, using a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds; 2) if you find green, succulent tissue, the vines **are capable** of propagation.

Grasses (All Genera and Species of Poaceae)

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

Table 3-90 Grasses (all genera and species of Poaceae) stems, leaves, inflorescences, and arrangements¹ (page 1 of 2)

If the grass is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations (7 CFR 360)	Propagule ² is present	—————→		PROHIBIT ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit ³	7 CFR 360
	Propagule ² is not present	—————→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Table 3-90 Grasses (all genera and species of Poaceae) stems, leaves, inflorescences, and arrangements¹ (page 2 of 2)

If the grass is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Not a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations (7 CFR 360)	An ingredient in potpourri	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-136	
	An herbarium specimen	—————→	—————→	SEE the entry in this manual for Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (Various Genera and Species of Plants) on page 3-75	7 CFR 360
	Not an herbarium specimen nor an ingredient in potpourri	Bamboo, broom-corn, 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	
	Lemongrass; dried		—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE ⁴	7 CFR 319.56
	Not a grass listed in the cell above	Herbage cut and cured as food or bedding for livestock (e.g., fodder, hay, or straw)		USE Table 3-94	
	Not herbage as described above			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

- 1 If not thoroughly dried, use the [FAVIR](#) and regulate as if it were fresh.
- 2 A propagule is any plant part capable of reproduction or growth by itself.
- 3 Permit Services of Registrations, Permits, and Manuals will decide on a case-by-case basis.
- 4 Especially look for rusts.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Guaiaicum spp.

Guaiaicum spp. are primarily threatened from the overharvesting of its wood. However, the bark, leaves, wood, and resin are also used to manufacture medicine.

Table 3-91 *Guaiaicum spp.*¹

If:	And the:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, or plywood		→	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50 CFR 23
Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Seeds or pollen		→		
Cut flowers	Flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	Flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ³	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	
Not as described in the cells above (including bark, carvings, leaves, resin, and wood)		Not entering a designated port ⁴	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. ⁵	
		Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	

- 1 Trade names includes lignum-vitae.
- 2 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.
- 3 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** commercially packaged.
- 4 See 50 CFR 24.
- 5 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Guitar, Rosewood, and Other Articles Made from Rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*)

Dalbergia nigra is threatened because of overharvesting 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, guitas, piano cases, musical instrument fingerboards, billiard tables, levels, marquetry, and carving.

Table 3-92 Guitar, rosewood, and other articles made from rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*)¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, or veneer sheets	→	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50 CFR 23
Guitars and manufactured articles	Entering at a designated port listed in 50 CFR part 24 Not entering at a designated port	REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>) 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. ²	

- 1 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, and urauna palisader.
- 2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Gums

Gums are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle.

Table 3-93 Gums (largely from tropical and subtropical species of the Leguminosae) (page 1 of 2)

If shipped:	And is from:	Then:	Authority:
As an ingredient in pot-pourri	→	USE Table 3-136	
As bulk cargo; unpackaged as loose bulk cargo, in a ship's hold or in a container (not in any type of packaging or bagging)	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c-1, T302-c-2, or T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed above	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Reference







Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-93 Gums (largely from tropical and subtropical species of the Leguminosae) (page 2 of 2)

If shipped:	And is from:	Then:	Authority:
In used burlap or jute bags	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c-1, T302-c-2, or T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed above	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330-105
Other than the cells above			


Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw

Table 3-94 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 3-31	
Corn or corn relatives other than broomcorn		USE Table 3-59	
Rice		USE Table 3-142	
Sugarcane		USE Table 3-162	
Wheat		USE Table 3-175	
A plant other than one listed in the cells above	Crafted or manufactured from hay or straw	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		USE Table 3-95	

1 See the [Index](#) for the specific genus or plant.

Table 3-95 Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw¹ (various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage) that is NOT a federal noxious weed (FNW)

If it is:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Cubes or pelletized (pelletized) ¹		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Canada or New Zealand		7 CFR 360
Neither cubes nor pelletized (pelletized)	Canada or New Zealand	SEE Reference chapter of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i> under Miscellaneous Products (chapter 3-18) for guidance	9 CFR 95.21
	Other than Canada or New Zealand		9 CFR 95.28

1 Break open a representative sample of the cubes or pellets and inspect them for noxious weed seeds.

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 ordinarily be prohibited, because such specimens are:

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

⚠ CAUTION

Although low risk, herbarium specimens may be regulated by ESA and/or CITES (see *CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual*). 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, there is ample authority in the Plant Protection Act (PPA) and in 7 CFR 330 to take the appropriate action.

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

Table 3-96 Deciding how to regulate herbarium specimens

If the plant material is:	And is:	Then:
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 3-97
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: A. Treat the consignment B. Reexport the consignment C. Destroy the consignment D. 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 3-97

¹ E.g., 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 for Various Commodities

Table 3-97 Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials

If the specimen:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Is a weed listed in the noxious weed regulations	Viable seed is present		—————→	1. HOLD and 2. REFER all requests for permits to RPM ¹	7 CFR 330.105
		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	
	No seed is present or if present, seed is not viable	Unpreserved or preserved in a fluid	—————→	USE Table 3-99	
		Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is no apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	USE Table 3-98	
Is not a listed weed in the noxious weed regulations	—————→	Unpreserved or preserved in a fluid	—————→	USE Table 3-99	
		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	7 CFR 330.105
		Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is no apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	USE Table 3-98	

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

Table 3-98 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 	7 CFR 330
	<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 (e.g., material enters the country in newspapers or “flimsies”) 	<p>You are satisfied the material does not present a significant risk for disseminating pests</p> <p>You are unsure or judge the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests</p>	

Table 3-99 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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGULATE as if dried 2. USE Table 3-98 	7 CFR 330
	Loose and/or there is no evidence of further processing	Are satisfied the material does not present a significant risk for disseminating pests	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EXAMINE the material to confirm the nature of the collection, and 2. RELEASE 	
		Judge the material presents an unacceptable risk for disseminating pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Is preserved		Are satisfied the nature of the preservation method reduces the risk of pest dissemination	RELEASE	
		Judge the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Hibiscus

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

Table 3-100 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 (e.g., bleached, boiled, dyed)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
Bulk, commercial consignments moving forward for further manufacturing or processing ¹ (e.g., to be used as an ingredient in tea)	→		
An ingredient in potpourri	→	USE Table 3-136	
An ingredient in a tea concoction	→	USE Table 3-167	
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	7 CFR 319.8

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

Table 3-101 Hibiscus plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan; China; Croatia; European Union ¹ ; Indonesia; Japan; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea); Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan; Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Honey Bee Products

Table 3-102 Honey bee products¹

If the product is:	And the product is:	And the product is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bee bread ² , propolis ³ , royal jelly ⁴ , or pollen ⁵	Intended to be fed to bees		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 322.3 7 CFR 322.2-b(2)
	Not intended to be fed to bees		→	RELEASE	
Other than bee bread ² , propolis ³ , royal jelly ⁴ , or pollen ⁵	Intended to be fed to bees or used in beekeeping enterprises ⁶	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 ⁷ ⁸ (includes wax foundation sheets)	The honey comb ⁶ or beeswax ⁹ 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 ¹⁰ and honey has been removed	RELEASE	
		The beeswax or honey comb lacks the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY		
	Not intended to be fed to bees nor used in beekeeping enterprises (e.g., comb honey ⁶ or honey ¹¹ to be eaten ¹² or beeswax for candles, or pollen ⁵)		→	RELEASE	

- 1 Including bee bread, beeswax, comb, honey, propolis, pollen, and royal jelly.
- 2 Honey and pollens gathered by the worker bees and used in naturopathic medicine traditions and as a nutritional supplement.
- 3 Sap or resinous materials collected by bees from trees or plants and used as cement in the hive; sold as a dietary supplement.
- 4 A glandular secretion of worker bees used to feed the queen and young brood; sold as a dietary supplement or health product.
- 5 The importation of bee-collected pollen for bee feed, from all countries, is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and bee parasites.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 6 Honey, pollen, “packages,” queens, and wax enterprises and contract pollination services.
- 7 The mass of six-sided, waxen cells formed by bees and used by them to hold their honey and their eggs.
- 8 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). Companies are **not** allowed to self-certify.
- 9 A complex mixture of organic compounds secreted by bees and used for building comb.
- 10 The refuse from melted comb after the wax has been rendered or removed.
- 11 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.
- 12 Disregard dead bees or bee parts associated with the product.

Hoodia (*Hoodia* spp.)

Table 3-103 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 50 CFR part 24	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual) 3. INSPECT and RELEASE	50 CFR 23
	Not entering at a designated port	1. HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines 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	→	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	→	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.

Insects (Including Bees), Earthworms, Pathogens, and Snails

Table 3-104 Insects (including bees), earthworms, pathogens, snails, and similar PRESERVED organisms

Action:	Authority:
RELEASE	7 CFR 330.200

Table 3-105 Insects (including bees), earthworms, pathogens, snails, and similar LIVE organisms

If:	And from:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Earthworms	Canada	In soil	From potato cyst nematode (PCN)-infested areas ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.200
			From other than a PCN-infested area	RELEASE ²	
		No soil	→		
	Other than Canada	→	Accompanied by a valid PPQ 526 permit and by a PPQ 599 red and white label ^{3 4}	SEND to a PPQ Plant Inspection Station (PIS) unless otherwise instructed in the permit conditions	
Lacking a PPQ 526 permit			PROHIBIT ENTRY		
Bees ⁵	→	Dead	→	USE Table 3-25	
		Live	→	USE Table 3-26	
Plant pests other than snails (e.g., fungi, insects, pathogens, and various baits)	→	→	Accompanied by a valid PPQ 526 permit and by a PPQ 599 red and white label ^{3 4}	SEND to a PPQ PIS unless otherwise instructed in the permit conditions	7 CFR 330.200
			Lacking a PPQ 526 permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Snails	→	→	→	USE Table 3-106	
Animal disease vectors (e.g., sand flies or biting gnats)	→	→	→	REFER to the Animal Product Manual ²	


- 1 The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the following:
 - ◆ 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 the consignments you are authorized to release.
- 3 The PPQ 599 red and white mailing label corresponds to a valid PPQ 526 permit and has the permit number on it. Expedite consignments destined for PPQ PISs or other authorized locations as stated in the permit conditions for clearance.
- 4 If the red and white mailing label is missing or the permit has expired, contact the PPQ Permit Unit at (301) 734-0841 or (866) 524-5421. If the package is torn or open, immediately seal and safeguard the package and contact the PPQ Permit Unit at (301) 734-0841 or (866) 524-5421.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

5 If equipment for keeping bees, use [Table 3-79](#); if honey, use [Table 3-102](#).




Table 3-106 Snails

If:	And is a:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by a valid PPQ 526 permit and by a PPQ 599 red and white label ¹		RELEASE	7 CFR 330.200
Lacking a PPQ 526 permit	Salt water (marine) snail	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Fresh water or terrestrial snail		
	Snail of unknown habitat	HOLD SHIPMENT; submit specimen for identification	

1 The PPQ 599 red and white mailing label corresponds to a valid PPQ 526 permit and has the permit number on it. If the red and white mailing label is missing, or the permit has expired, or if the package is torn or open, REFER to the PPQ Permit Unit (301) 851-2046 or (866) 524-5421. Because live snails are perishable, expedite consignments destined for PPQ PISs or release the consignment to the permit-authorized destination.

Lettuce (*Latuca sativa* L.)

Table 3-107 Lettuce (*Latuca sativa* L.) shredded (fresh, precut) entering into a port of entry within the continental United States

If harvested in:	And shipment is:	And processed so that:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Egypt	A commercial consignment accompanied by an Import Permit	Shredded leaves do not exceed 10 cm (3.94 inches) in length and 38 mm (1.5 inches) in width	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Egypt ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	7 CFR 319.56
			Not accompanied by a phytosanitary Certificate issued by the NPPO of Egypt	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Not processed as stated above			
	Not a commercial consignment				
All other countries				1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE	

1 Each consignment of shredded lettuce **must** be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by the NPPO of Egypt with an additional declaration stating, "Shredded lettuce leaves in this consignment were inspected and found free of quarantine pests."

2 Boxes **must** be marked with a label stating it is a product of Egypt.

Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

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

Table 3-108 Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

If the product is:	Then:
Sliced, or similarly prepared fresh mango	USE Table 3-109
Dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, or leaves of mango	USE Table 3-110
Frozen mango	USE Table 3-111
Cooked mango	USE Table 3-112
Mango preserved in liquid	USE Table 3-83
Juice, puree, concentrate, pickle, marmalade, or jelly	USE Table 3-83 for fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, marmalade, or jellies

Table 3-109 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 (the Plurinational State of); 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; Sint Barthélemy; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)	Commercial lot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Peeled, ◆ Free from seed, and ◆ In slices 1.5 cm (0.59") or less in thickness 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		Accompanied by a preclearance certificate or PPQ Form 203 (Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment)	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail)	Not as described above	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than the Western hemisphere (areas not listed above)		→	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the mango as if whole and fresh	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-110 Mango—dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, and leaves

If it is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in pot-pourri	—————→	USE Table 3-136	
Dried fruits with seeds	Barbados; British Virgin Islands; Dominica; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Montserrat; Sint Barthélemy; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago or any country outside the Americas ¹ except for Taiwan	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
	Taiwan or the Americas ¹ except for Barbados; British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Monserrat, Sint Barthélemy, 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 the product could not support living pests or their various life stages	7 CFR 330.10
Dried or dried and powdered peel (amchur)	—————→		
Dried leaves	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 The Americas include: Mexico; Argentina; Belize; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Uruguay; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of) and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

Table 3-111 Mango—frozen

If from:	And the:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Barbados; British Virgin Islands; Dominica; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Montserrat; Philippines ¹ , Sint Barthélemy; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas ² except for Taiwan	Seed(s) were removed prior to arrival	Above 20 °F at the time of arrival	USE the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
		20 °F or below at the time of arrival	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
Taiwan or the Americas ² except for Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Philippines ¹ , Sint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	Seed(s) were not removed	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Fruit is either with or without seed(s)	Above 20 °F at the time of arrival	USE the FAVIR
		20 °F or below at the time of arrival	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	

1 **Except for** Guimaras Island.

2 The Americas include: Mexico; Argentina; Belize; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Uruguay; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of); and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

Table 3-112 Mango—cooked

If from:	And the seed was:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Sint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas ¹ except for Taiwan	Removed	Evidence the mango was cooked ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		No evidence the mango was cooked	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not removed	—————▶		
Taiwan or the Americas ¹ except for Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Sint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	—————▶	Evidence the mango was cooked ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		No evidence the mango was cooked	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the mango as if fresh and uncooked	

- 1 The Americas include: Mexico, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (the Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of) and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.
- 2 E.g., the fruit is caramelized as in the case of baking, roasting, or frying, or tender as in the case of boiling.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Millet and Pseudo-Millet

Table 3-113 Millet and pseudo-millet


If the grain is:	And:	And:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
Alkali treated, malted, par-boiled, or pearled			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Not processed as described 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	USE Table 3-68	
			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> (liver-seed 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	7 CFR 360
			Lacks a permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁷	
		There are no intact embryos present	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Other than a corn relative ⁸ or noxious weed listed in the two cells above	→	→		

- 1 E.g., Adlay millet.
- 2 E.g., channel millet, Indian barnyard millet, Japanese barnyard millet, Japanese millet, millet Japonais, millet-rice, shama millet, and Siberian millet.
- 3 E.g., African finger millet, caracan millet, finger millet, wild finger millet.
- 4 E.g., 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 E.g., bulrush millet, cattail millet, millet changelles, millet perle, pearl millet.
- 6 E.g., 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 E.g., *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 subquadriflora* (armgrass millet), *Urochloa texana* (Texas millet), and the pseudo-millet (*Amaranthus caudatus*, *Amaranthus cruentus*, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *Chenopodium* spp., *Fagopyrum esculentum*, and *Fagopyrum tataricum*).

Mushroom, Mushroom Spawn, Mushroom Spores

Table 3-114 Mushroom, mushroom spawn, mushroom spores

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Mushrooms are for consumption (not on a growing substrate)		SEE the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
Mushrooms, mushroom spawn, or mushroom spores are on a growing substrate ¹	With a valid PPQ 526 (red and white Permit Label)	Follow the permit conditions	7 CFR 330
	With a PPQ Pest Permitting Branch letter stating no permit is required	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Not as above	CONTACT PPQ Pest Permitting Branch at: ◆ 866-524-5421 or ◆ 301-851-2046	

¹ Sawdust, grains, seed shells, straw, corn cobs, etc., autoclaved **prior to** addition of the mushrooms spawn or spores.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Nardostachys grandiflora

Nardostachys grandiflora is threatened from rhizome overharvesting. These are used for ingredients in hair oil, incense, medicine, and perfume.

Table 3-115 *Nardostachys grandiflora*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome) ²	A manufactured item or derivative (i.e., a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	
		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 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 (the <i>Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual</i> , FAVIR, or the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>)	

- 1 Trade names include Himalayan nard, Indian false valerian root oil, nard root oil, *Nardostachys jatamansi* root oil, *Rhizoma nardostachydis*, and spikenard oil.
- 2 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the FAVIR to regulate the articles. Currently, fresh *Nardostachys grandiflora* roots (rhizomes) are inadmissible from all countries of the world.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Nuts

Unprocessed nuts are regulated to prevent the entry of weevils, torticids, and viruses.

Table 3-116 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	7 CFR 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	7 CFR 319.56	
			Neither acorns nor chestnuts¹	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
		Neither Canada nor Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts	20 °F or below at time of arrival			
	Above 20 °F at time of arrival				USE Table 3-117		
	Free from both shell and husk	—————→			→		
With both shell and husk	—————→			→	1. USE the Seeds Not For Planting Manual 2. REGULATE the nuts in their husk as fresh produce	7 CFR 319.56	

¹ E.g., 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-117 Nuts—unprocessed nuts out of their husks, shelled or unshelled, from OTHER THAN Canada or Mexico

If the article is:	And des- tined to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Chestnuts	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56	
	Other than Guam or the CNMI	→	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1		
Palm kernels ¹	→	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
Peanuts	→	Harvested in Burkina Faso; China; Côte d'Ivoire; India; Indonesia; Japan; Philippines; Senegal; Thailand; Timor-Leste	Blached or parboiled	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
		Harvested in other than a country listed above	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than chestnuts, palm kernels, acorns, or peanuts	→	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56	

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

Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.)

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

Table 3-118 Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.) dried or processed pods and seeds

If:	Then:	Authority:
Dried, roasted, or otherwise processed so pods or seeds are incapable of harboring live bollworms	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Pods or seeds capable of harboring live bollworms	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE as if the okra were fresh	7 CFR 319.56

Packing Materials

Table 3-119 Packing material (burlap)¹

If:	Then:	Authority:
New	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.69
Used	USE Table 3-22	

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on page 3-140. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, 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.

Table 3-120 Packing material (egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, or egg liners)¹

If:	Then:	Authority:
Clean and uncontaminated	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.69
Contaminated with blood, evidence of breakage, feathers, manure, or shell	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ²	

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on page 3-140. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, 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, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.

Table 3-121 Packing material (forest litter)¹

Action :	Authority:
REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ²	7 CFR 319.69

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on page 3-140. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, 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, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.

Table 3-122 Packing material (soil)¹

If from:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	An area in Canada infected with potato cyst nematode (PCN) ²	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material	7 CFR 319.69
	An area in Canada free from PCN	INSPECT and RELEASE	
A country other than Canada	→	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ³	

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on page 3-140. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 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 it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.

Table 3-123 Packing material (OTHER THAN burlap, egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, or egg liners, forest litter, or soil)¹

If:	And the material:	And it is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Organic or contains organic material ²	Processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests ^{3 4}	—————→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.69
	Not processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests ⁵	Derived from grass/bamboo (including corn, millet, rice, and wheat) (Poaceae)	—————→	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ⁶	
		Derived from plants that are not grasses	Admissible without treatment ^{4 7}	INSPECT and RELEASE	
			Admissible only if treated ⁴	REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ⁶	
Wholly inorganic material ⁸	—————→		—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on page 3-140. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, 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 Of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms.
- 3 E.g., burlap, excelsior, ground cork, ground peat, ground rubber, paper, peat, polymer stabilizer cellulose, sawdust, seed-free cotton lint, and wood shavings.
- 4 Use this manual to determine admissibility. If you have questions as to whether a particular material may be authorized for packing, contact CBP-AS.
- 5 E.g., bagasse, cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed products, cotton waste, and linters (all prohibited).
- 6 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.
- 7 E.g., buckwheat hulls, coconut fiber, osmunda fiber, peat moss, and sphagnum.
- 8 E.g., perlite, quarry gravel, and vermiculite.

Palm Fronds

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 3-124 Palm fronds and articles crafted from them

If a:	And the fronds were cut in:	And:	And:	Then:	Author- ity:
Noncommercial consignment (baggage or mail)	Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Guadeloupe; India; Iran; Israel; Jamaica; Martinique; Mauritius; Pakistan; Philippines; South Sudan; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Thomas; Sri Lanka; Sudan; and Trinidad and Tobago	Single fronds imported for religious purposes	→	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
			Single fronds but not imported for religious purposes		
		Fronds crafted or woven into articles ²		Fresh, green, and/or pliable	
			Processed beyond crafting or weaving (bleached, dyed, painted, or shellacked)	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	
	A country other than one listed above	Date palm (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.)	→	USE Table 3-73	7 CFR 330.105
			Other than date palm	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	
Commercial consignment	→	Date palm (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.)	→	USE Table 3-73	7 CFR 330.105
		Other than date palm	→	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	

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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-125 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	7 CFR 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)	1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the unpeeled palm hearts as fresh produce	7 CFR 319.37
	Not peeled as described in the cell above		

Parasitic Plants

These plants are direct plant pests, therefore any structure capable of propagating the plant is **prohibited**.

Table 3-126 Parasitic plants¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
So processed that article is incapable of propagation and dissemination of seeds	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Insufficiently processed so that article is capable of propagation of dissemination of seeds	An herbarium specimen	SEE Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (Various Genera and Species of Plants) on page 3-75	7 CFR 330
	Not an herbarium specimen	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests or Noxious Weeds)	

¹ E.g., mistletoe.

Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*)

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

Table 3-127 Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*) fresh, sliced

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

Table 3-128 Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan; China; Croatia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); European Union ¹ ; Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan; or Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Peat

Peat has decomposed in a water-saturated environment in the absence of oxygen, therefore 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 3-129 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	7 CFR 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	—————→	USE Table 3-122	

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 E.g., feather moss, frog moss, moss balls, moss rock, reindeer moss, and sheet moss.

3 Spanish 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)

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

Table 3-130 Peppers, dried (*Capsicum* spp.)

If:	And if from:	And bagged in:	And the dried peppers are:	And from:	Then:	Authority:		
An ingredient in potpourri				→	USE Table 3-136			
Not an ingredient in potpourri	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; or Turkey	Used jute or burlap		→	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate ¹	7 CFR 319.75		
		New jute or burlap	Whole	Pakistan	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105		
				Other than Pakistan				
				Ground, crushed, or shredded		→		
				Other than jute or burlap		→		
	Other than a country listed above			→				

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

Picorhiza kurrooa

Picorhiza kurrooa is threatened from rhizome overharvesting. These are used for ingredients in incense, insect repellent, medicine, and perfume.

Table 3-131 *Picorhiza kurrooa*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome) ²	A manufactured item or derivative (i.e., a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port ³	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		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 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 (the Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual , FAVIR , or the Seeds Not For Planting Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include hu huang lian, kadu, kadugurohini, karru, katuka, katukagogani, katuruhini, kaur, kutaki, kutki, picorhiza, *Picorhiza rhizome*, *Pocorhizae rhizoma*, and *Rhizoma Picorizae*.
- 2 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the [FAVIR](#) to regulate the articles.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Podophyllum hexandrum

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

Table 3-132 *Podophyllum hexandrum*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	50 CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→	→		
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants ²	→	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 319.74
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ³	Entering a designated port ⁴ Not entering a designated port ⁴		
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	50 CFR 23
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 319.74
Not entering a designated port ⁴		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 ⁵		
Not as described in the cells above	→	Not entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	
		Entering a designated port ⁴		

- Trade names include banbaigan, Himalayan mayapple, Indian podophyllum, *Podophyllii emodi rhizoma*, *Podophyllii resina*, *Radix podophyllii emodi*, *Resins podophyllii*, taoer qi, and taobergi.
- 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.
- 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>.
- See 50 CFR 24.

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

Pomes (Apple, Pear, and Quince)

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

Table 3-133 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	7 CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	With whole fruit	Canada	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
		Other than Canada	Processed so is it incapable of harboring live fruit flies		
			Capable of harboring live fruit flies	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
	Without fruit		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-134 Pomes (apple, pear, and quince) (*Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Cydonia* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan; China; Croatia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); European Union ¹ ; Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan; or Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Potatoes

Table 3-135 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 FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
		Peel is absent	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Dehydrofrozen ¹	→			
	A fully or partially cooked product ²	→			
Dehydrated potato product	Whole, sliced or diced	Peel is present	Easily flakes off	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
			Adheres; not flaking off		
	Flakes, granules, powder, or potato flour	Peel is absent	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		→			
Cooked potato product including cooked, canned	→	→	→		

1 Potatoes, with or without peel, cut or whole, partially cooked, and then frozen.

2 Potatoes, cut or whole, blanched, fried, boiled, or roasted.

Potpourri and Potpourri Ingredients

Potpourri is intended to be used indoors and is dried or processed to extend its shelf life, therefore 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.

Table 3-136 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		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, rose hips, spices (anise, caraway, cardamom, cloves, juniper berries, vanilla) and various tree barks including cinnamon.
 - ◆ NOTE: If the potpourri consists of **only one** type of material, i.e., cones, see the individual table in this manual to determine if the specific material has stricter entry requirements or concerns for pests for shipments of that one article.
- 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.

Prunus africana

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

Table 3-137 *Prunus africana*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 24
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ³	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Not as described in the cells above (including bark and extract)	→	Not entering a designated port ⁴	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 ⁵	
		Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include African cherry and alumty.
- 2 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.
- 3 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.
- 4 See 50 CFR 24.
- 5 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-138 *Prunus africana*¹ plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter	—————▶	INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan, China, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); European Union ² , Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Philippines, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan, or Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 Trade names include African cherry, alumty.
- 2 The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Pterocarpus santalinus

Pterocarpus santalinus is threatened from the overcollection of its wood for medicine, for making dye or coloring agents, and for manufacturing musical instruments.

Table 3-139 *Pterocarpus santalinus*¹


If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs and wood chips	—————▶	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50 CFR 23
Extracts or powder	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 24
	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 are to be borne by the importer ³	
Neither logs, wood chips, nor unprocessed broken material	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (e.g., 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 (the <i>Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual</i> , <i>FAVIR</i> , or the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>)	

- 1 Trade names include agaru, agarugandhamu, atta, chandanam, red sandalwood, and redsanders.
- 2 See 50 CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Rainsticks

Rainsticks are the woody skeletons of a cactus 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 3-140 Rainsticks¹

If a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A commercial consignment		1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 330.105 50 CFR 23
Accompanying an individual in baggage	3 or fewer rainsticks	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	4 or more rainsticks	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 330.105 50 CFR 23

¹ Trade names include cactus rainsticks, palo de agua, and palo de lluvia.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Rauvolfia serpentina

Table 3-141 *Rauvolfia serpentina*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→	→		
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants ²	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild ³	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		Not entering a designated port ⁴	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)	
Pharmaceutical products	Finished, ready to use	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		Not entering a designated port ⁴	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 above	→	Not entering a designated port ⁴		
		Entering a designated port ⁴	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- Trade names include araba bhui kuruma, chota-chand, chundra, garund, bhui kuruma (palka), 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.
- 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.
- Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.
- See 50 CFR 24.
- If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Rice (*Oryza* spp.) and Its Products

Table 3-142 Rice (*Oryza* spp.) and Its products

If the rice is:	And:	And the rice is:	And the rice's origin is:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:	
A red rice ¹ with importer-provided evidence it is a cultivar of <i>Oryza sativa</i> ²			→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.55	
			→	Other than Guam or CNMI	USE Table 3-143		
A red rice without importer-provided evidence it is a cultivar of <i>Oryza sativa</i> ²	Any seed embryos are intact	Invoiced as noxious weed or identified as a noxious weed ^{2 3}	→		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 ⁴	→			1. SEND the intercepted seed to your regional botanist for identification 2. HOLD consignment for final action as determined by your regional botanist
	Germ removed or no seed embryos found that are intact			→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	
					Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-143	
Other than a red rice			→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE		
				Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-143		

- 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 CBP-AS inspectors should submit a copy of **any** documentation (permit, invoice, phytosanitary certificate, notice of arrival, etc.) declaring the seed to be *Oryza sativa*, along with the 309 interception form. If the inspector is **unable** to submit a document with the species identified, he or she should mention in the "remarks" section of the 309 interception form the presence or the absence of any document declaring the seed to be *Oryza sativa*.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 3 Red rice that is a noxious weed may be any of the following three species: 1) *Oryza longistaminata*; 2) *O. punctata*; or 3) *O. rufipogon*. You **cannot** identify red rice to species without the inflorescence.
- 4 Distribution of the federal noxious red rices: Afghanistan; Angola; Australia; Bangladesh; Benin; Bolivia (the Plurinational State of); Botswana; Brazil; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cote d'Ivoire; Cuba; Democratic Republic of Congo; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guyana; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Jamaica; Kenya; Laos; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Martinique; Mexico; Mozambique; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Namibia; Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Rwanda; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Swaziland; Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Togo; Trinidad and Tobago; Uganda; Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of); Vietnam; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.


Table 3-143 Rice articles from OTHER THAN Guam or CNMI¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Rice milk ² or amazake	→		RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
An ingredient in potpourri	→		USE Table 3-136	
Rice straw or rice hulls as such (not manufactured into anything)	→	To go forward for manufacturing	USE Table 3-144	
		Not going further for manufacturing	USE Table 3-145	
Articles made or manufactured from rice straw (fully finished articles or merely crafted articles like baskets, dolls, and mats)	→		USE Table 3-146	
A milled product ³	There is evidence the seed was cooked (e.g., parboiled, parched, roasted, or steamflaked) ⁴	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Lacks evidence the seed was cooked	→	USE Table 3-147	
A by-product of milling ⁵	→		USE Table 3-148	
Other than a product listed in the cells above	→		USE Table 3-149	

- 1 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).
- 2 A dairy substitute processed from rice. When rice milk is fermented, the beverage is called amazake.
- 3 Milled products include basmati rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.
- 4 If the rice is an ingredient in packaged ready-to-eat or ready-to-be-cooked items, the product's rice, **including basmati rice**, **would not** require a phytosanitary certificate.

5 By-products of the milling include rice bran, dust, meal, and polish.

Table 3-144 Rice straw or rice hulls to be manufactured at APHIS-approved sites

If the port of arrival is:	And:	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-1, T303-d-2, T303-d-2-1, or T521 ¹ upon arrival	7 CFR 319.55 7 CFR 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.

NOTICE

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

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-145 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-d-1, T303-d-2, or T521 upon arrival	7 CFR 319.55 7 CFR 330.105
			Packed as loose masses	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1, T303-d-2, or T521 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-d-1, T303-d-2, or T521 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 sterilization	

⚠ CAUTION

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, 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

Figure 3-1 Formula for computing density of a package or bale of rice straw

Table 3-146 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 treatment ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 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), T303-d-2, or T521	
	Firmly worked or tightly woven as evidenced by crushed nodes	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
Outdoors	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 the article received sufficient heat treatment ²		
		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 the articles received **either** dry heat equal to T303-d-1, steam sterilization equal to T-303-d-2-1, T303-d-2, **or** T521.
- 2 The certificate **must** show the articles received **either** dry heat equal to T303-d-1 **or** steam sterilization equal to T-303-d-2 **or** T521.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-147 Rice—milled products¹

If the shipment originated from:	And is:	And if:	Then:	And:	Authority:
Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey; or United Arab Emirates	Commercial	There are 29 or more contaminant hulls ² in a quart sample	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Federal Order DA-2011-38; effective July 30, 2011
		There are 28 or fewer contaminant hulls ² in a quart sample	REQUIRE: 1. A phytosanitary certificate ³ with an Additional Declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)" OR 2. A reexport certificate and the original phytosanitary certificate (one of which must have the required additional declaration language from above)	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Noncommercial	The shipment is rice, basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, or polished rice	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		The shipment is rice flour, rice powder, rice starch, or if the rice, basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, or polished rice is an ingredient in ready-to-eat or ready-to-be-cooked items	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Other than a country listed above	→	There are 29 or more contaminant hulls ² in a quart sample	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.55
		There are 28 or fewer contaminant hulls ² in a quart sample	→	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.
- 3 If the country of origin is **not** the issuing country, the country of origin **must** be listed in the origin section of the phytosanitary certificate. Phytosanitary certificate requirements apply **only** to basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, polished rice, and organic rice.

Table 3-148 Rice—by-products from rice milling¹

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

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

Table 3-149 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	7 CFR 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, T303-d-2-1 (steam sterilization), or T521		
		Straw is absent	Includes hulls			1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT articles carefully for live stem borers and other pests, and 3. RELEASE if free from pests
			Hulls are absent			INSPECT articles carefully for live stem borers and other pests and RELEASE if free from pests
Outdoors	—————→			PROHIBIT ENTRY		

- 1 E.g., 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 for Various Commodities

Saussurea costus = Saussurea lappa

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 3-150 *Saussurea costus*=*Saussurea lappa*¹

If:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION(S) under 7 CFR 319.37 or 319.56 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	7 CFR 319.37 7 CFR 319.56 50 CFR 23
Not entering at 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	

- 1 Trade names include auklandia, changala, costus root, guant mu xiang, kosta, kushta, kust, kuth roots, lau mu xiang, mu xiang, ouplate, patchak, quang mu xiang, *Radix auklandiae lappae*, *Radix costus*, and *Radix saussureae*
- 2 See 50 CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Screenings

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

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 3-151 Screenings that have been pelletized

If the pellets are:	Then:	Authority:
To be used as fuel ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 361
Accompanied by CFIA Form "Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04" ²		
Not as described in the cells above ³	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 A statement that the product will be used as fuel **must** appear on the air waybill, bill of lading, invoice, or similar document.
- 2 For approved facilities, see [CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities](#) on page B-1.

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

Table 3-152 Unpelletized screenings from agricultural and vegetable seeds¹

Intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processing or manufacturing purposes	Accompanied by a declaration, "screening for processing or manufacturing, not for seeding"	INSPECT AND ALLOW movement for processing or manufacturing ²	7 CFR 361 7 CFR 330.105
	Lack the above declaration	REFER to the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	7 CFR 361
Other than processing or manufacturing	—————→		

- 1 Includes screenings from wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, field corn, sorghum, broomcorn, flax, millet, proso, soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, or field beans.
- 2 Processing or manufacturing means converting, preparing, or treating the plant or plant part by subjecting it to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting.

Table 3-153 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

Processed Seeds

Table 3-154 Seeds (OTHER THAN nuts) that are processed (seeds with hulls removed) or manufactured into articles (page 1 of 3)

If the seed or nut is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton		—————→	1. REQUIRE T301-a-4, then 2. RELEASE consignment	7 CFR 319.8
Chickpea ¹	Are from Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, or Upper Volta	—————→	REQUIRE: 1. A phytosanitary certificate ² with an Additional Declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)" OR 2. A reexport certificate and the original phytosanitary certificate (one of which must have the required additional declaration language from above)	Federal Order DA-2011-70, effective January 17, 2012

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-154 Seeds (OTHER THAN nuts) that are processed (seeds with hulls removed) or manufactured into articles (page 2 of 3)

If the seed or nut is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Coffee, corn, or corn relatives, cumin, hemp, ³ 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	7 CFR 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 weed 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 the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	
Cucurbit ⁴	→	→	USE Table 3-71	
Faba beans or lentils that are merely split	→	→	SEE entry under faba beans or lentils in the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	
Federal noxious weed ⁵	Incapable of propagation	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 360 7 CFR 361
	Capable of propagation ⁶	→	1. HOLD consignment, and 2. REFER all requests to Permit Services in Riverdale (admissibility is decided on a case-by-case basis)	
Millet	→	→	USE Table 3-113	
Parasitic plant ⁵	Incapable of propagation	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
	Capable of propagation ⁶	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Pulpy seed	Capable of harboring fruit flies	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY (it is also prohibited into Guam and CNMI)	7 CFR 319.37
	Incapable of harboring fruit flies	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Table 3-154 Seeds (OTHER THAN nuts) that are processed (seeds with hulls removed) or manufactured into articles (page 3 of 3)

If the seed or nut is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Safflower seed ¹	Are from Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, or Upper Volta	→	REQUIRE:	Federal Order DA-2011-70, effective January 17, 2012
Soybean ¹			1. A phytosanitary certificate ² with an Additional Declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)" OR 2. A reexport certificate and the original phytosanitary certificate (one of which must have the required additional declaration language from above)	
Sugarcane	Moving to CNMI or Guam	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Moving to other than CNMI or Guam	→	1. REQUIRE T514, and 2. RELEASE consignment	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
Other than one listed above		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

- 1 Roasted safflower, soybeans, or chickpeas **are** processed products and **do not** require a phytosanitary certificate for commercial shipments and they are also admissible in passenger baggage and personal effects. **However**, if the safflower, soybeans, or chickpeas are split **without** further processing, a phytosanitary certificate **is** required for commercial shipments and they are **prohibited** in passenger baggage and personal effects.
- 2 If the country of origin is **not** the issuing country, the country of origin **must** be listed in the origin section of the phytosanitary certificate.
- 3 Although **not** specifically regulated by APHIS, seeds of this article may be controlled or banned by CBP or by other government entities due to their chemical or toxic properties. If the amount entering seems to exceed reasonable limits or is being commercially imported in bulk, special consideration as to intended use, end-use processing, and importer identity may be helpful in determining admissibility or regulatory authority. Contact a CBP supervisor or officer to determine admissibility as this information may need to be recorded in CBP systems of record.
- 4 E.g., melon, cucumber, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, and gourd.
- 5 To access external databases, see the [GRIN database](#) (a taxonomic database that also identifies CITES-listed plants, ESA-listed plants, and Federal noxious weeds). Also see the [Parasitic Plants Database](#).
- 6 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 2-21.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Soil and Related Materials

Table 3-155 Soil (as such) and related materials (including live rock and quarry products)¹ (page 1 of 2)

If the consignment:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Is soil incorporated into handi-crafts or jewelry (includes religious articles)			Accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525) and a phytosanitary certificate declaring soil was heat treated at 250 °F (121 °C) for 2 hours in layers no thicker than 1/2" (1.27 cm)	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
			Lacking the permit and/or certification	USE Table 3-156	
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	7 CFR 330.300

Cont. on next page

Table 3-155 Soil (as such) and related materials (including live rock and quarry products)¹ (page 2 of 2)

If the consign- ment:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:	
Is soil not incor- porated into handicrafts or jewelry or is soil lacking a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label	Live rock	—————→		USE Table 3-158		
	Peat	—————→		USE Table 3-129		
	Quarry products	Gravel or sand	—————→		RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
		Other than gravel or sand	—————→		USE Table 3-157	
	Soil or its compo- nents (clay, sand, and silt)	Sand		Clean beach sand, clean des- ert sand, or clean river sand, free from organic matter	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
				Not as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-156	
		Clay		Ball clay, clay desiccant, milled, mined, or refined clay free from organic matter ³	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
				Not as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-156	
		Soil or silt		—————→		
	Core samples, drill cuttings, drill- ing mud, or well drilling samples	Accompanied by documenta- tion of depth at which extracted		Sample taken at a depth of 6 feet or shallower	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)	7 CFR 330.300
				Sample taken at a depth greater than 6 feet	ENSURE the sample is free from organic mat- ter, and RELEASE	
		Lacks above documentation		—————→	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)	

- 1 Soil is regulated by 7 CFR 330.300-302.
- 2 For a current list of Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil, go to the [APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits Web site](#).
- 3 Ball, milled, mined, or refined clay, **free** from organic matter falls outside the scope of the soil regulations.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-156 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:	Authority:
Ireland	Auld Sod Export Co.	A sealed package, canister, or pouch of Irish "soil" or Irish "dirt" ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
Canada	An area in Canada infected with Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) ²	3 or fewer pounds (1.5 kg) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE ³ the material (T408-a or 408-b), and 2. CONSULT Web site; it may require a U.S.-registered agent	
		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 APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits)	
	Fewer than 3 pounds and no autoclave available			
	An area in Canada free from PCN ²	→	RELEASE	
Other than Ireland or Canada	→	3 or fewer pounds (1.5 kg) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE the material (T408-a or 408-b), and 2. CONSULT Web site; it may require a U.S.-registered agent	
		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 APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits)	
		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 the [APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits Web site](#)). If additional consignments are planned, ASK the importer to apply for a permit (see the [APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits Web site](#)).

Quarry Products

Table 3-157 Quarry products, EXCEPT for gravel or sand¹

If from:	And :	And going to:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	From the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or Ontario	CT, DE, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, PA, RI, or VT	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
		Other than the States listed above	REFER to the topic on soil in the Miscellaneous Section of the <i>Canadian Border Manual</i>	
	Other than the Provinces listed above	→	RELEASE	
Other than Canada	Packed in wood crates	→	USE Table 3-186	
	Packed in other than wood crates	→	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300

¹ Including cobblestones, flagstone, granite, ironstone, limestone, marble, quartzite, slate, and soapstone.

Table 3-158 Rock—live

If you:	And the branchlets:	Then:	Auhtority:
Observe green, macroalgae covering the rock or see “Caulperpa” listed on the invoice	Resemble a feather and are likewise fringed on the edges	CONFER with your Regional Botanist; the algae may be <i>Caulperpa taxifolia</i> , a Federal noxious weed	
	Are not feather like (e.g., they look like a bunch of grapes, branching saw-toothed cactus or the edges are smooth)	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
Do not observe green, macroalgae covering the rock nor see “Caulperpa” listed on the invoice	→		

Roots and Tubers

Table 3-159 Roots and tubers, precut (sliced, diced, sectioned)¹—commercial consignment ONLY

If:	And:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Potato	Precut and fresh	→	→	REGULATE using the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
	Dehydrated, cooked, or frozen	→	→	REGULATE using Table 3-135	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-159 Roots and tubers, precut (sliced, diced, sectioned)¹—commercial consignment ONLY

If:	And:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Sweet potato, yam, cassava, dasheen	Precut and fresh; peel is present		→	REGULATE using the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
	Precut and fresh; peel is not present	Commercially vacuum packed and label says refrigeration required	In slices an inch or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.15
			Not in slices an inch or less in thickness	REGULATE using the FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
		Is not commercially vacuum packed and labeled as above	→		
	Dehydrated or cooked		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.15
Frozen		→	1. REQUIRE import permit 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56	

1 Including sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.), yams (*Dioscorea* sp.), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*), dasheen (*Coccolasia* sp.), and cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz).

Stone Fruit (*Prunus* spp.)

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

Table 3-160 Stone fruit (*Prunus* spp.) branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

If the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of propagation	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	After verifying the article is incapable of propagation, INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-161 Stone fruit (*Prunus* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan; China; Croatia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); European Union ¹ ; Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan; or Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.)

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 3-162 Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.)

If:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse, bagacillo, or stalk residue	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.15
	Other than Guam or the CNMI	USE Table 3-163	
Sugarcane products	—————→	USE Table 3-164	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-163 Sugarcane—bagasse, bagacillo, and stalk residue (fibrous residues left after juice extraction)

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 ²	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T514-3	7 CFR 319.15
		Other than dry heat	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with approved facilities ³	
A nonsugarcane-growing area ¹	Eliminate pests, e.g.: ◆ 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	
		Dry heat ²	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T514-3	
	Not eliminate pests, e.g.: ◆ Fed to animals ◆ Used as mulch ◆ Used for fertilizer		Other than dry heat	

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

Table 3-164 Sugarcane products and by-products including parts of the sugarcane plant (page 1 of 2)




If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Juice		RELEASE	7 CFR 319.15
Syrup, molasses, baglomolasses, blackstrap molasses		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Filtercake, filter-press cake, mud press, mud-press cake			
Chews, skewers, or swizzle sticks	Peeled and without nodes		
	Unpeeled or with nodes		

Table 3-164 Sugarcane products and by-products including parts of the sugarcane plant (page 2 of 2)

If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse ashes or bagasse powder	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than an article listed 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	7 CFR 319.15

Taxus walliciana

Table 3-165 *Taxus walliciana*¹

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Seeds, arils	—————→	—————→		
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use	—————→		
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		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 cells above	—————→	Not entering a designated port ²		
		Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

- 1 Trade names include barme salle, basmi, bhirmie, brahmi, and Himalayan yew.
- 2 See 50 CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, Pastas, Soups, and Other Concoctions to be Boiled

Table 3-166 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried)¹

If:	And:	And:	And the consignment:	Then:
Solely tea leaves (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>) ²			→	INSPECT and RELEASE
Leaves of other plants ³	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 showing 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 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. CAREFULLY LOOK 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 3-167	

- 1 The authority for all decisions in this table comes from 7 CFR 330.105.
- 2 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.
- 3 If you are unsure whether the leaf is protected under CITES, query this database: <http://www.cites.org>.

Table 3-167 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried) made from OTHER THAN leaves or WITH admissible leaves

If from:	And:	And:	And the consignment	Then:	Authority:
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	7 CFR 319.19 7 CFR 319.28 7 CFR 319.56
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Is accompanied by documentation showing the flowers were heated ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY		
	Hibiscus ³ flowers including seeds		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
<i>Prunus</i> spp. ⁴	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
	Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea		→		
Other flowers or mixtures of flowers			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Plant parts other than flowers or leaves or mixed with admissible flowers or leaves			→	USE Table 3-168	

1 If you are unsure whether the flower is protected under CITES, query the database at: <http://www.cites.org>.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

- 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 Because the risk is negligible, **disregard** the presence of seeds with the inflorescences.
- 4 Common names include: apricot, cherry, peach, and plum.

Table 3-168 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried) made from OTHER THAN flowers or leaves or WITH admissible flowers or leaves (page 1 of 2)

If from:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Bark ¹	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> ²		→	REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)
			→	
	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i> ³		→	
			→	
	<i>Prunus</i> spp. ⁴	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or micro-waved in liquid	→	INSPECT and RELEASE ⁵
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁵
	Rutaceous (citrus relatives) including prickly ash bark	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or micro-waved in liquid	→	INSPECT and RELEASE ⁶
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation showing the bark was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT and RELEASE ⁶
			The consignment lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁶
		<i>Salix</i> spp. (willow bark)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or micro-waved in liquid	→
	Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea		The bark originated in Europe ⁸ or you cannot confirm origin	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁷
			You can confirm the bark did not originate in Europe ⁸	INSPECT and RELEASE ⁷

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-168 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions to be boiled (dried) made from OTHER THAN flowers or leaves or WITH admissible flowers or leaves (page 2 of 2)

If from:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Plant parts other than bark, flowers, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, or leaves			→	USE Table 3-169

- 1 If you are unsure whether the bark is protected under CITES, query the CITES Species Database: <http://www.cites.org>. Instructions on how to use this database are located in chapter 2 of the *CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual*. If you are still uncertain or require assistance, contact the PPQ Botanist who provides service to your port.
- 2 Common names include: jabihi, saby, sakoakomba, tabily, and zabily.
- 3 Common names include: bedoditra, botiboty, habihi, tabily, and zaby.
- 4 Common names include: apricot, cherry, peach, and plum.
- 5 The authority for this action comes from 7 CFR 319.37.
- 6 The authority for this action comes from 7 CFR 319.19; 7 CFR 319.28; and 7 CFR 319.56.
- 7 The authority for this action comes from 7 CFR 319.40.
- 8 Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Holy See; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malta; Moldova (the Republic of); Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; and the United Kingdom.

Table 3-169 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions 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:	Authority:
Fruit ¹ (including fruit peel)	Rutaceous (citrus relatives)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Not a commercial bulk consignment moving forward for processing into tea nor in tea bags already	Is accompanied by documentation showing 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 above documentation	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 3-170			

1 If you are unsure whether the fruit or peel is protected under CITES, query the database at: <http://www.cites.org>.


Table 3-170 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions 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 (page 1 of 2)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Dodder ¹	It is in individual, ready-to-steep packages	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	It is not in individual, ready-to-steep packages	USE Table 3-76	
Any other seed of a parasitic plant	→	USE Table 3-154	

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-170 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions 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 (page 2 of 2)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Other seeds ²	There is evidence the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	There is no evidence the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked ³	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 3-171	

- 1 Trade names include Semen Cuscutae, *Cuscuta chinensis* (Tu Si Zi in Chinese), *Cuscuta japonica* (Toshishi in Japanese), Tosaja (in Korean).
- 2 If you are unsure whether the seed is protected under CITES, query the database at:<http://www.cites.org>.
- 3 Usually used on grains (like rice) and legumes.

Table 3-171 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions 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:	And:	And:	Then:
Roots, bulb, tubers, or other similar underground structures ¹	Ginseng or golden-seal	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 ²	1. TAKE ACTION(s) under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate, and 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)
			Not entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options: ◆ 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 showing 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 above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other roots or mixtures of roots or other admissible plant structures	→		INSPECT and RELEASE	

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

2 See 50 CFR Part 24.


Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Tree Fern Stumps, Bark, and Their Products

Importating 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 entire group of plants with extinction. Therefore, trade in the products of these plants is limited and is allowed **only** with appropriate CITES documents.



Table 3-172 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Baskets ◆ Bark ◆ Ground bark ◆ Pots ◆ Plaques ◆ Slabs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ INSPECT ◆ TAKE action under Federal Plant Pest Regulations first—then take action under endangered species legislation. Protected materials must enter at a designated port 	<p>7 CFR 330</p> <p>50 CFR 17</p> <p>50 CFR 23</p>
Spores		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330

Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*)

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

Table 3-173 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)	7 CFR 330.105
		Fresh, cut flowers	See the Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual (cut flowers are not regulated by CITES)	7 CFR 319.74
		Fresh pods	USE the FAVIR (the pods from cultivated plants are not regulated by CITES)	7 CFR 319.56
	Plants growing in the wild		CONTACT a designated port for directions—the article is protected by CITES	50 CFR 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 Island; Seychelles; Tahiti; Tanzania; and Timor-Leste.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Salads and Soup Mixes

Table 3-174 Salads and soup mixes (fresh, precut)¹

If the fresh vegetable(s) are:	And, using the FAVIR, 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 ¹	7 CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment or with special conditions	Leaf, stem, or root	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ REQUIRE treatment ,or ◆ APPLY special conditions 	
	Inadmissible (not listed)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Unidentifiable	→	→		
Shredded lettuce from Egypt	→	→	USE Table 3-107	

1 For mixture of produce, run each variety through the FAVIR and regulate the product as the **most** restrictive article in the mixture using fruits and vegetables procedures.

Wheat (*Triticum* spp.), Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp.), and Their Intergeneric Crosses

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 wheat grain are regulated. Wheat straw is prohibited from countries in which fever ticks and exotic animal diseases occur.

Table 3-175 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 (CNMI)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.106
Other than Guam or the CNMI	An ingredient in potpourri	USE Table 3-136	
	Straw, except that intended for decorative purposes (including herbage that is chopped, ground, or combined with other materials)	USE Table 3-176	
	Straw intended for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant	USE Table 3-177	
	Products and by-products milled from grain concerning bunted kernels	USE Table 3-178	
	Products and by-products milled from grain not concerning bunted kernels	USE Table 3-179	

Table 3-176 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 (the Republic of); Chile; China; Cyprus; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Egypt; Estonia; Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); Georgia; Greece; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Latvia; Libya; Lithuania; Mexico; Moldova (the Republic of); Morocco; Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); Oman; Pakistan; Portugal; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Romania; Russia; South Africa; Spain; Tadjikistan; Tanzania; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of) ¹	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.59
Canada, New Zealand, or Norway ²	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Other than a country listed above ³	Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD—contact PPQ VRS, and 2. REQUIRE a VS permit	9 CFR 95.22 9 CFR 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 the Animal Product Manual (currently there are none)	9 CFR 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 for Various Commodities

Table 3-177 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	7 CFR 319.59
Processed or manufactured prior to arrival for use outdoors	Karnal bunt and other quarantine pests are known to occur in the country of origin (Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria (the Republic of), Chile, China, Cyprus; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova (the Republic of), Morocco, Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjhikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of))	→	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 including 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	
		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Neither karnal bunt nor other quarantine pests are known to occur in the country of origin (other than a country listed above)	→		

Table 3-178 Wheat—milled products and by-products concerning bunted kernels

If the product is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bulgur ◆ Couscous¹ ◆ Flour ◆ Freek² (freekh) ◆ Germ³ ◆ Groats⁴ ◆ Kibbled wheat ◆ Pearled or semi-pearled spelt or wheat ◆ Pelted wheat ◆ Pollards ◆ Puffed wheat ◆ Roasted grain ◆ Semolina (sooji) <p>See also Seeds Not For Planting Manual</p>	<p>Positive for bunted kernels</p>	<p>1. HOLD 2. NOTIFY local PPQ</p>	<p>7 CFR 319.59-4(d)(3)</p>
	<p>Not positive for bunted kernels</p>	<p>INSPECT and RELEASE</p>	

- 1 Ground agglomerated, steamed, dried wheat.
- 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.
- 3 Embryo of wheat.
- 4 Dehulled wheat.

Reference

Reference Tables for Various Commodities

Table 3-179 Wheat—milled products and by-products NOT concerning bunted kernels

If the product is OTHER THAN:	And the product:	And the wheat was harvested in: ¹	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bulgur ◆ Couscous² ◆ Flour ◆ Freek³ (freekh) ◆ Germ⁴ ◆ Groats⁵ ◆ Kibbled wheat ◆ Pearled or semi-pearled spelt or wheat ◆ Pelted wheat ◆ Pollards ◆ Puffed wheat ◆ Roasted grain ◆ Semolina (sooji) <p>See also Seeds Not For Planting Manual</p>	Has been cooked or heated or the intent is to cook or heat it for food		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.59-4(d)(3)
		Has not been heated or cooked nor is it intended to be heated or cooked for food (e.g., a product intended for animal feed or as bird seed)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria (the Republic of), Chile, China, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova (the Republic of), Morocco, Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)		
	Mexico		Has bunted kernels		
			Has no bunted kernels	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Other than a country listed above⁶	→			

- 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 Ground agglomerated, steamed, dried wheat.
- 3 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.
- 4 Embryo of wheat.
- 5 Dehulled wheat.
- 6 If the product is flour or similarly finely milled and the baggage is **used** burlap, use [Table 3-22](#).

Willow (*Salix* spp.)


Willow from certain European countries is prohibited in order to prevent the entry of willow pathogens—i.e., the bacterial pathogen causing watermark disease.

Table 3-180 Willow, pussy willow (*Salix* spp.)

If grown in:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malta; Moldova (the Republic of); Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom; or Vatican City	Capable of propagation ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
	Incapable of propagation ¹	USE Table 3-182	7 CFR 319.40
Other than the countries listed above	Incapable of propagation ¹		
	Capable of propagation ¹	REGULATE as a propagative article	7 CFR 319.37

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

Table 3-181 Willow, pussy willow (*Salix* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, BUT EXCLUDING seeds

If the product is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
10 mm or less in diameter		INSPECT and RELEASE	Federal Order DA-2011-18; effective May 11, 2011
Greater than 10 mm in diameter	Afghanistan; China; Croatia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); European Union ¹ ; Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Philippines; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Taiwan; or Vietnam	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

¹ The European Union is comprised of the following member States: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria (the Republic of); Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the United Kingdom.

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Overview

A summary of the principal regulations governing the importation of wood follows:

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

Steps to Regulate Forestry and Wood Products

Step 1: Collect the accompanying documents

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.

Step 2: If necessary¹, determine the name of the tree from which the product was harvested

For logs, cants, crossties, stumps, wood vines, lumber, bark, and wood and bark chips, determine the name of the tree from which the product was collected—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

Step 3: Decide whether it is packing material

Decide what kind of a wood article it is or how the wood is going to be used. Then use the following navigation table to decide the regulatory action or whether further action is necessary.

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 **do not** need to know the tree source.

Table 3-182 Wood and wood products 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 3-136
A handicraft ¹	From China	Bark or bark fragments (chips)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Twigs with intact bark	Greater than 1 cm (.39") in diameter	
		No twigs with intact bark	→	RELEASE but the article may be subject to inspection
	From other than China	Twigs with intact bark	→	SEE Step 4 on page 3-142
No twigs with intact bark		→	RELEASE but the article may be subject to inspection	
Twigs, identified as chewsticks, miswak, ² siwak, or miswaak 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; e.g., cases, crates, drums, dunnage, excelsior, packing blocks, pallets, sawdust, skids, sweepings, wood shavings, wood wool)	→	USE Table 3-199
Growing media	→	Associated with live plants	→	SEE M319.37-8
		Not associated with live plants	From Canada	USE Table 3-204
			From any country other than Canada	USE Table 3-203
Wood pulp			→	INSPECT and RELEASE
Other than above-listed items			→	SEE Step 4 on page 3-142

Reference

Reference Tables for 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 (USE table above), twigs (USE table above), vines (regulate by species), seeds (USE [Table 3-152](#) on page [3-110](#)), and grasses (USE [Table 3-88](#) on page [3-70](#)) (including bamboo (USE [Table 3-22](#) on page [3-22](#) and [Table 3-182](#) on page [3-140](#))); because each component may have additional regulations to be met. Handicrafts include the following products in which 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 ¼" in diameter) usually made of Arak tree (*Salvadora persica*) chewed at the end forming bristles and used as a toothbrush.

NOTICE

The definition for a handicraft encompasses a commodity class of articles derived or made from natural components of wood (USE table above), twigs (USE table above), vines (regulate by species), seeds (USE [Table 3-152](#) on page [3-110](#)), and grasses (USE [Table 3-88](#) on page [3-70](#)) (including bamboo (USE [Table 3-22](#) on page [3-22](#) and [Table 3-182](#) on page [3-140](#))); because each component may have additional regulations to be met. Handicrafts include the following products in which 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.

Step 4: Classify the tree from which the article was cut

Categorize the tree as **one** of the following:

- ◆ Bamboo
- ◆ Hardwood, temperate
- ◆ Hardwood, tropical
- ◆ Protected (CITES, ESA)
- ◆ Rutaceous (subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae)
- ◆ Softwood (conifer)

If you do **not** know whether the tree or its products are protected by endangered species legislation, *see* the [CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual](#). If the tree **is** protected, follow the directions in the [CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual](#) as well as the directions that follow.

Step 5: Classify the product

Categorize the product as one of the following:

- ◆ 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 the product's admissibility

Table 3-183 Screening wood to determine admissibility

If the product:	If the tree source is:	And was harvested:	And:	Then:
Is finished, manufactured, processed, or weathered to the extent that pests would be excluded ¹				RELEASE but article may be subject to inspection
Appears unprocessed (raw) or only primary processed ²	One in the subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, or Tordalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae ³			PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Not one of the rutaceous subfamilies listed above	In Canada		USE Table 3-204
		In Mexico		USE Table 3-202
		In neither Canada nor Mexico	You have evidence the product was kiln dried or otherwise heat treated (Universal Importation Options) or treated with a preservative	USE Table 3-184
		You have no evidence the product was heat treated or treated with a preservative	USE Table 3-185	

1 Includes, but **not** limited to, chopping blocks, driftwood, finished wood carvings, flooring, furniture, kitchen accessories including chop sticks, marquetry, and picture frames.

2 **Regulated article.** the following articles, if they are unprocessed or have received **only** primary processing: logs; lumber; any whole tree; any cut tree or any portion of a tree, not solely consisting of leaves, flowers, fruits, buds, or seeds; bark; cork; laths; hog fuel; sawdust; painted raw wood products; excelsior (wood wool); wood chips; wood mulch; wood shavings; pickets; stakes; shingles; solid wood packing materials; humus; compost; and litter.

Primary processing. any of the following processes: cleaning (removal of soil, limbs, and foliage), debarking, rough sawing (bucking or squaring), rough shaping, spraying with fungicide or insecticide sprays, and fumigation. NOTE: "rough sawn" has **not** been dried or planed on **all** sides; it is literally rough to the touch.

3 Use the [Index](#) to this manual to determine whether a genus falls under these rutaceous subfamilies.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-184 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 3-185
		Less than 20%	
You have documentation the product was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes (the product may be marked "HT")	You are confident in the marking	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
	The product was adequately safeguarded as stated in the permit	→	
You have documentation the product was pressure treated	The product was not adequately safeguarded or there is no permit	→	USE Table 3-185
	The article is crossties	The treatment is not in accordance with the permit or there is no permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
You have documentation the product was pressure treated		The treatment is in accordance with the permit	USE Table 3-185
	The article is other than crossties	→	INSPECT and RELEASE
The product meets none of the conditions listed in the cells above	→	→	USE Table 3-185

Table 3-185 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 (i.e., carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, or veneer)			INSPECT and RELEASE	
		The bamboo is neither split nor cut lengthwise	The canes are well dried so the bamboo is incapable of propagation	Bundled stakes used in gardens, garden centers, nurseries, or in association with living plants	REQUIRE import permit and T404-d; but extend the 16-hour exposure time to 24 hours
				Other than described above	1. REQUIRE an Import Permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE
		The canes are not well dried or have some sap so that the bamboo may be capable of propagation ¹		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Tree source is other than bamboo or a rutaceous plant	Logs, burls ² , cants, crossties, or stumps	Harvested in Chile	Is <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine)	USE Table 3-188	
			Is not <i>Pinus radiata</i>		
		Harvested in New Zealand	Is <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir)	USE Table 3-187	
			Is neither conifer listed above		
	Harvested in neither Chile nor New Zealand				
Other than logs, burls, cants, crossties, or stumps			USE Table 3-186		

- 1 Testing can be performed by inserting tissue paper into the bamboo and pressing it against the node. If moisture is present on the tissue paper, sap still remains.
- 2 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

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-186 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 7 CFR 319.37 instead of 7 CFR 319.40
	Not associated with nursery stock	USE Table 3-187
Sawdust or wood shavings	Used as a packing material for nursery stock	REGULATE under 7 CFR 319.37 instead of 7 CFR 319.40
	For use other than packing material for nursery stock	USE Table 3-187
Other than cork, sawdust, tree fern slabs, or wood shavings		

Table 3-187 Locator (page 1 of 2)









If the product is:	And the tree source is:	And:	Then:
Bark			USE Table 3-203
Crossties	Temperate hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies) or softwood		USE Table 3-195
	Tropical hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)		USE Table 3-190
Finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered products (i.e., 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 (e.g., bark, chips, lumber, logs, stump)
Logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, sticks, branches, or wood vines	Hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	USE Table 3-193
		Tropical	USE Table 3-190
	Softwood		USE Table 3-194
Lumber	Hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	USE Table 3-191
		Tropical	USE Table 3-190
	Softwood		USE Table 3-191
Packing material made of wood, both solid and loose			USE Table 3-199

Table 3-187 Locator (page 2 of 2)

If the product is:	And the tree source is:	And:	Then:
Wood material to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch including wood chips, bark chips, pine straw, and sawdust		→	USE Table 3-203
Wood chips or bark chips themselves (not to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch)		→	USE Table 3-196

Table 3-188 Logs of two conifers from Chile and New Zealand NOT meeting universal importation options

If the source of the logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, or (and) wood vines is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
<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, "The logs meet the requirements of 7 CFR 319.40-5(b)(1)(i)(A) through (D)"	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT, and 3. ALLOW MOVEMENT, to a facility under compliance ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
		Not consigned to a facility as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-189	
	Lacks the documentation 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-189 Logs of two conifers from Chile and New Zealand LACKING required documentation

If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
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 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	7 CFR 319.40-6
	Not documented as specified above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Not debarked to the standard described above	1. Accompanied by a permit relieving the debarking requirement, and 2. Accompanied by documentation 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 relieving the debarking requirement	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Table 3-190 Tropical hardwood products NOT meeting universal importation options¹

If the product is:	And destined to:	And the consignment is:	And:	And:	Then:
Logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps ² , 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 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 The authority for these actions comes from 7 CFR 319.40-5.

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

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-191 Lumber (softwood and temperate hardwood) that is green or raw

If lumber is:	And was harvested in:	And::	And:	Then:	Authority:
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); Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); India; Iran; Japan; Mongolia; Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); Pakistan; Republic of Korea (South Korea); Russia; Taiwan; Turkmenistan; or Uzbekistan			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-6
	A country or area of a country not listed above	The importer documents 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 above	Temperate hardwood	USE Table 3-192	
			Softwood	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
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, ensure those logs are stored as far as is practical from other open consignments or logs or lumber and from living trees.

Table 3-192 Lumber (temperate hardwood) that is green or raw (continued from [Table 3-191](#))

If, upon arrival, the lumber is:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied with a document stating it was treated with T312-b or T404 ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-6
Not accompanied with a document stating it was treated with T312-b or T404 ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 **Do not** use T404 if the lumber is oak, *Quercus* spp.

Table 3-193 Temperate hardwood logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, sticks, branches, or wood vines NOT meeting universal importation options

If the logs were harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); India, Iran, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Russia, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, or Uzbekistan	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	7 CFR 319.40-5
		Not documented or safeguarded as specified above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not debarked to the standard described above	◆ Accompanied by a permit relieving the debarking requirement	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		◆ Accompanied by documentation the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded		
		Lacks a permit relieving the debarking requirement	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A country or area of a country not listed 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 above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 T312-a is for fumigating oak logs and lumber **only**. Other temperate hardwood logs may be fumigated using T404-b-1-1. Do **not** use T404 for oak logs and lumber.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-194 Softwood logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, sticks, branches, or wood vines

If:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir) from New Zealand			USE Table 3-187	
Other than a species or origin listed above	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 the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safe-guarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-6
		Not documented as specified above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not debarked to the standard described above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accompanied by a permit relieving the debarking requirement, and ◆ Accompanied by documentation the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safe-guarded 	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		Not accompanied by a permit relieving the requirement for debarking	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Table 3-195 Crossties¹ NOT meeting universal importation options²

If the crossties are from:	And:	And you have:	And the crossties:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); India, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Russia, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, or Uzbekistan			→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country or area of a country not listed above	Any bark is present		→	
	Completely free of bark	Evidence 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 the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA-approved preservative; or not preserved as specified on the permit; or there is no permit		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND ALLOW the crossties to go forward for pressure treating ³
			Lacks the documentation described above	REGULATE as logs, cants, or stumps—if temperate hardwood, USE Table 3-193 ; if softwood, USE Table 3-194

- 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 The authority for these actions comes from 7 CFR 319.40-6.
- 3 **Note to the 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

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-196 Wood chips or bark chips NOT meeting universal importation options from specified countries¹

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); India, Iran, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma), Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea (South Korea); Russia, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, or Uzbekistan	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-6
A country not listed above	USE Table 3-197	

1 During shipment to the U.S., no other regulated articles (**other than** wood packaging 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 3-197 Wood chips or bark chips NOT meeting universal importation options

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Chips contain no free water and not over 15% waterstained chips nor over 15% of the chips exhibit fungal fructification	Documented to be from live, healthy, plantation trees grown in tropical areas ¹	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT to the facility operating under compliance ²	7 CFR 319.40-6
		Not consigned to a facility operating under compliance	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Lacks the documentation described above	Are accompanied by documentation they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Chips contain free water or over 15% waterstained chips or over 15% of the chips exhibit fungal fructification			USE Table 3-198	

1 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.

2 **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 3-198 Wood chips or bark chips containing free water or >15 percent water staining or fructification

If the chips:	Then:	Authority:
Are accompanied by documentation they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-6
Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Table 3-199 Wood packaging materials (WPM)—natural or unfinished wood pallets, crates, or dunnage, serving to convey or protect cargo

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
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	7 CFR 319.40-3
DoD sponsored as evidenced by bearing a stamp: DoD—see Figure 3-2 ISPM ³ —see Figure 3-3			
From Canada ⁴	Declared of Canadian origin in documentation		
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 Table 3-200	

- 1 The U.S. includes American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), 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).
- 2 If pallets are associated with U.S.-returned goods, regard the pallets as of U.S. origin. Ships with **only** U.S. stores (e.g., 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.
- 4 Mixed loads of ISPM 15 marked and Canadian origin unmarked **are** enterable, **if** the Canadian material is properly prepared.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

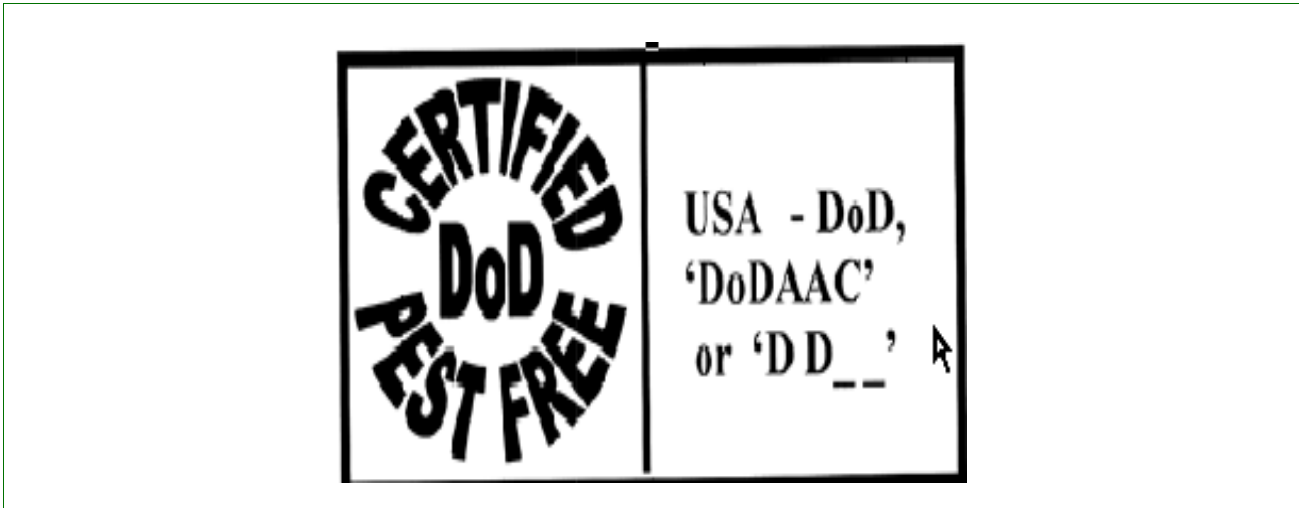


Figure 3-2 DoD "pest free" certification mark

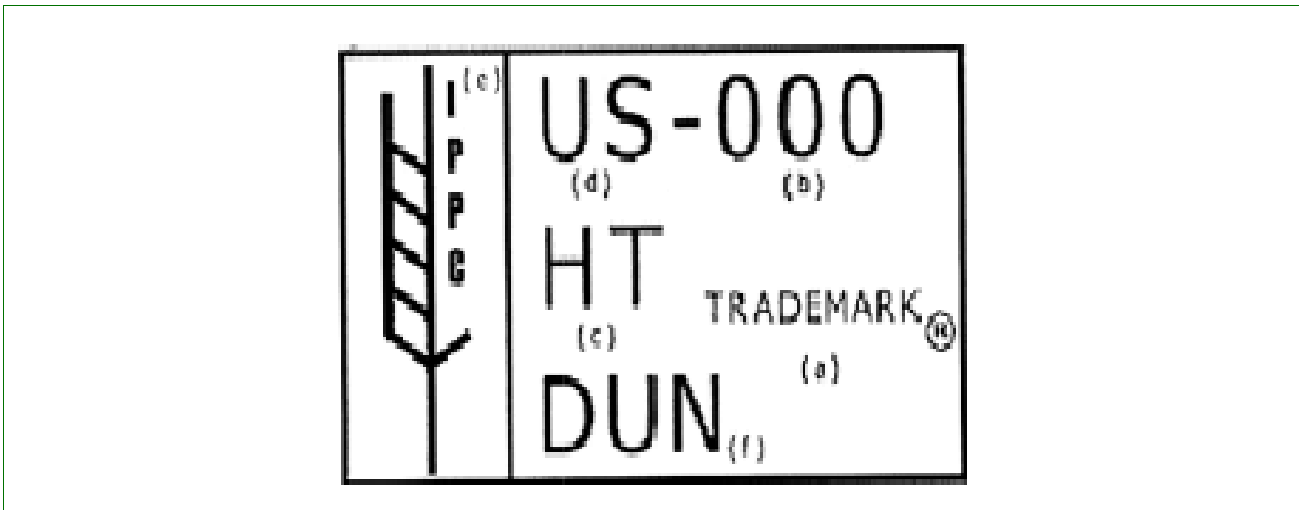




Figure 3-3 International certification mark

Table 3-200 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 3-199)

If the wood:	And:	And the pests are:	Then:
Bears an ISPM 15 mark ¹ (see Figure 3-3)	No pest found or nonpest arthropods found (centipede, pill bug, spider, etc.)		RELEASE
	Pests are found	Timber pests ◆ Buprestidae ◆ Cerambycidae ◆ Cossidae ◆ Curculionidae ◆ Platypodidae ◆ Sesiidae ◆ Siricidae ◆ 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 confirms the identification as from the timber pest list, then the WPM must be exported back to the country of origin A. COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) for the pests and the only option is export ² B. RECORD the ISO country Code, facility registration code, and treatment type in Box 16 C. 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 A. COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) B. OFFER appropriate treatment options
Lacks an ISPM 15 mark ¹			USE Table 3-201

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 The 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

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-201 Wood packaging materials (WPM)—lacking ISPM 15 Mark (continued from Table 3-200)

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
		Vintage is 2005 or after	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Associated with bundled lumber	The spacers of wood are outside the band	Spacers are thinner than 6 mm	RELEASE, but the material may be subject to an APHIS permit and inspection
		Spacers are 6 mm 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 I.e., 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 include 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 3-202 Mexican-origin timber products¹ (page 1 of 2)

If originating in:	And:	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 stating the wood was harvested in a Mexican State adjacent to the U.S. border			
		Lacks a document showing the wood was harvested in a Mexican State adjacent to the U.S. border		OFFER the option to declare or PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Logs or crossies			Meets universal treatment options ²	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Free from bark and treated with T312 or its equivalent	
				Meets none of the conditions in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Lumber			Meets universal treatment options	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
Treated with T404 or its equivalent					
Meets none of the conditions in the cells above				PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A timber product other than one listed above				USE Table 3-185	

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-202 Mexican-origin timber products¹ (page 2 of 2)


If originating in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Other than a State adjacent to the U.S. border or you cannot determine where in Mexico the product was harvested	Crossties, firewood, logs, or lumber	Tropical	Debarked	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Tropical with bark or temperate hardwood	Treated with T404 or its equivalent	
		All woods	Meets universal treatment options	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Does not meet universal treatment options			
A timber product other than one listed above	—————→			USE Table 3-185

- 1 The authority for these actions comes from 7 CFR 319.40-2, 7 CFR 319.40-5, and 7 CFR 319.40-6.
- 2 The Universal Treatment Options are as follows:
 - ◆ The product is marked “KD”
 - ◆ You have documentation 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 the product was pressure treated

Table 3-203 Bark and other wood material to be used for compost (humus, litter, and wood mulch)¹ (page 1 of 2)




If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bark itself (i.e., cinnamon bark and cork) but not bark chips	To be used for food, manufacture of medicine, or chemical extraction ²	Free from rot ³	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Not free from rot	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	The use is other than described above	Is documented as being heat or steam treated to 56 °C (133 °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	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Compost, humus, or litter ⁴	—————→	Is accompanied by an importer document stating, “The product was fumigated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), heat treated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c).”	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

Table 3-203 Bark and other wood material to be used for compost (humus, litter, and wood mulch)¹
(page 2 of 2)

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Wood mulch (including pine straw, sawdust, and shavings (even if used for bedding)) ⁴		Is accompanied by an importer document stating, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), heat treated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c)."	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The authority for these actions comes from 7 CFR 319.40-6.
- 2 Recall that bark from the three rutaceous subfamilies would be **prohibited**.
- 3 **No more than 2%** by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fructification of fungi or growth of other micro-organisms causing decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated article.
- 4 Humus, litter or mulch can often have components **other than** wood with additional regulations to be met, i.e., vines (regulate by species), plants (regulate by species), seeds (regulate by species), soil (SEE [Table 3-155](#)) and grasses (SEE [Table 3-90](#)), or they may contain animal bedding, animal waste, unknown micro-organisms, or other animal materials, and as such, would be prohibited by the animal health regulations or plant health regulations.

Table 3-204 Canadian-origin timber products¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Sawdust, shavings, or wood wool		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-2 7 CFR 319.40-5
Firewood		USE Table 3-205	
Logs		USE Table 3-206	
Lumber	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species with pieces of bark larger than 1" attached	REGULATE as logs: USE Table 3-207	7 CFR 319.40-2 7 CFR 319.40-5
	A pine species without bark or with pieces of bark 1" or smaller attached	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species with pieces of bark attached	REGULATE as logs; USE Table 3-214	
	An ash species without bark	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Not a pine nor ash species		
Wood chips ² , bark chips, mulch, or compost	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species	USE Table 3-216	
	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species	USE Table 3-217	
	Not an ash nor a pine species	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-2 7 CFR 319.40-5

- 1 Includes railroad crossties and mulch.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

- No permit is required for wood chips of any size derived from recycled wood pallets of Canadian origin. If wood chips are accompanied by a document carrying a statement that the wood chips have been derived from pallets, RELEASE the shipment. The statement may be affixed to any official Canadian document, a company's letterhead, or the manifest.

Table 3-205 Canadian-origin firewood

If:	And the shipment is:	And:	Then:
A softwood (conifer) ¹	Commercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ² declaring the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 56 °C (minimal core temperature) for 30 minutes	INSPECT and RELEASE ³
		Accompanied by a copy of a Compliance Agreement for treatment at an APHIS-approved facility ⁴	ALLOW the shipment to proceed to the facility listed on the Compliance Agreement
		Lacks HT certificate or copy of Compliance Agreement	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Noncommercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ² or attached commercial treatment label declaring the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 56 °C (minimal core temperature) for 30 minutes	INSPECT and RELEASE ³
		Lacks above HT certificate or label	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A hardwood ¹	Commercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ² declaring the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 60 °C (minimal core temperature) for 60 minutes	INSPECT and RELEASE ³
		Accompanied by a copy of a Compliance Agreement for treatment at an APHIS-approved facility ⁴	ALLOW the shipment to proceed to the facility listed on the Compliance Agreement
		Lacks HT certificate or copy of Compliance Agreement	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Noncommercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ² or attached commercial treatment label declaring the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 60 °C (minimal core temperature) for 60 minutes	INSPECT and RELEASE ³
		Lacks above HT certificate or label	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- Refer to the [Firewood Job Aid](#) to determine whether the firewood is a softwood or a hardwood.
- Refer to [Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility](#) on page 2-23.
- Treated firewood may still harbor pests. Inspect treated firewood periodically to monitor for pests.
- The **only** facility currently approved by APHIS is Phoenix Firewood, Inc., 71 Pond Brook Rd., Eagle Lake, ME 04739.



Table 3-206 Canadian-origin logs

If:	Then:
A species of pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	USE Table 3-207
A species of spruce (<i>Picea</i>)	USE Table 3-213

Table 3-206 Canadian-origin logs

If:	Then:
A species of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	USE Table 3-214
A species other than pine or ash	USE Table 3-215

Table 3-207 Canadian-origin pine logs¹

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island		USE Table 3-208	
Ontario or Quebec		USE Table 3-209	
A Province other than those listed above	<p>All of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin² stating the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur³ The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement⁴ specifying 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 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, and The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	REFER to CBP-AS	

- 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.
- The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided in a separate document. The certification **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- See the [CFIA Web site](#).
- The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-208 Pine logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth (see list of areas)	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	—————→	USE Table 3-222	
	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 PPQ’s Treatment Manual.” <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accompanied by a copy of an APHIS Compliance Agreement as acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing 		
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth (see list of areas)	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	—————→	USE Table 3-222	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur		
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5

- 1 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.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating 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 3-209 Pine logs from Ontario or Quebec—gypsy moth requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	—————→	USE Table 3-210	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 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 PPQ’s <i>Treatment Manual</i>.” OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Proof of destination to approved processing plant or mill for handling or processing² 		
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth (see list of areas)	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth (see list of areas)	—————→	USE Table 3-210	
	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	7 CFR 319.77

1 See the [CFIA Web site](#).

2 The facility **must** operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 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.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating 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




Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-210 Pine logs from Ontario or Quebec—pine shoot beetle requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle (see list of areas)	Both of the following conditions are met: ◆ The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ¹ or a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ² AND ◆ 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) ³	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
	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 3-211	
	From an infested area of Ontario or Quebec	USE Table 3-212	

- 1 The statement 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 the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada 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.
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate **must** specify the county or municipal regional county and Province where the logs originated.
- 3 For firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

Table 3-211 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 the logs are:	Then:	Authority:
One of the following conditions is met: ◆ The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ¹ OR ◆ 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	Covered or in a container	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
			Not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
			October through February		
	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 7 CFR 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.
- 3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement specifying 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 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 the [CFIA Web site](#).
- 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 3-212 Pine logs from an 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 the logs are:	Then:	Authority:
One of the following conditions is met: ◆ Logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the required treatment recorded in the appropriate section ¹ ◆ Logs are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility ² ◆ 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	Covered or in a container	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
		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 the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c). 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 originating in areas in Canada or the U.S. **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.**
- 3 The facility **must** operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement specifying 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 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 3-213 Spruce logs and wood with bark

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Nova Scotia	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ¹ declaring the logs were heat treated (HT) at 56 °C (minimal core temperature) for 30 minutes and an import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	Federal Order DA-2011-28, effective May 22, 2011
	Accompanied by a copy of a Compliance Agreement for treatment at an APHIS-approved facility ³ and an import permit	ALLOW the shipment to proceed to the facility listed on the Compliance Agreement	
	Lacks HT treatment, import permit, or copy of Compliance Agreement	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A Province other than Nova Scotia	—————→	USE Table 3-215	

- 1 Refer to [Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility](#) on page 2-23.
- 2 Treated logs may still harbor pests. Inspect treated logs periodically to monitor for pests.
- 3 The **only** facility currently approved by APHIS is Phoenix Firewood, Inc., 71 Pond Brook Rd., Eagle Lake, ME 04739.

Table 3-214 Ash logs and wood with bark

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting 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: "The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27 cm 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 as specified in T314-a of PPQ's <i>Treatment Manual</i>."² The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC OR ◆ "The articles in the shipment have been kiln dried as specified in T404-b-4 of PPQ's <i>Treatment Manual</i>." The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC 	USE Table 3-215	
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5
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 "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 3-215	
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹	Accompanied by an importer document certifying the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB ³	USE Table 3-215	
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5

1 [Canadian areas regulated for EAB.](#)

2 The industry **must** meet the core temperature requirement.

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

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-215 Logs OTHER THAN ash and pine, or if ash, FREE of emerald ash borer



If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ ² (see list of areas)		RELEASE	7 CFR 319.77
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 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 PPQ’s Treatment Manual” OR ❖ 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	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1 2} (see list of areas)		RELEASE	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating 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 the [CFIA Web site](#).

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 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 3-216 Ash wood chips or bark chips

If from:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5
		Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration stating the wood or bark chips in the shipment were ground to 1 inch (2.54 cm) or less in diameter in any two dimensions	RELEASE	
	Lacks IP or PC with an additional declaration stating the wood or bark chips in the shipment were ground to 1 inch (2.54 cm) or less in diameter in any two dimensions	PROHIBIT ENTRY		
	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating "The articles in this shipment were produced/harvested in a county or municipal regional county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys"	RELEASE		
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated Province or territory ¹		Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹		Accompanied by an importer document certifying the articles originate in a Province or territory free of emerald ash borer	RELEASE	
		Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Table 3-217 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost

If from:	And from:	And:	Then:
Ontario or Quebec	Areas infested with pine shoot beetle (see list of areas)	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle (see list of areas)	USE Table 3-218
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	USE Table 3-219
	Areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	USE Table 3-218
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	USE Table 3-220
A Province other than Ontario or Quebec	→		USE Table 3-221

Table 3-218 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from Ontario or Quebec moving to U.S. areas INFESTED with pine shoot beetle

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement specifying the county or municipal regional county and Province where the articles 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 the regulated articles originated in and were moved through one of more Provinces of Canada considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the articles, or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
None of the above-mentioned requirements are met	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Table 3-219 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from areas in Ontario or Quebec INFESTED with pine shoot beetle moving to U.S. areas NOT infested with pine shoot beetle

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate specifying the county or municipal regional county and Province where the articles 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. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate the articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill pine shoot beetle. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 2. The regulated articles consist of pine bark and are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate specifying both the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles 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 or Province of origin. The additional declaration section must state, "The pine bark in this shipment has been ground into pieces less than or equal to 1 inch in diameter." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 3. The regulated articles are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility that processes only regulated articles originating in areas in Canada or the U.S. not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county or Province) of the CFIA-approved facility shipping the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 4. The pine products are accompanied by a certificate specifying the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles 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. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate the regulated articles have been treated in accordance with 7 CFR part 305. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, package, or container. 5. The regulated articles, consisting of pine bark, are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility for use as a fuel at a cogeneration facility in the U.S. approved by APHIS. The pine bark must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. cogeneration facility. The Canadian facility from which the pine bark is shipped must be inspected by the CFIA at least twice a year to verify the facility is following handling and processing procedures that adequately safeguard the pine bark for shipment to the U.S. cogeneration facility. CFIA must provide APHIS with a current list of approved facilities at least annually. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility shipping the pine bark, as well as the name and address of the U.S. cogeneration facility receiving the shipment (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the outer covering, packaging, or container of the pine bark. 	RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
<p>None of the above-mentioned requirements are met</p>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, 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, the articles **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 (see [list of quarantined areas](#)).

Table 3-220 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from areas in Ontario or Quebec NOT infested with pine shoot beetle moving to U.S. areas NOT infested with pine shoot beetle

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate specifying the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated, and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moving through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province or origin. The certificate must also contain the following additional declaration: “These regulated articles were originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not present, as determined by the CFIA.” In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles, or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container <p>OR</p> ◆ The regulated articles are consigned to a designated U.S. facility operating under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 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 regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
<p>None of the above-mentioned requirements are met</p>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, 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**, the articles **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 (see [list of quarantined areas](#)).

Table 3-221 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, mulch, or compost from Provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement specifying the Province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin, and also states the regulated articles originated in and were only moved through Provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles, or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
<p>None of the above-mentioned requirements are met</p>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, 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**, the articles **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 (see [list of quarantined areas](#)).

Table 3-222 Pine logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island—pine shoot beetle requirements

If:	Then:
<p>All of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement¹ specifying 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 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 CFIA. 2. 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 ²
<p>Lacks the above-mentioned documents and indication of destination</p>	REFER to CBP AS

- 1 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector.
- 2 If the logs are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, 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**, 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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Step 7: Inspect the consignment

- ◆ 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%**

Step 8: Take the appropriate regulatory action and document it

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

1. Inspect and release
2. Treat and release
3. Authorize shipment to a facility under compliance
4. Refuse entry (reexport or abandon for destruction)
5. Destroy



- ◆ 7 CFR 319.40-5(d) states temperate hardwood logs and lumber (with or without bark) from all places **except** places in Asia east of 60 °East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer (23° 27') may be imported if fumigated
- ◆ 7 CFR 319.40-6(b)(2) states raw lumber, including wood packing material imported as cargo from all places **except** places in Asia 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)

- ◆ 7 CFR 319.40-6(c) states wood chips and bark chips from any place **except** places in Asia 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 in the citations above is marked on the map at the top of the page. Based on the results of a comprehensive pest risk assessment done for logs from Siberia and the Soviet Far East, this area has been determined to present a high pest risk for timber and timber products.

Countries **within** the defined area include Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan); Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea); Eastern Russia; India; Japan; Mongolia, Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma); Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of); Pakistan, and Republic of Korea (South Korea).

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.

Reference

Reference Tables for Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry)

Appendix A

List of Trees and Classifications

Contents

Introduction **A-1**

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name **A-1**

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name **A-12**

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, but at most, only a few hundred have been studied to determine the values of their woods.

Table A-1 Categories of wood and types of protection

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

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 1 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir	S		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Abeto, abeto mexicano, Guatemalan fir, pinabete	S	CITES I (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir	S		
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Box elder, maple	H		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	H		
<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	Buckeye	H		
<i>Azalia</i> spp.	Mahogany	TrH		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 2 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Chanfuta, mahogany bean, pod mahogany	TrH		
<i>Alnus</i> spp.	Alder	H		
<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	Angico preto, cebil, cebil Colorado, curupay, curupay-ata, diamond cherry	TrH		
<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> (effective 6/23/2010)	Bois de rose, bois-de-rose-femelle, Brazilian rosewood, carcara, legno di rose, palo de rosa, palo de rose, pau-rosa, Rosenholzbaum, rosewood tree	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	Krabak, mersawa	TrH		
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	Agalloco, agar wood, agar, agaru, aggali-chandanam, agru, akyaw, aloe wood, calambac, calamboe	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	Araucaria, araucaria de Chile, araucaria espinuda, araucaria imbricata, monkey puzzle tree	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	Madrone	H		
<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	Four-petal pawpaw	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Gaboon, okoumé	TrH		
<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	Guatambú, pau marfim	TrH		Prohibited rutaceous genus
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	Rhodesian teak, zambezi redwood	TrH		
<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	Ayuque	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 3 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	Palo de Ramón	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	Castano, chicote	TrH		
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch	H		
<i>Betula uber</i>	Virginia round-leaf birch		ESA-T	
<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	Sucupira	TrH		
<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	Breadnut	TrH		
<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	Bloodwood, satinwood	TrH		
<i>Bulnesia</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae	TrH		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Bois de gaiac, gaiacwood, guaico, guajaco, guajakholz, guayacan, holy wood, palo balsam, palo santo, Paraguay-lignum, true guaiaic	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual) (became CITES II on 6/23/2010)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
<i>Buxus vahlii</i>	Vahl's boxwood	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	Pernambuco	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
<i>Calyptronoma rivalis</i>	Manac palm	TrH	ESA-T	
<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Andiroba, crabwood	TrH		
<i>Carya</i> spp.	Hickory, pecan	H		
<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	Ají, ajillo, ajo, almendrillo, caballo-kup, cagui	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Castanea</i> spp.	Chestnut, chinquapin	H		
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> —populations of Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru	Spanish cedar	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 4 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<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>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i>		TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood	H		
<i>Comutia obovata</i>	Capá jugüerilla, palo de nigua	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	Cordia, freijo, louro, orno	TrH		
<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress	S		
<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	Santa Cruz cypress	S	ESA-E	
<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, Indian rosewood	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African blackwood, African granadille	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Bahia rosewood, Brazilian rosewood	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Cocobolo, granadillo, Nicaraguan rosewood	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sissoo	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	Honduras rosewood	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 5 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Daniella, fara, incenso, ogea, oziya	TrH		
<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	Beautiful paw-paw	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	Rugel's pawpaw	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	Virola	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>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	Ayan, ayin, bon-amdua, movingui	TrH		
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	Kapur	TrH		
<i>Dyera costulata</i> , <i>Dyera lowii</i>	Jelutong	TrH		
<i>Engelhardia (Oreomunnea) pterocarpa</i>	Gavilán	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Edinam, gedu nohor, kalungi, tiama	TrH		
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Aboudikro, penkwa, sapele	TrH		
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile	TrH		
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Earpod, guanacaste	TrH		
<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Beech	H		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 6 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	Alerce, Chilean false larch, cipres de la Patagonia	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	Boojum tree	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>	Arbol del barril	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	H		
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	H		
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	Melawis, ramin	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Agba, tola, tola branca, white tola	TrH		
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Seeds and pollen ◆ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Bossé, obobo, obobonufua, scented guarea	TrH		
<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	Bossé, obobo, obobonufua, scented guarea	TrH		
<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	Bubinga, olive walnut	TrH		
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell	H		
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Moreton Bay tulipwood, tulipwood	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 7 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	Mengkulang	TrH		
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly	H		
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Butternut, walnut	H		
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	African mahogany	TrH		
<i>Koompasia malaccensis</i>	Kempas	TrH		
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	S		
<i>Libocedrus</i> spp.	Cedar	S		
<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	Gum	H		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulipwood	H		
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	H		
<i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i>	Black cabbage bark	TrH		
<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobé, ekki	TrH		
<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	Brisbane box, brush box	TrH		
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Cucumber, magnolia	H		
<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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay	H		
<i>Melicope mucronulata</i>	Alani	TrH		
<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	Wenge	TrH		
<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	Abura, bahia, subaha	TrH		
<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Chechem negro, chechen, Santos mahogany	TrH		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 8 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	Triangle palm	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<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>	Chilean beech, roble	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>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>	Jabihy, saby, sakoakomba, tabily, zabily		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
<i>Operculicarya pachyopus</i>	Beoditra, botiboty, jabihy, tabily, zaby	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
<i>Oreomunnea (Engelhardia) pterocarpa</i>	Gavilán	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	H		
<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	Bagtikan, urat mata, white seraya	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 9 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	Amaranth	TrH		
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	African teak, afrormosia, anyesan, assamela, awawai, baracara	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Physocalymma scaberimum</i>	Tulipwood	TrH		
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce	S		
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	Pilgerodendron	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Piptadenia macrocarpa</i> ; (= <i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>)		TrH		
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Agboin, dabema, dahoma	TrH		
<i>Platymiscium pleio-stachyum</i>	Cristobal, grana-dillo	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Pleiogynium cerasiferum</i>	Burdekin plum	TrH		
<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	Tulip plum	TrH		
<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	Amunu, banuas, brown pine	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	Monteromero, Parlatore's podocarp	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	Himalayan may-apple	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Seeds and pollen ◆ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 10 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<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> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	African cherry, alumty	H	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	Scrub plum	H	ESA-E	
<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	Sepetir	TrH		
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas fir			
<i>Pseudotsuga menziessi</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, red-sanders (red sandalwood)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak	H		
<i>Quercus hinckleyi</i>	Hinckley's oak	H	ESA-T	
<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	Buckthorn	H		
<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	Michaux's sumac	H	ESA-E	
<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-E	
<i>Serenoa</i> spp.	Palmetto	TrH		
<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	Hayun lagu, tronkon guafi	TrH	ESA-E	
<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-T	
<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	Palo de jazmin	TrH	ESA-E	

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 11 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	TrH		Some species are protected
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Cabana, Pacific coast mahogany	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)—populations of the Neotropics	Acajou Amérique, American mahogany, araputanga, bigleaf mahogany	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and plywood
<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>)	Acajou de Cuba, acajou de Santo Domingo, aguano	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> (see Magnolia liliifera var. <i>obovata</i> on page A-7)				
<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	Baldcypress, cypress, pondcypress	S		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	S		
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew	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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	TrH		
<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Afara, fraké, korina, limba, ofram	TrH		
<i>Ternstroemia luquillensis</i>	Palo colorado	TrH	ESA-E	

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 12 of 12)

Scientific name:	Common name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
<i>Ternstroemia subsessilis</i>		TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	Tetracentron	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Cedar, white-cedar	S		
<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Basswood	H		
<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Florida torreya	S	ESA-E	
<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	Bariaco	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	African white-wood, 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		

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 1 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Abeto, abeto Mexicano	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Aboudikro	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	TrH		
Abura	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>			

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 2 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Acajou améri- que—popula- tions of he Neotropics	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. kru- kovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>mara- baensis</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Species Man- ual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Acajou de Cuba	<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 (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Species Man- ual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Acajou de Santo Domingo	<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 (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Species Man- ual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Afara	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
African black- wood	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	TrH		
African cherry	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Species Man- ual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially prop- agated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
African granadille	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	TrH		
African mahog- any	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	TrH		
African rosewood	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	TrH		
African teak	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Species Man- ual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
African white- wood	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	TrH		
Afrormosia	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Species Man- ual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 3 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Agalloco	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agarwood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agar	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agaru	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agaru	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Agarugandhamu	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Agba	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 4 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Agboin	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Aggalichandanam	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Agru	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Aguano	<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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Ají	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Ajillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Ajo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 5 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Akyaw	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Alani	<i>Melicope mucronulata</i>	TrH		
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	H		
Alerce	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives
Almendrillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Almendro	<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	TrH	CITES III (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives
Aloewood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Alumty	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Amboyna	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	TrH		

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 6 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Amaranth	<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 II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Amunu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Andiroba	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	TrH		
Angélique	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	TrH		
Angico preto	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Anyesan	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
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 II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Araucaria	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Araucaria de Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Araucaria espinuda	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Araucaria imbricada	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Arbol del barril	<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 7 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	H		
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Assamela	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Atta	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Australian red-cedar	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Avodire	<i>Turraeanthus africana</i>	TrH		
Awawai	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Ayan	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Ayin	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Ayuque	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Balau	<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>Taxodium</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		

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 8 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Banuas	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Baracara	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Bariaco	<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Barme salle	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II ((see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 9 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Basmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T.baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Basralocus	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	TrH		
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	H		
Beautiful paw-paw	<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.	H		
Beoditra	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Bhirmie	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
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 II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.	H		
Black beech	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	TrH		
Black cabbage-bark	<i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i>	TrH		
Bloodwood	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	TrH		
Bois de gaiac	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual) (became CITES II on 6/23/10)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 10 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Bois de rose (effective 6/23/10)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Bois-de-rose-femelle (effective 6/23/10)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Bonsamdua	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Boojum tree	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Bombay black-wood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	TrH		
Bossé	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Botiboty	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	H		
Brahmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Brazilian rose-wood (effective June 23, 2010)	<i>Aniba roseodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Brazilian rose-wood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Brazilian teak	<i>Dipteryx</i>	TrH		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 11 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Breadnut	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	TrH		
Brisbane box	<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	TrH		
Brown pine	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Brush box	<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	TrH		
Bubinga	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	TrH		
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	H		
Burdekin plum	<i>Pleiogynium cerasiferum</i>	TrH		
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	H		
Caballo-kup	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Cabana	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 12 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Cagui	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Carcara (effective 6/23/10)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Calambac	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Calamboe	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Candlewood		H		
Capá jugüerilla	<i>Comutia obovata</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Castano	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	TrH		
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		
Cedar	<i>Libocedrus</i> spp.	S		
Chandanam	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 13 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Chanfuta	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Chechem negro, chechen	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	TrH		
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	H		
Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	H		
Chicote	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	TrH		
Chilean beech	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	H		
Chilean false larch	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Chinquapin	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	H		
Ciprés de la Patagonia	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Cóbana negra	<i>Stahlia monosperm</i>	TrH	ESA-T	
Cocobolo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Coigue	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	H		
Cordia	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Cottonwood	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Crabwood	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	TrH		
Cristobal	<i>Platymiscium pleio-stachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Cucumber	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	H		
Curupay	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>			
Curupay-ata	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp., <i>Taxodium</i> spp.	S		
Dabema	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 14 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Dahoma	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Daniella	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Dark-red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Dark-red seraya	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Denya	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	TrH		
Diamond cherry	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	H		
Dominican mahagoni	<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 (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	S		
Edinam	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Ekki	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	H		
Fara	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Fir	<i>Abies</i> spp.	S		
Florida torreya	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	S	ESA-E	
Four-petal paw-paw	<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Fraké	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Freijo	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Gaboon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	TrH		
Gaïac	<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Gaïacwood	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual) (became CITES II on June 23, 2010)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 15 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Gavilán	<i>Oreomunnea (Engelhardia) pterocarpa</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Gedhu nohor	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Granadillo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Granadillo	<i>Platymiscium plelostachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Greenheart	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	TrH		
Guaico	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Guajaco	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Guajakholz	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 16 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Guanacaste	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	TrH		
Guatambú	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited rutaceous genus
Guatemalan fir	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Guayacan	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Gum	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	H		
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	H		
Hayun lagu	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Hem-fir	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	S		
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	S		
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.	H		
Himalayan may-apple	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Seeds and pollen ◆ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
Himalayan yew	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Hinckley's oak	<i>Quercus hinckleyi</i>	H	ESA-T	
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	H		
Holy wood	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Honduras rose-wood	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 17 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	H		
'Iliahi	<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Incenso	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	TrH		
Jabihy	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> , <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Jelutong	<i>Dyera costulata</i> , <i>Dyera lowii</i>	TrH		
Kapur	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	TrH		
Kekatong	<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	TrH		
Kempas	<i>Koompasia malaccensis</i>	TrH		
Korina	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Krabak	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Kuasi	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Lanai sandalwood	<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Legno di rose (effective 6/23/10)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Lignum-vitae	<i>Guaiacum</i> spp. and <i>Bulnesia</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ◆ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
Light-red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Limba	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Locust	<i>Robinia</i> spp.	H		
Louro	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Madrone	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	H		
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	H		

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 18 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Mahogany	<i>Azelia</i> spp.	TrH		
Mahogany bean	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Manac palm	<i>Calyptronoma rivalis</i>	TrH	ESA-T	
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	H		
Melawis	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Mengkulang	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	TrH		
Mersawa	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Michaux's sumac	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	H	ESA-E	
Monkey puzzle tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Monteromero	<i>Podocarpus parlaore</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Moreton Bay tulipwood, tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	TrH		
Moulmein cedar	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Movingui	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Muhimbi	<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>	TrH		
New Zealand red beech	<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	TrH		
Nicaraguan rosewood	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	H		
Obeche	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	TrH		
Obobo	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Obobonufua	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Ofram	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 19 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Ogea	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Okan	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	TrH		
Okoumé	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	TrH		
Olive walnut	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	TrH		
Oregon myrtle	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	H		
Orno	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Oziya	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Pacific coast mahogany	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Palmetto	<i>Sabal</i> spp., <i>Serenoa</i> spp.	TrH		
Palo balsam	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Palo Colorado	<i>Ternstroemia luquillensis</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de jazmin	<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de nigua	<i>Comutia obovata</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de Ramón	<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de rosa (effective 6/23/10)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Palo santo	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Paraguay lignum	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 20 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Parlatore's podocarp	<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Pau marfim	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited rutaceous genus
Pau-rosa	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> (effective June 23, 2010)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Pecan	<i>Carya</i> spp.	H		
Pernambuko	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
Pilgerodendron	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Pinabete	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Pod mahogany	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Pondcypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	S		
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Ramin	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Rauli	<i>Nothofagus procera</i>	H		
Red mangrove	<i>Cynometra iripa</i>	TrH		
Red sandalwood	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Redsanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Rhodesian teak	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	TrH		
Roble	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	H		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 21 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Rosenholzbaum (effective 6/23/10)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Rosewood tree (effective June 23, 2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil; except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Rugel's pawpaw	<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Saby	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>		CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Sakoakomba	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Santa Cruz cypress	<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	S	ESA-E	
Santos mahogany	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	TrH		
Sapele	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	TrH		
Satinwood	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	TrH		
Satinwood	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Sawari	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Scented guarea	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Scrub palm	<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	H	ESA-E	
Sepetir	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	TrH		
Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	H		
Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	TrH		
Sotacaballo	<i>Cynometra retusa</i>	TrH		

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 22 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Spanish cedar—populations of Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.	S		
Subaha	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	TrH		
Sucupira	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	TrH		
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	H		
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	H		
Tabily	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> , <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	S		
Tanoak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	H		
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	TrH		
Tetracentron	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Tiama	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Tola, tola branca	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Toon	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Triangle palm	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Tronkon guafi	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
True guaiac	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES II (became CITES II on 6/23/10) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Tulip plum	<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	TrH		

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-3 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 23 of 23)

Common name:	Scientific name:	Category of wood:	Protection:	Parts/annotations:
Tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i> , <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , and <i>Physocalymma scaberrimum</i>	TrH		
Tupelo	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.	H		
Urat mata	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Utile	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	TrH		
Vahl's boxwood	<i>Buxus vahlii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Virginia round-leaf birch	<i>Betula uber</i>	H	ESA-T	
Virola	<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	TrH		
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	H		
Watergum	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	TrH		
Wenge	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	TrH		
White-cedar	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	S		
White seraya	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
White tola	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	H		
Zabily	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note:bark is used to make herbal tea]
Zaby	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Zambezi red-wood	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	TrH		

Appendix B

CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities

Contents

Approved Facilities **B-1**

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04 **B-2**

Approved Facilities

- ◆ Alliance Grain Terminal
1155 Stewart Street
Vancouver, BC V6A 4H4
CFIA Facility Approval Number: CFIA-GSP-01
- ◆ Cargill North Vancouver Terminal
801 Low Level Road
North Vancouver, BC V7L 4J5
CFIA Facility Approval Number: CFIA-GSP-02
- ◆ Cascadia Terminal
3333 New Brighton Road
Vancouver, BC, V5K 517
CFIA Facility Approval Number: CFIA-GSP-03
- ◆ Pacific Terminal
1803 Stewart Street
Vancouver, BC, V5L 5G1
CFIA Facility Approval Number: CFIA-GSP-04

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04

Shipment Identification Number _____

Facility Name

Facility Address

CFIA Facility Approval Number **CFIA - GSP - ****

Bin Number

This certificate attests that the grain screening pellets in this consignment are not intended to be used for planting, and;

- 1) Meet the processing requirements as outlined in the compliance agreement between the above facility and the CFIA as per Directive D-11-04.
- 2) Have been produced from grain screenings of either U.S. or Canadian origin.
- 3) Have been produced from one or more of the following Canadian or U.S. grown crop kinds:

Figure B-1 Export certificate under CFIA directive D-11-04

Glossary

Miscellaneous
and Processed

Use this glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used by USDA, APHIS, PPQ, RPM, and the Manuals Unit. To locate where in the manual a given definition, term, or abbreviation is mentioned, refer to the Index.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

anchur. spice prepared by drying and powdering the mango peel

ancient egg. 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. material derived from sugarcane consisting of the light, pithy elements separable from bagasse

bagasse. dry pulp remaining from sugarcane after the juice has been extracted

baglomolasses. 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. 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. small, usually somewhat thin and flat piece of bark, separated by a cutting instrument

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

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. yellowish to dark-brown wax obtained by melting honey comb with boiling water

betel nut (or Areca nut). 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. seed husk or coat of a seed removed in milling

branch. cut portion of a wood plant, with or without foliage or blooms

broomcorn. grass (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) with flower clusters of stiff, branching stalks used to make brooms and brushes

broomstraw. essential part of broomcorn 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). leaves of the citrus genera *Agathosma*, *Barosma*, and *Diosma* used as a diuretic and diaphoretic; or the oil distilled from these leaves

bulb. 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

NOTICE

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. plant member of the family Cactaceae characterized by spines arising from tufts of fuzz; the plants are usually succulent

canned. category of processing whereby the article is sealed in containers and sterilized

Canola. genetic variation of rapeseed (*Brassica napus*); the seeds of this plant are crushed to obtain oil—Canola is a registered name; an acronym for CANada Oil Low Acid

cant. squared log or one that has been sawn on one or more sides

carbonization. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by anoxic combustion of an organic material to charcoal

cereal. 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

chevron. a V-shaped or diagonal pattern

chipping (of wood). category of processing whereby wood is reduced to small pieces

chopping. category of processing whereby wood is cut into pieces

citrus. when used in the *Reference Section* of the [FAVIR](#), 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. less-refined flour consisting of the sifted portion of the meal recovered in the manufacture of high-grade wheat flour

cold treatment. subjecting of fruits and vegetables to cold temperatures for a prescribed amount of time to eliminate plant pests; schedules of cold treatments, temperatures, and times are listed in the [Treatment Manual](#) under the T100 schedules for specific pests

comb honey. comb kept intact with the honey

commercial consignment. a consignment an inspector identifies as having been imported for sale and distribution; such identification will be based on a variety of indicators including but not limited to quantity of produce, origin, identification of packinghouse on the packaging, and documents consigning the vegetables to a wholesaler or retailer

commercial shipment. goods imported for resale purposes or for profit (e.g., corn brought in for cattle feed); not for personal use

commercially packaged. product packed for sale with a company's printed label attached giving 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 (CA). written understanding in which a party agrees to follow PPQ procedures

contaminants. undesirable impurity (e.g., soil, animal manure, and weed seed)

cooking. category of processing whereby the article is prepared for consumption by heating, primarily transforming the physical structure (e.g., boiling, heating, microwaving, and including rice parboiling)

corn. 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. dried individual kernel that has been removed from the cob; generally used as an animal feed

corn husk. membranous or green outer envelope of an ear of corn, sometimes referred to as corn shuck

corn shank. stalk to which an ear of corn is attached

corn silk. 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 (e.g., to be processed for cake, meal, or oil)

cottonseed cake. solid matter remaining after oil has been processed from cottonseeds

cottonseed hulls. 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

couscous. ground, agglomerated, steamed, dried wheat

cover. material that covers or is laid, placed, or spread over or upon cargo

crating. rigid shipping structure consisting of a wood frame of which the size and shape are determined by the article to be shipped

crosstie. roughly squared piece of wood placed beneath railroad tracks for support

crucifer. plant in the family Cruciferae, Cruciferae includes: cabbage; broccoli; cauliflower; mustard; kale; rutabaga; radish; and turnip

crushing. category of processing whereby plant material is broken into pieces by applying mechanical force

culm. jointed stem of a grass or sedge

cured. category of processing whereby a product is preserved (e.g., aging, candying, drying, heating, smoking, soaking in a salt, sugar, oil, or vinegar solution)

cut flower. fresh, cut portion of a plant that 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 (e.g., carnations, lilies, and roses)

NOTICE

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 intended to be used for ornamental purposes and **not** to be eaten or grown

disease. 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. category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air

drying/dehydration of fruits and vegetables. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by removing moisture for preservation, or to decrease weight or volume

dunnage. loose packaging material, generally wood, protecting a ship's cargo from damage during transport

dyeing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by coloring textile fibers and other materials by which the color becomes an integral part of the fiber or material under the influence of pH and temperature changes plus interaction with chemical products

endemic. common and/or widespread in a particular place

extraction. category of physical or chemical processing whereby the article is prepared to obtain specific components from plant-based raw materials, usually through mass-transfer operations

farina. coarsely ground, sifted endosperm of wheat **free** from fine flour and from bran

FAVIR. Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements Database

fermentation. category of anaerobic or anoxic processing whereby the food/plant article is chemically changed, often involving micro-organisms (bacteria, molds, or yeasts)(e.g., converting sugars to alcohol or organic acids)

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. 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). 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 (e.g., *Cistanche deserticola*)

forage. food for domestic animals such as horses, cows, and sheep

forest litter. uppermost, slightly decayed layer of organic matter on the forest floor that includes fallen leaves and branches

free from rot. no more than 2% by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fungal fructification or growth of other micro-organisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated articles

fresh fruits and vegetables. 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 rapidly frozen at subzero temperatures, with subsequent storage and transportation handling **no higher than** 20 °F, so that formed ice crystals are too small to seriously impair the composition of the cells

fructification. spore-bearing structure of a fungus

fruit. ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant (examples commonly encountered in the florist trade—peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and holly branches (*Ilex* spp.) with berries)

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

geographical abbreviations. terms describing portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are enterable

Table Glossary-1 Geographical abbreviations

Abbreviation:	Meaning:
ALL	All ports of entry where CBP–AS are stationed and their area of coverage. (the definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI])
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, D.C. (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

germ. embryo of wheat

groats. dehulled wheat

ground wheat. wheat in the first stage of the milling process

gum. any of various viscous substances exuded by certain plants and trees that dry into water-soluble, noncrystalline, brittle solids

hardwood. broad-leaved trees of commercial species

hay. grass or other plants such as clover or alfalfa cut and dried for fodder

herbage. grass and other herb-like vegetation used for feeding animals

hitchhiking pest. insects or other pests not directly associated with their host material and that move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers

honey comb. mass of six-sided wax cells built by honeybees to contain their young and store honey; compare beeswax; contrast comb honey

hull *n.* . dry outer covering of a fruit, seed, or nut; the husk (*v.* to remove the hull or hulls of fruit, seed, or nuts)

husk *n.* . membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut (*v.* 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. characteristic arrangement of flowers on a stalk or in a cluster

Inspection Level Guide. 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

inspection unit. 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 specified temperature and duration for plant pest elimination

Japan pepper. *see* Szechuan peppercorn

kiln dried. lumber cured or dried in a heated enclosure

kola nut (also cola nut). large, fleshy, and bitter caffeine-containing tree seed (*Cola* spp.) approximately the size of a chestnut and chewed as a condiment and stimulant; seed erroneously called “nuts”

legume. plant of the family Fabaceae; characteristically bearing pods

lemon. smooth-skinned lemon of commerce when listed as an approved fruit

limited permit. 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. usually large, unsawn section of a trunk or limb of a fallen or felled tree

loose wood packing material. category of articles composed of small wood particles capable of free movement (e.g., excelsior, saw dust, wood shavings, and wood wool); contrast with solid wood packing material

lumber. products resulting from sawing logs into boards, planks, or structural material such as beams

malting. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by a series of actions allowing the germination of cereal seeds to develop enzymatic activity to digest starchy materials into sugars and cessation of enzymatic activity by heating

mandado. articles of food (groceries) carried across the Mexican border and intended for local, personal consumption

medicinal seed. those seeds used for their curative powers, and **not** for planting

meal. ground by-product of milling grain

Mexican jumping-bean. 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 dehisiana*)

middlings. by-product of wheat milling containing different portions of endosperms, bran, germ, and crude fiber used as animal feed

mud-press cake. sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through; collected as a cake from the filters and used as fertilizer

multimethod processing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by combining multiple types of processing such as heating and high pressure

noncommercial. goods not imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption

noxious weeds. 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. hard-shelled, woody-textured, one-celled fruit that does not split open as an acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut

Oceania. islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans approximately between 100 °east longitude and 150 °west longitude including Australia and New Zealand

offal. by-products of milling (as of wheat or barley) used especially for livestock feed

packing material. 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

painting (including lacquering, varnishing). category of processing whereby the article is prepared by coating with paint

pallet. 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

pasteurization. category of thermal processing whereby the article is prepared by killing undesirable or harmful micro-organisms

pathogen. organism capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts; it obtains its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism (e.g., a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus)

peeling and shelling. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by removing the outer or epidermal tissues or pods

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

polishing (of grains and beans). category of processing whereby grains are prepared by rubbing or a chemical action making the article smooth and shiny and removing the outer layers

pollards. coarse bran obtained from wheat

post-harvest handling (of fruits and vegetables). category of processing whereby the article is prepared by either grading, sorting, washing or brushing, and/or waxing fruits and vegetables

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 inspected and/or treated under PPQ supervision/approval at origin and in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival

preservation in liquid. category of processing whereby plant material is preserved in a suitable liquid medium (e.g., syrup, brine, oil, vinegar, or alcohol) of a particular pH, salinity, anaerobic or osmotic state

primary processing. any of the following processes: cleaning (removal of soil, limbs, and foliage), debarking, rough sawing (bucking or squaring), rough shaping, spraying with fungicide or insecticide sprays, and fumigation

NOTICE

“Rough sawn” has not been dried or planed; it is literally rough to the touch

processed. plant or plant part prepared, treated, or converted by being subjected to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting

processed seed. seed subjected to any degree of alteration beyond harvesting (e.g., cracked corn is considered processed)

propagative structure. any plant part 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. fruit or vegetable reduced to a paste or thick liquid with a smooth texture

pureeing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by making homogenized and spreadable fruit and/or vegetable tissues (e.g., by high-speed mixing, screening through a sieve, or using a blender)

quick freezing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by cooling the article quickly, ensuring the temperature range of maximum ice crystallization is passed as quickly as possible to preserve the quality of fruits and vegetables

red dog. less-refined flour dark in color due to a high content of fine bran particles

regulated article. the following articles, if they are unprocessed or have received only primary processing: logs; lumber; any whole tree; any cut tree or any portion of a tree, **not** solely consisting of leaves, flowers, fruits, buds, or seeds; bark; cork; laths; hog fuel; sawdust; painted raw wood products; excelsior (wood wool); wood chips; wood mulch; wood shavings; pickets; stakes; shingles; solid wood packing materials; humus; compost; and litter

rhizome. rootlike, usually horizontal, stem, such as that of arrowroot, growing under or along the ground sending out roots from its lower surface and leaves or shoots from its upper surface

rice bran. product obtained by milling rice consisting of the seed coat, the germ, and broken grains

rice dust. finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice consisting of the inner bran layer with a litter of the starchy interior that is rubbed off the kernels

rice flour. by-product sifted and ground from the coarser milled particles

rice meal. ground by-product of rice milling consisting of rice bran, polishings, and some rice flour; chiefly used as a food for livestock

rice polish. finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice consisting of the inner bran layer with a little of the starch interior that is rubbed off the kernels

rice powder. face powder derived from rice

roasting. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by drying and browning foods by exposure to dry heat

root. usually underground portion of a plant, such as that of a cassava, radish, or sweet potato, that stores food; compare tuber

sample. portion 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. small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; chiefly used as a food for livestock

seed. ripened ovule enclosing a rudimentary plant and food necessary for its germination

seed cotton. seed of cotton propagated rather than used in manufacturing; usually ginned 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. medium-sized particles separated in ground wheat sifting

shorts. by-product of wheat milling including 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. category of wooden articles having a rigid shape for protecting cargo from damage (e.g., 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. edible, immature growth from freshly germinated seeds

starch. highly refined granular or powdery complex carbohydrate in plants obtained commercially from corn, potatoes, rice, sorghum, and wheat

stencil. impression left on a surface after stenciling

sterilization. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by applying heat (vapors, dry heat, or boiling water), irradiation or chemical treatments in order to destroy microorganisms

sterilization (industrial). category of thermal processing of foods leading to shelf-stable products in containers whereby the article is prepared by destroying all pathogenic, toxin-forming, and spoilage organisms

stone fruit (drupe). fleshy fruit, such as peach, plum, or cherry, usually having a single hard stone (pit) that encloses the seed

stover. 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 primarily used as bedding for cattle or for packing

sugarcane chew. short length of internodal, peeled sugarcane

sugar infusing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by coating and infusing fruits with sugar

Szechuan peppercorn (also Japan pepper). dried fruit of the Rutaceous *Zanthoxylum piperitum*; used like black pepper in China and Japan

tatami mat. straw matting used as a floor covering (usually rice straw)

tenderizing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by rehydrating dried or dehydrated items by the application of steam under pressure or submerging in hot water

thousand-day egg. *see* ancient egg

timber. trees considered as a source of wood

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

transit permit. 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. chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests; fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat

triticale. intergeneric hybrid between wheat and rye—sometimes used as a generic name

tritordeum. intergeneric hybrids between wheat and barley—sometimes used as a generic name

tuber. swollen, usually underground, stem, such as a potato, bearing buds from which new plant shoots arise

unauthorized fruits and vegetables. fresh fruits and vegetables **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. subdivision of a kind characterized by growth, fruit, seed, or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind (e.g., 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 cottonseed milling

West Indies. principal countries of: Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Sint Barthélemy; Sint Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; Sint Maarten; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Turks and Caicos Islands; and the British Virgin Islands

white asparagus. blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable

wood chip. 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

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Index

Miscellaneous
and Processed

Numerics

50 CFR 17 1-5, 3-67, 3-132
50 CFR 23 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-24, 3-33, 3-34, 3-58, 3-59, 3-66, 3-67, 3-69, 3-72, 3-73, 3-80, 3-88, 3-97, 3-98, 3-102, 3-103, 3-104, 3-112, 3-123, 3-132, 3-133
50 CFR 24 3-7, 3-9, 3-24, 3-34, 3-58, 3-59, 3-66, 3-72, 3-88, 3-97, 3-98, 3-101, 3-102, 3-103, 3-104, 3-112, 3-123
7 CFR 319 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-24, 3-33, 3-34, 3-58, 3-59, 3-66, 3-69, 3-72, 3-80, 3-88, 3-97, 3-98, 3-101, 3-102, 3-103, 3-104, 3-123, 3-131
7 CFR 319.15 3-121, 3-122, 3-123
7 CFR 319.19 3-40, 3-125, 3-128, 3-140
7 CFR 319.24 3-26, 3-27, 3-28, 3-46, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-115
7 CFR 319.28 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-42, 3-45, 3-125, 3-128
7 CFR 319.37 3-40, 3-43, 3-50, 3-54, 3-55, 3-67, 3-69, 3-70, 3-90, 3-94, 3-99, 3-112, 3-114, 3-120, 3-125, 3-128, 3-139, 3-146
7 CFR 319.40 3-128, 3-139, 3-140, 3-146
7 CFR 319.40-2 3-160, 3-161
7 CFR 319.40-3 3-155
7 CFR 319.40-5 3-147, 3-149, 3-151, 3-160, 3-161, 3-163, 3-164, 3-166, 3-167, 3-169, 3-171, 3-172, 3-173, 3-174, 3-175
7 CFR 319.40-5(d) 3-176
7 CFR 319.40-6 3-148, 3-150, 3-152, 3-153, 3-154, 3-155, 3-160, 3-161
7 CFR 319.40-6(b)(2) 3-176
7 CFR 319.40-6(c) 3-177
7 CFR 319.40-7(c) 3-154, 3-155, 3-160, 3-161, 3-167
7 CFR 319.40-7(e) 3-40
7 CFR 319.41 2-22, 3-26, 3-27, 3-28, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-32, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-115
7 CFR 319.50-54 3-21
7 CFR 319.55 3-105, 3-107, 3-108, 3-109, 3-110, 3-111
7 CFR 319.56 3-6, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-20, 3-21, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-42, 3-43, 3-45, 3-49, 3-62, 3-65, 3-67, 3-71, 3-83, 3-84, 3-87, 3-89, 3-90, 3-94, 3-99, 3-100, 3-112, 3-120, 3-125, 3-128, 3-129, 3-133, 3-134
7 CFR 319.59 3-135, 3-136
7 CFR 319.69 3-91, 3-92
7 CFR 319.73 3-17, 3-43
7 CFR 319.74 3-7, 3-9, 3-24, 3-67, 3-98, 3-99, 3-120, 3-125, 3-133
7 CFR 319.75 3-14, 3-16, 3-17, 3-19, 3-20, 3-25,

3-56, 3-57, 3-68, 3-73, 3-74, 3-96, 3-113
7 CFR 319.77 3-165, 3-170
7 CFR 319.8 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-18, 3-19, 3-54, 3-55, 3-78, 3-113
7 CFR 322.2 3-21, 3-22, 3-61
7 CFR 322.2-b(2) 3-79
7 CFR 322.3 3-79
7 CFR 330 3-8, 3-10, 3-33, 3-34, 3-37, 3-60, 3-62, 3-75, 3-77, 3-78, 3-87, 3-94, 3-114, 3-132
7 CFR 330.105 3-6, 3-10, 3-13, 3-16, 3-17, 3-20, 3-24, 3-25, 3-32, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-43, 3-44, 3-46, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-52, 3-53, 3-56, 3-57, 3-58, 3-59, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-63, 3-65, 3-67, 3-69, 3-70, 3-71, 3-73, 3-74, 3-76, 3-83, 3-85, 3-86, 3-89, 3-90, 3-93, 3-94, 3-95, 3-96, 3-100, 3-103, 3-106, 3-107, 3-108, 3-113, 3-114, 3-115, 3-122, 3-123, 3-125, 3-129, 3-130, 3-133
7 CFR 330.106 3-46, 3-134
7 CFR 330.108 3-40
7 CFR 330.15 3-120
7 CFR 330.200 3-80, 3-81, 3-82
7 CFR 330.300 3-116, 3-117, 3-118, 3-119
7 CFR 352 3-41
7 CFR 360 3-34, 3-60, 3-70, 3-71, 3-74, 3-86, 3-114
7 CFR 361 3-60, 3-112, 3-113, 3-114
9 CFR 94.23 3-16
9 CFR 95.21 3-74
9 CFR 95.22 3-52, 3-135
9 CFR 95.28 3-52, 3-74, 3-135
9 CFR 95.5 3-68
9 CFR 95.6 3-68

A

Abelmoschus spp. 3-90
abeto A-12
abeto Mexicano A-12
Abies balsamea A-1
Abies guatemalensis A-1
Abies spp. A-1
 softwood 3-140
aboudikro A-12
abura A-12
acajou americque A-13
acajou de Cuba A-13
acajou de Santo Domingo A-13
Acer negundo A-1
Acer spp. A-1
acorns 3-89
adlay millet 3-53, 3-86
Aegilops spp. 3-134
Aesculus spp. A-1
afara A-13

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

- Afghanistan**
 avocado branches from 3-12
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-8
 peach plants from 3-95
 peppers, dried 3-96
 pome plants from 3-99
 processed seeds from 3-113
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 rice, milled products 3-110
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
- African blackwood** A-13
African cherry 3-101, 3-102, A-13
African couch grass
 selecting screen size 2-22
African finger millet 3-86
African granadille A-13
African mahogany A-13
African oil palm 3-90
African rosewood A-13
African teak A-13
African whitewood A-13
Afrikanische aloe 3-7
afroremosia A-13
Azelia quanzensis A-2
Azelia spp. A-1
agaloco A-14
agar A-14
agaru 3-9, 3-103, A-14
agarugandhamu 3-103, A-14
agarwood 3-9, A-14
agba A-14
agboin A-15
aggalichandanam 3-9, A-15
agru 3-9, A-15
aguano A-15
ají A-15
ajillo A-15
ajo A-15
akyaw 3-9, A-16
Alabama
 Associated Manufacturing Company 2-13
 Knud Nielson Company 2-13
 U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
alani A-16
Alaska
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
Albania
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
Alberta
 corn from 3-47, 3-50
 potato cyst nematode 3-18, 3-81, 3-92, 3-118
alder A-16
alerce A-16
Algeria
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 date palm from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 gums from 3-73
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-8
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- ALL**
 geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
alliaceous vegetables 3-6
Alliance Grain Terminal
 CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facility B-1
Allium spp. 3-6
almendrillo A-16
almendro A-16
almonds 3-89
Alnus spp. A-2
aloe capensis 3-7
aloe del Capo 3-7
Aloe ferox 3-6, 3-7
aloe lucinda 3-7
aloes du Cap 3-7
aloewood 3-9, A-16
alumty 3-101, 3-102, A-16
amaranth A-17
Amaranthus caudatus 3-87
Amaranthus cruentus 3-87
Amaranthus hypochondriacus 3-87
amazake 3-106
amboyna A-16
amchur
 definition of Glossary-1
American ginseng 3-67
American mahogany A-17
American Samoa
 part of U.S. 3-155
Ampelodesma spp. 2-14
amunu A-17
Anadenanthera macrocarpa A-2
 ancient egg



- definition of [Glossary-1](#)
- Andaman Islands**
citrus, frozen [3-37](#)
citrus, heat or heatdried [3-38](#)
citrus, in natural juices or syrup [3-39](#)
- andiroba** [A-17](#)
- Andorra**
part of Europe [3-128](#)
willow plants from [3-139](#)
- angélique** [A-17](#)
- angico preto** [A-17](#)
- Angola**
articles made from corn [3-46](#)
corn, dried [3-50](#)
corn, job's tears or adlay millet [3-53](#)
distributor of noxious red rice [3-106](#)
- Anguilla**
broomcorn from [3-30](#)
carrots from [3-12](#)
corn from [3-48](#)
corn, dried [3-51](#)
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from [3-52](#)
mango, fresh [3-83](#)
principal country of the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
- Aniba *rosaeodora*** [A-2](#)
logs [3-8](#)
reference table [3-8](#)
- Animal Product Manual** [3-16](#), [3-52](#), [3-68](#), [3-74](#), [3-81](#)
- animated oat**
selecting screen size [2-22](#)
- Anisoptera* spp.** [A-2](#)
- Antigua and Barbuda**
broomcorn from [3-30](#)
carrots from [3-12](#)
corn from [3-48](#)
corn, dried [3-51](#)
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from [3-52](#)
mango, fresh [3-83](#)
principal country of the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
- anyesan** [A-17](#)
- apitong** [A-17](#)
- apple**
fresh [3-63](#)
precut [3-65](#)
- apricot** [3-126](#)
- Aquilaria malaccensis* (= *A. agallocha*)** [3-9](#), [A-2](#)
- araba bhuin kuruma** [3-104](#)
- araputanga** [A-17](#)
- araucaria** [A-17](#)
- Araucaria araucana* (= *A. imbricata*, *Pinus araucana*)** [A-2](#)
- Araucaria de Chile*** [A-17](#)
- Araucaria espinuda*** [A-17](#)
- Araucaria imbricata*** [A-17](#)
- arbol del barril** [A-17](#)
- Arbutus* spp.** [A-2](#)
- areca nut**
definition of [Glossary-1](#), [Glossary-2](#)
- Argentina**
avocado, frozen [3-11](#)
- broomcorn from [3-30](#)
citrus, frozen [3-37](#)
citrus, heat or heatdried [3-38](#)
citrus, in natural juices or syrup [3-39](#)
corn from [3-48](#)
corn, dried [3-51](#)
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from [3-52](#)
mango, fresh [3-83](#)
- Arizona**
broomcorn destined to [3-29](#)
Canadian corn destined to [3-47](#), [3-50](#)
corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to [3-51](#)
- Armenia**
articles made from corn [3-46](#)
corn, dried [3-50](#)
corn, job's tears or adlay millet [3-53](#)
karnal bunt [3-136](#)
wheat straw from [3-135](#)
wheat, milled products and by-products [3-138](#)
- armgrass millet** [3-87](#)
- arrangements**
reference tables
artichoke [3-10](#)
citrus [3-40](#)
with fruit attached [3-24](#)
- arrow cane** [2-14](#)
- artichoke**
reference table [3-10](#)
sample size [2-14](#)
- articles crafted from loosely woven straw or reed
special inspection procedures [2-6](#)
- ash** [A-18](#)
logs with bark [3-169](#)
temperate hardwood [3-140](#)
wood chips or bark chips [3-171](#)
- Asimina tetramera*** [A-2](#)
- Aspen** [A-18](#)
- Asphodelus fistulosus***
selecting screen size [2-22](#)
- assamela** [A-18](#)
- atta** [3-103](#), [A-18](#)
- Aucoumea klaineana*** [A-2](#)
- aucklandia** [3-112](#)
- Australia**
articles made from corn [3-46](#)
bags that held or covered meat [3-16](#)
carrots from [3-12](#)
corn, dried [3-50](#)
corn, job's tears or adlay millet [3-53](#)
distributor of noxious red rice [3-106](#)
karnal bunt [3-136](#)
part of Oceania [Glossary-11](#)
wheat straw from [3-135](#)
wheat, milled products and by-products [3-138](#)
- Australian millet** [3-86](#)
- Australian red-cedar** [A-18](#)
- Austria**
EU member State [3-12](#), [3-78](#), [3-95](#), [3-99](#), [3-102](#), [3-121](#), [3-139](#)
part of Europe [3-128](#)
willow plants from [3-139](#)
- Avena sterilis***
selecting screen size [2-22](#)



- avocado 3-10
 fresh, no seeds 3-10
 fresh, with seeds 3-10
 from Mexico 3-11
 frozen 3-10, 3-11
 oil 3-10
 plants and plant parts 3-10, 3-12
 precut 3-65
- avodire A-18
 awawaii A-18
 ayan A-18
 ayin A-18
 ayuque A-18
- Azerbaijan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- azobé A-18
- Azores
 precleared vehicle from 2-20
- B**
- baciuna 3-73
Bafourodendron riedelianum A-2
 bagacillo 3-121
 definition of Glossary-1
 bagasse 3-92, 3-121
 ashes 3-123
 definition of Glossary-1
 powder 3-123
 baglomolasses 3-122
 definition of Glossary-1
 bags, bagging, and covers
 burlap 3-20
 held or covered coffee 3-17
 held or covered cotton 3-14
 held or covered meat 3-16
 held or covered root crops 3-18
 jute 3-20
 bagtikan A-18
- Bahamas
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- bahia A-18
 bahia rosewood A-18
 bai ji 3-24
Baikiaea plurijuga A-2
 Baja California Norte, Mexico
 timber products from 3-159
- Baker Island
 part of U.S. 3-155
- balau A-18
 baldcypress A-18
 bale cover
 definition of Glossary-1
Balmea stormiae A-2
 balsa 3-140, A-18
 balsam fir A-18
 balsam poplar A-18
 balukhat A-19
 bamboo
 packing material derived from 3-92
 reference table 3-20
 tree classification 3-142
- Banara vanderbiltii* A-3
- Bangladesh
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-8
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- banuas A-19
 baracara A-19
 baranthuri A-19
- Barbados
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, cooked 3-85
 mango, dried 3-84
 mango, fresh 3-83
 mango, frozen 3-84
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- barberry leaves 3-124
 bariaco A-19
- bark
 beetles and borers 2-16
 chips 3-154, Glossary-1
 crossties 3-153
 definition of Glossary-1
 for compost 3-160
 product classification 3-142
- bark chips
 product classification 3-143
- barne salle 3-123, A-19
Basiloxylon excelsum A-3

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- baskets 3-142
tree fern stumps 3-132
- basmati rice 3-106
definition of Glossary-1
special inspection procedures 2-7
- basmi 3-123, A-20
- basralocus A-20
- basswood A-20
- bâtard millet 3-87
- bean
definition of Glossary-1
reference table 3-21
- beautiful paw-paw A-20
- bedoditra 3-128
- bee
alive 3-22
beeswax 3-79, Glossary-2
bread 3-79
comb 3-79
dead 3-21
honey 3-79
propolis 3-79
- beech A-20
reference table 3-140
- beekeeping equipment 3-61
- beeswax 3-79
- Belarus
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
karnal bunt 3-136
part of Europe 3-128
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
willow plants from 3-139
- Belgium
carrots from 3-12
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
part of Europe 3-128
precleared vehicle from 2-20
willow plants from 3-139
- Belize
avocado, frozen 3-11
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, fresh 3-83
vanilla from 3-133
- Benghal dayflower
selecting screen size 2-22
- Benin
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- beoditra A-20
- berg-aloe 3-7
- Bermuda
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
- corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
- betel nut 3-89
definition of Glossary-2
- Betula* spp. A-3
- Betula uber* A-3
- bhirmie 3-123, A-20
- bhuin kuruma (palka) 3-104
- Bhutan
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
high pest risk for timber products 3-177
- bigleaf mahogany A-20
- birch 3-140, A-20
- black beech A-20
- black cabbage bark A-20
- blackstrap molasses 3-122
- blanch
definition of Glossary-2
- Bletilla rhizoma* 3-24
- Bletilla striata* 3-24
- bletilla tuber 3-24
- bloodwood A-20
- blueberry, fresh 3-63
- bois de gaiac 3-33, A-20
- bois de rose 3-8, A-21
- bois-de-rose-femelle 3-8, A-21
- Bolivia (the Plurinational State of)
avocado, frozen 3-11
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
mango, fresh 3-83
- Bombay blackwood A-21
- bonsamdua A-21
- boojum tree A-21
- borreria
selecting screen size 2-22
- Borreria alata = Spermacoce alata*
selecting screen size 2-22
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
part of Europe 3-128
willow plants from 3-139
- bossé A-21
- botiboty 3-128, A-21
- Botswana
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Bowdichia nitida* A-3
- boxelder A-21
- brahmi 3-123, A-21
- bran
definition of Glossary-2
- branches
artichoke 3-10
avodaco 3-12
cotton 3-54
definition of Glossary-2
hibiscus 3-78



- peach 3-95
Prunus africana 3-102
stone fruit 3-120
willow 3-139
with fruit attached 3-24
Brasilianisches Rosenholz 3-73
brassware 3-25
Brazil
articles made from corn 3-46
avocado, frozen 3-11
broomcorn from 3-30
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-50, 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
mango, fresh 3-83
vanilla from 3-133
Brazil nut seed pods 3-44
Brazil nuts 3-89
Brazilian rosewood 3-8, 3-73, A-21
Brazilian satintail
selecting screen size 2-22
Brazilian teak A-21
breadnut A-22
Brisbane box A-22
British Columbia
broomcorn grown and harvested in 3-29
corn from 3-47, 3-50
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-51
potato cyst nematode 3-18, 3-81, 3-92, 3-118
British Virgin Islands
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, cooked 3-85
mango, dried 3-84
mango, fresh 3-83
mango, frozen 3-84
principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
Bromus mango 3-87
broom millet 3-86
broomcorn millet 3-86
broomcorn or broomstraw 3-26
articles crafted from 3-27
commercial lots from Canada 3-29
commercial lots from Mexico 3-29
commercial lots from outside western hemisphere 3-31
commercial lots from western hemisphere 3-30
definition of Glossary-2
moving into Guam or CNMI 3-32
passenger baggage from Mexico 3-30
samples and noncommercial lots 3-28
broomstraw
definition of Glossary-2
inspections 2-8
Brosimum alicastrum A-3
Brosimum rubescens A-3
brown pine A-22
brown rice
definition of Glossary-2
browntop millet 3-87
Brunei
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
brush box A-22
bubinga A-22
bucco
definition of Glossary-2
buchu
definition of Glossary-2
buckeye A-22
buckwheat hulls 3-92
bulb
definition of Glossary-2
Bulgaria
part of Europe 3-128
Bulgaria (the Republic of)
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
karnal bunt 3-136
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
willow plants from 3-139
bulgur 3-137
definition of Glossary-2
bulk shipment
definition of Glossary-2
Bulnesia sarmientoi 3-33, A-3
Bulnesia spp. A-3
bulrush millet 3-86
burdekin plum A-22
Burkina Faso
articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
gums from 3-73
khapra beetle endemic 2-8
peanuts harvested in 3-90
peppers, dried 3-96
rice, milled products 3-110
burlap
example of packing material 3-92
burls
product classification 3-142
Burundi

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

- articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- butternut A-22
Buxus vahlii A-3
 byakukyu 3-24
- C**
- cactus plant
 definition of Glossary-3
- cactus rainsticks 3-103
- California
 avocados destined to 3-11
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
- Cambodia
 articles made from corn 3-46
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- camboré 3-73
- Cameroon
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Canada
 artichoke from 3-10
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 bees from 3-22
 branches with fruit from 3-24
 broomcorn and broomstraw from 3-26
 broomcorn harvested in 3-31
 broomcorn or broomstraw articles from 3-27
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-45, 3-47
 dried ears of corn from 3-50
 earthworms from 3-81
 firewood from 3-162
 growing media from 3-141
 hay, fodder, silage, stover, or straw from 3-74
 nuts from 3-89
 packing material, soil from 3-91
 pine logs from 3-163, 3-166
 pomes from 3-99
 quarry products from 3-119
 root crop bags from 3-18
 screening wood for admissibility 3-143
 soil from 3-118
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wood packaging materials from 3-155
- candlewood A-23
- canned
 definition of Glossary-3
- Canola
 definition of Glossary-3
- cantaloupe, fresh 3-63
- cants
 definition of Glossary-3
 product classification 3-142
- capá jugüerilla A-23
- cape aloe 3-7
- Cape Verde
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- Capsicum* spp.
 definition of Glossary-7
 dried 3-60
- caracan millet 3-86
- Carapa guianensis* A-3
- carbonization
 definition of Glossary-3
- carcara 3-8, A-23
- cardoon 2-14
 sample size 2-14
- Cargill North Vancouver Terminal
 CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities B-1
- cargo
 bagged 2-9
 safety instructions 2-5
- Caroline Islands
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
- carrots/baby carrots 3-12
- Carthamus oxycantha*
 selecting screen size 2-22
- Carya* spp. A-3
- Caryocar costaricensis* A-3
- Cascadia Terminal
 CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities B-1
- cashews 3-89
- cassava 3-120
- Castanea* spp. A-3
- castano A-23
- categories of wood A-1
- cattail grass
 selecting screen size 2-22
- cattail millet 3-86
- Caulis denbrobii* 3-58
- Caviuna legitima* 3-73
- Cayman Islands
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- cebil A-23
- cebil Colorado A-23
- cedar A-23
- Cedrela odorata* A-3
- Cedrela toona* A-4
- Central African Republic
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- cereal
definition of Glossary-3
- certificate
definition of Glossary-3
- CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities B-1
Alliance Grain Terminal B-1
Cargill North Vancouver Terminal B-1
Cascadia Terminal B-1
Pacific Terminal B-1
- ch'onma 3-66
- Chad
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- chain fern rhizome 3-34
Chamaecyparis spp. A-4
chandanam 3-103, A-23
chanfuta A-24
changala 3-112
changelles millet 3-86
channel millet 3-86
chechem negro A-24
chechen A-24
Chenopodium spp. 3-87
cherry 3-126, A-24
chestnut 3-89, A-24
chevron
definition of Glossary-3
- chews 3-122
- chi jian 3-66
- chickpea
seeds 3-113
- chicote A-24
- Chihuahua, Mexico
timber products from 3-159
- Chile
avocado, frozen 3-11
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
karnal bunt 3-136
mango, fresh 3-83
Pinus radiata from 3-147
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
wood and wood products from 3-145
- Chilean beech A-24
Chilean false larch A-24
- China
articles made from corn 3-46
avocado branches from 3-12
broomcorn or broomstraw from 3-26, 3-31
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
handicrafts from 3-141
hibiscus plants from 3-78
high pest risk for timber products 3-177
karnal bunt 3-136
peach plants from 3-95
peanuts harvested in 3-90
pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
stone fruit plants from 3-121
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
willow plants from 3-139
- Chinese ginseng 3-67
Chinese water spinach
selecting screen size 2-22
- chinquapin A-24
- chipping
definition of Glossary-3
- chop sticks 3-143
- chopping
definition of Glossary-3
- chopping blocks 3-143
- chota-chand 3-104
Chrysalidocarpus decipiens A-4
chundra 3-104
cibot rhizome 3-34
cibota 3-34
Cibotii barometz rhizoma 3-34
Cibotii rhizoma 3-34
Cibotium barometz 3-34
ciprés de la Patagonia A-24
cistanche 3-34
Cistanche deserticola 3-34
CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-24, 3-33, 3-58, 3-59, 3-66, 3-69, 3-72, 3-131, 3-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12, A-13, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17, A-18, A-19, A-20, A-21, A-22, A-23, A-24, A-25, A-26, A-27, A-28, A-29, A-30, A-31, A-32, A-33, A-34
- citrus
bark 3-40
branches 3-40
definition of Glossary-3
flower 3-40
heated or heatdried 3-38
in biological, medicinal, or pharmaceutical form 3-42
leaf 3-40
packed in natural juices 3-39
peeled, frozen or dried 3-36
precut 3-65
reference locator 3-35
root 3-40
shelf-stable, in containers 3-37
stem 3-40
transiting U.S. 3-41
unpeeled, fresh or frozen 3-37
- clay
desiccant 3-117
free from organic matter 3-117
milled 3-117
mined 3-117
refined 3-117



- clears
definition of [Glossary-3](#)
- CNMI
avocadoes destined to [3-11](#)
broomcorn and broomstraw destined to [3-26](#)
chestnuts destined to [3-90](#)
corn destined to [3-48](#)
cotton destined to [3-54](#)
dried ears of corn destined to [3-50](#)
geographical abbreviation [Glossary-8](#)
goatgrass destined to [3-134](#)
part of U.S. [3-155](#)
sugarcane destined to [3-121](#)
wheat destined to [3-134](#)
- Coahuila, Mexico
timber products from [3-159](#)
- coat buttons
selecting screen size [2-22](#)
- cóbana negra [A-24](#)
- cobblestone [3-119](#)
- coconut fiber [3-92](#)
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) [1-5](#)
- coffee
reference table [3-43](#)
seeds [3-114](#)
- cogongrass
dried [3-60](#)
selecting screen size [2-22](#)
- cola nut
definition of [Glossary-9](#)
- cold treatment
definition of [Glossary-3](#)
- Colocasia* sp. [3-120](#)
- Colombia
avocado, frozen [3-11](#)
broomcorn from [3-30](#)
carrots from [3-12](#)
corn from [3-48](#)
corn, dried [3-51](#)
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from [3-52](#)
distributor of noxious red rice [3-106](#)
mango, fresh [3-83](#)
- comb honey
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- Commelina benghalensis*
selecting screen size [2-22](#)
- commercial consignment
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- commercial shipment
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- commercially packaged
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- commingle
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- common millet [3-86](#)
- Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
see CNMI
- commun millet [3-86](#)
- Comoro Islands
citrus, heat or heatdried [3-38](#)
citrus, in natural juices or syrup [3-39](#)
- Comoros [3-46](#)
citrus, frozen [3-37](#)
- corn, dried [3-50](#)
corn, job's tears or adlay millet [3-53](#)
- compliance agreement
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- Comutia obovata* [A-4](#)
- cones [3-44](#)
- Connecticut
quarry products destined to [3-119](#)
- containerized cargo packaged in jute or burlap
special inspection procedures [2-8](#)
- containers
inspection procedures [2-5](#)
- contaminants
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- Cook Islands
articles made from corn [3-46](#)
corn, dried [3-50](#)
corn, job's tears or adlay millet [3-53](#)
- cooking
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- coquilla nuts [3-89](#)
- cordia [A-24](#)
- Cordia goeldiana* [A-4](#)
- cork bark
special inspection procedures [2-10](#)
- corm
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- corn [3-44](#)
canned, cooked [3-49](#)
green
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
husk
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
products and by-products of milling [3-52](#)
seeds [3-114](#)
shank
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
shelled
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
silk
definition of [Glossary-4](#)
- Cornus* spp. [A-4](#)
- Costa Rica
avocado, frozen [3-11](#)
broomcorn from [3-30](#)
carrots from [3-12](#)
corn from [3-48](#)
corn, dried [3-51](#)
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from [3-52](#)
distributor of noxious red rice [3-106](#)
mango, fresh [3-83](#)
vanilla from [3-133](#)
- costus root [3-112](#)
- Cote d'Ivoire
distributor of noxious red rice [3-106](#)
- Côte d'Ivoire
articles made from corn [3-46](#)
citrus, frozen [3-37](#)
citrus, heat or heatdried [3-38](#)
citrus, in natural juices or syrup [3-39](#)
corn, dried [3-50](#)
corn, job's tears or adlay millet [3-53](#)
peanuts harvested in [3-90](#)

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- cotton
 lint 3-92
 reference table 3-54
 seeds 3-113
 waste 3-92
- cottonseed 3-55, 3-92
 cake
 definition of Glossary-5
 reference table 3-55
 definition of Glossary-5
 hulls
 definition of Glossary-5
 reference table 3-55
 meal
 definition of Glossary-5
 reference table 3-55
 oil 3-55
 oil cake 3-55
 products 3-92
 reference table 3-55
- cottonwood A-24
- couscous
 definition of Glossary-5
- cover
 definition of Glossary-5
- crabwood A-24
- crating
 definition of Glossary-5
- cristobal A-24
- Croatia
 avocado branches from 3-12
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 part of Europe 3-128
 peach plants from 3-95
 pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 willow plants from 3-139
- crossies
 definition of Glossary-5
 from Chile or New Zealand 3-147
 not meeting universal importation options 3-153
 product classification 3-142
 reference table 3-152
 treated 3-144
- crucifer
 definition of Glossary-5
- crushing
 definition of Glossary-5
- Cuba
 broomcorn from 3-30
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 mango, fresh 3-83
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- cucumber A-24
 example of cucurbit 3-115
 seeds 3-56
- cucurbit
 seeds 3-56, 3-114
- culm
 definition of Glossary-5
- cumin
 reference table 3-56
 seeds 3-114
- Cupressus abramsiana* A-4
- Cupressus* spp. A-4
- Curacao
 carrots from 3-12
- cured
 definition of Glossary-5
- curupay A-24
- curupay-ata A-24
- Cuscuta chinensis* (tu si zi in Chinese) 3-60, 3-130
- Cuscuta japonica* (toshishi in Japanese) 3-60, 3-130
- Cuscuta* spp.
 selecting screen size 2-22
- cut flower
 definition of Glossary-5
- Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual 3-3
- Cyclicodiscus gabunensis* A-4
- Cynara* spp.
 reference table 3-10
 sample size 2-14
- Cynometra alexandrii* A-4
- Cynometra cauliflora* A-4
- Cynometra iripa* A-4
- Cynometra ramiflora* A-4
- Cynometra retusa* A-4
- cypress A-24
- Cyprus
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 gums from 3-73
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-8
 part of Europe 3-128
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
- Czech Republic
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
- D**
 d'Italie millet 3-86
Dalbergia latifolia A-4
Dalbergia melanoxylon A-4
Dalbergia nigra A-4

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- logs 3-73
reference table 3-73
- dasheen 3-120
- date palm 3-57
- decorative fruit
definition of Glossary-6
- Deeringothamnus pulchellus* A-5
- Delaware
quarry products destined to 3-119
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
articles made from corn 3-46
avocado branches from 3-12
carrots from 3-12
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
hibiscus plants from 3-78
high pest risk for timber products 3-177
karnal bunt 3-136
peach plants from 3-95
pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
stone fruit plants from 3-121
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
willow plants from 3-139
- Democratic Republic of Congo
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
articles made from corn 3-46
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- Dendrobii herba* 3-58
- Dendrobium* spp. 3-58
- dendrobium stem 3-58
- Denmark
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
part of Europe 3-128
willow plants from 3-139
- denya A-25
- des oiseaux millet 3-86
- desert broom rape 3-34
- desert cistanche 3-34
- desert-living cistanche 3-34
- devil's thorn
selecting screen size 2-22
- Dialyanthera* spp. A-5
- diamond cherry A-25
- Dicorynia guianensis* A-5
- Dicorynia paraensis* A-5
- Digitaria exilis* 3-87
- Digitaria sanguinalis* 3-87
- Digitaria scalarum* = *Digitaria abyssinica*
selecting screen size 2-22
- Digitaria velutina*
selecting screen size 2-22
- ding feo 3-66
- Dioscorea deltoidea* 3-59
- Dioscorea deltoidea rhizome* 3-59
- Dioscorea* sp. 3-120
- Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* A-5
- Dipteryx* A-5
- Dipteryx panamensis* A-5
- disease
definition of Glossary-6
- Distemonanthus benthamianus* A-5
- Djibouti
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- DoD pest-free certification mark 3-156
- codder
reference table 3-60
selecting screen size 2-22
- dogwood A-25
- Dominica
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, cooked 3-85
mango, dried 3-84
mango, fresh 3-83
mango, frozen 3-84
palm fronds cut in 3-93
principal countries of the West Indies Glossary-16
- Dominican mahagoni A-25
- Dominican Republic
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, fresh 3-83
palm fronds cut in 3-93
principal countries of the West Indies Glossary-16
- Douglas fir A-25
from New Zealand 3-145, 3-147, 3-152
- dressed
definition of Glossary-6
- dried
definition of Glossary-6
- dried herbarium specimens
special inspection procedures 2-12
- driftwood 3-143
bamboo 3-145
- drying/dehydration
definition of Glossary-6
- Dryobalanops* spp. A-5
- dunnage 3-141, 3-155, 3-158
definition of Glossary-6
special inspection procedures 2-6
- dyeing
definition of Glossary-6
- Dyera costulata* A-5

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

Dyera lowii A-5

E

earthworms 3-80

Eastern Russia

high pest risk for timber products 3-177

Ecuador

avocado, frozen 3-11

broomcorn from 3-30

carrots from 3-12

corn from 3-48

corn, dried 3-51

corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52

distributor of noxious red rice 3-106

mango, fresh 3-83

edinam A-25

Egypt

articles made from corn 3-46

bags made from burlap or jute 3-20

bags that held or covered coffee 3-17

bags that held or covered cotton 3-14

bags that held or covered meat 3-16

carrots from 3-12

corn, dried 3-50

corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53

cucurbit seeds from 3-56

cumin from 3-57

determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9

distributor of noxious red rice 3-106

gums from 3-73

karnal bunt 3-136

khapra beetle endemic 2-8

lettuce from 3-82

palm fronds cut in 3-93

peppers, dried 3-96

processed seeds from 3-113

rice, milled products 3-110

wheat straw from 3-135

wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138

ekki A-25

El Salvador

avocado, frozen 3-11

broomcorn from 3-30

carrots from 3-12

corn from 3-48

corn, dried 3-51

corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52

mango, fresh 3-83

vanilla from 3-133

Elaeis guineensis 3-90

elm A-25

Emex spinosa

selecting screen size 2-22

endemic

definition of Glossary-6

Engelhardia (Oreomunnea) pterocarpa A-5

Entandrophragma angolense A-5

Entandrophragma cylindricum A-5

Entandrophragma utile A-5

Enterolobium cyclocarpum A-5

Equatorial Guinea

articles made from corn 3-46

corn, dried 3-50

corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53

equipment 2-3

earth-moving 2-20

Eragrostis tef 3-87

Eritrea, the State of

articles made from corn 3-46

corn, dried 3-50

corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53

Estonia

articles made from corn 3-46

corn, dried 3-50

corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53

EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139

karnal bunt 3-136

part of Europe 3-128

wheat straw from 3-135

wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138

willow plants from 3-139

Ethiopia

articles made from corn 3-46

broomcorn from 3-31

broomcorn or broomstraw from 3-26

corn, dried 3-50

corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53

distributor of noxious red rice 3-106

eucalyptus

reference table 3-61

European Union

avocado branches from 3-12

hibiscus plants from 3-78

member States of 3-12

peach plants from 3-95

pome plants from 3-99

Prunus africana plants from 3-102

stone fruit plants from 3-121

willow plants from 3-139

excelsior

example of packing material 3-92

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04 B-2

extraction

definition of Glossary-6

eye root 3-69

F

fabo beans seeds 3-114

Fagopyrum esculentum 3-87

Fagopyrum tataricum 3-87

Fagus spp. 3-140, A-5

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

avocado, frozen 3-11

broomcorn from 3-30

corn from 3-48

corn, dried 3-51

corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52

karnal bunt 3-136

mango, fresh 3-83

wheat straw from 3-135

wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138

fara A-25

farina

definition of Glossary-6

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

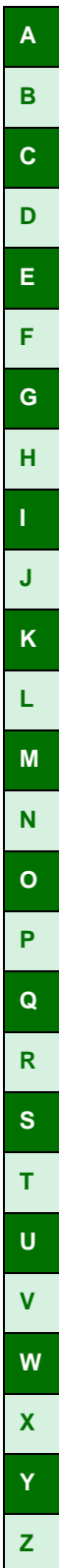
Y

Z

- FAVIR 3-3, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-20, 3-21, 3-36, 3-49, 3-64, 3-65, 3-67, 3-85
 definition of [Glossary-6](#)
- Federal noxious weed seeds 3-114
- Federal Order DA-2011-18 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
- Federal Order DA-2011-38 3-110
- Federal Order DA-2011-70 3-113, 3-115
- fermentation
 definition of [Glossary-6](#)
- Fiji (the Republic of)
 articles made from corn 3-46
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- filberts (hazelnuts) 3-89
- filler
 definition of [Glossary-6](#)
- filtercake 3-122
- filter-press cake 3-122
 definition of [Glossary-6](#)
- finger millet 3-86
- finished
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- finished wood carvings 3-143
- Finland
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
- fir
 softwood 3-140
- firewood
 Canadian-origin 2-23
- Fitzroya cupressoides* (= *F. patagonica*) A-6
- flagstone 3-119
- flooring 3-143
- Florida
 avocados destined to 3-11
 U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- Florida torreyia A-25
- flour (wheat)
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- fodder
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- fodder, silage, or stover 3-52
 from Canada 3-51
- folk medicine
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- fonio millet 3-87
- forage
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- forest litter
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- forestry and wood products
 regulation of 3-140
- Fouquieria columnaris* A-6
- Fouquieria fasciculata* A-6
- four-petal pawpaw A-25
- foxtail millet 3-86
- fraké A-25
- France
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
- Fraxinus* spp. A-6
- free from rot
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- freek 3-137
- freijo A-25
- French Guiana
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, cooked 3-85
 mango, dried 3-84
 mango, fresh 3-83
 mango, frozen 3-84
- fresh fruits
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- fresh vegetables
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- frozen fruits
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- frozen vegetables
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- fructification
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
- fruit
 definition of [Glossary-7](#)
 dried 3-60
- furniture 3-143
 bamboo 3-145
 lawn and patio 3-142
- G**
- Gabon
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- gaboon A-25
- gaïac A-25
- gaiacwood 3-33
- gaïacwood A-25
- Gambia
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- garlic 3-6
- garund 3-104
- Gastrodia elata* 3-66
- Gastrodia rhizome* 3-66
- gastrodien-wurelstock 3-66
- gavilán A-26
- gedhu nohor A-26
- geographical abbreviations
 ALL [Glossary-8](#)
 CNMI [Glossary-8](#)
 definition of [Glossary-8](#)

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- GUAM Glossary-8
 HAWAII Glossary-8
 MB Glossary-8
 NA Glossary-8
 NP Glossary-8
 PR Glossary-8
 SAG Glossary-8
 VI Glossary-8
 Georgia (country of)
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 Georgia (State of)
 U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
 germ
 definition of Glossary-8
 German millet 3-86
 Germany
 carrots from 3-12
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 precleared vehicle from 2-20
 willow plants from 3-139
 Ghana
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 giant hogweed
 selecting screen size 2-22
 giant sensitive plant
 selecting screen size 2-22
 ginkgo nuts 3-89
 ginseng
 reference table 3-67
 roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
Gleditsia triacanthos A-6
 goatgrass 3-134
 goatskins 3-68
 goldenseal
 reference table 3-69
 roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
Gonystylus spp. A-6
Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum A-6
Gossypium spp. 3-54
 gossypol 3-55
 gou ji 3-34
 gouji 3-34
 gourd 3-115
 gourd seeds 3-56
 gourds, dried 3-60
 granadillo A-26
 granite 3-119
 grape
 fresh 3-63
 preserved in liquid 3-64
 grapefruit, fresh 3-63
 grapevine 3-70
 grass millet 3-87
 grasses 3-70
 Greece
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 karnal bunt 3-136
 part of Europe 3-128
 precleared vehicle from 2-20
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
 green foxtail millet 3-86
 greenery
 definition of Glossary-6
 greenheart A-26
 Grenada
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, cooked 3-85
 mango, dried 3-84
 mango, fresh 3-83
 mango, frozen 3-84
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
 groats
 definition of Glossary-8
 ground cork
 example of packing material 3-92
 ground peat
 example of packing material 3-92
 ground raspberry 3-69
 ground rubber
 example of packing material 3-92
 ground wheat
 definition of Glossary-8
 Guadeloupe
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, cooked 3-85
 mango, dried 3-84
 mango, fresh 3-83
 mango, frozen 3-84
 palm fronds cut in 3-93
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
 guaiaco A-26
Guaiaecum spp. A-6
 logs 3-72
 guaico 3-33
 guajaco 3-33, A-26
 guajakholz 3-33, A-26
 GUAM
 geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
 Guam
 applicability of manual to 3-5
 avocadoes destined to 3-11
 broomcorn and broomstraw destined to 3-26
 chestnuts destined to 3-90



- citrus destined to 3-35
 corn destined to 3-48
 cotton destined to 3-54
 dried ears of corn destined to 3-50
 goatgrass destined to 3-134
 part of U.S. 3-155
 sugarcane destined to 3-121
 wheat destined to 3-134
- guanacaste A-27
 guant mu xiang 3-112
Guarea cedrata A-6
Guarea thompsonii A-6
 guatambú A-27
 Guatemala
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 karnal bunt 3-136
 mango, fresh 3-83
 vanilla from 3-133
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Guatemalan fir A-27
 guayacan A-27
Guibourtia coleosperma A-6
 Guinea
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Guinea millet 3-87
 Guinea-Bissau
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- guitar 3-73
 gums A-27
 definition of Glossary-8
 reference table 3-73
- gun 3-59
 Guyana
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 mango, fresh 3-83
- Gynerium sagittatum* 2-14
- H**
 habihy 3-128
 Haiti
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
 principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- hardwood
 definition of Glossary-8
 tropical
 tree classification 3-142
- hardwood,
 temperate
 tree classification 3-142
- Harper Brush Works 3-32
 Stockton, CA, and Greenville, NC 3-27
- HAWAII
 geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
- Hawaii
 avocados destined to 3-11
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 coffee destined to 3-43
 tropical hardwood products destined to 3-149
 U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- hay
 definition of Glossary-8
 plant debris 2-20
- hayun lagu A-27
 hem-fir A-27
 hemlock 3-140, A-27
 hemp seeds 3-114
Heracleum mantegazzianum
 selecting screen size 2-22
Herba cistanches 3-34
Herba cistanches deserticola 3-34
Herba dendrobii 3-58
- herbage
 definition of Glossary-8
- herbal infusions
 bark 3-127
 dodder 3-129
 flowers 3-125
 fruit 3-129
 leaves 3-124
 roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
- herbal tea
 bark 3-127
 dodder 3-129
 flowers 3-125
 fruit 3-129
 leaves 3-124
 roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
- herbarium specimens
 dried 2-12, 3-77
 preserved 3-75
 unpreserved 3-77
- herbs
 dried 3-60
- Heritiera* spp. A-7
- hibiscus
 branches 3-78
 flowers 3-125
 inflorescences 3-78
 plants and plant parts 3-78
 reference table 3-78
- hickory A-27
 Himalayan mayapple 3-98, A-27
 Himalayan nard 3-88
 Himalayan yew 3-123, A-27



- Hinckley's oak A-27
hitchhiking pest
 definition of Glossary-8
hog millet 3-86
holly A-27, Glossary-7
Holy See
 part of Europe 3-128
holy wood 3-33, A-27
Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
Honduras
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 mango, fresh 3-83
 vanilla from 3-133
honey 3-79
 comb Glossary-2
honey bee products 3-79
honey comb
 definition of Glossary-8
honeydew, fresh 3-63
honeylocust A-28
Hong Kong
 articles made from corn 3-46
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
hoodia 3-80
household goods
 special inspection procedures 2-15
Howland Island
 part of U.S. 3-155
hu huang lian 3-97
hull
 definition of Glossary-9
hulled red rices
 selecting screen size 2-22
Hungarian millet 3-86
Hungary
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 karnal bunt 3-136
 part of Europe 3-128
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
husk
 definition of Glossary-9
husked rice
 definition of Glossary-9
 example of milled product 3-106
Hydrastis canadensis 3-69
- I**
- Iceland
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
Idaho
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
Ilex spp. A-7
iliahi A-28
Imperata brasiliensis
 selecting screen size 2-22
Imperata cylindrica
 selecting screen size 2-22
incenso A-28
India
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 basmati rice Glossary-1
 brassware from 3-25
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 cones from 3-44
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 goatskins, lambskins, or sheepskins from 3-68
 gums from 3-73
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-8
 palm fronds cut in 3-93
 peanuts harvested in 3-90
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 wooden screens from 3-113
Indian barnyard millet 3-86
Indian dye 3-69
Indian false valerian root oil 3-88
Indian Ocean Glossary-11
Indian snake root 3-104
Indische schlangenwurzel 3-104
Indonesia
 articles made from corn 3-46
 avocado branches from 3-12
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- hibiscus plants from 3-78
- peach plants from 3-95
- peanuts harvested in 3-90
- pome plants from 3-99
- Prunus africana* plants from 3-102
- stone fruit plants from 3-121
- vanilla from 3-133
- willow plants from 3-139
- inflorescence
 - definition of Glossary-9
- insects 3-80
- inspection
 - broomstraw 2-8
 - cargo
 - safety instructions 2-5
 - description 2-1
 - dunnage or wood crating 2-6
 - equipment 2-3
 - general procedures 2-3
 - inside of empty containers 2-5
 - inside of full containers 2-5
 - outside of containers 2-5
 - process 2-2
 - vehicles 2-5
- Inspection Level Guide
 - definition of Glossary-9
- inspection unit
 - definition of Glossary-9
- intergeneric
 - definition of Glossary-9
- international certification mark 3-156
- in-transit cold treatment
 - definition of Glossary-9
- Ipomoea aquatica*
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. 3-120
- Iran
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 - bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 - bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 - basmati rice Glossary-1
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 - cumin from 3-57
 - determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - gums from 3-73
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 - palm fronds cut in 3-93
 - peppers, dried 3-96
 - processed seeds from 3-113
 - rice, milled products 3-110
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Iraq
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 - bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 - bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16
- citrus, frozen 3-37
- citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
- citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
- cucurbit seeds from 3-56
- cumin from 3-57
- determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
- distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- gums from 3-73
- karnal bunt 3-136
- khapra beetle endemic 2-9
- peppers, dried 3-96
- processed seeds from 3-113
- rice, milled products 3-110
- wheat straw from 3-135
- wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Ireland
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - soil from 3-118
 - willow plants from 3-139
- ironstone 3-119
- Ischaemum rugosum*
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- Israel
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 - bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 - bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 - carrots from 3-12
 - cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 - cumin from 3-57
 - determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 - gums from 3-73
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 - palm fronds cut in 3-93
 - peppers, dried 3-96
 - processed seeds from 3-113
 - rice, milled products 3-110
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Italian millet 3-86
- Italy 2-11
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - precleared vehicle from 2-20
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
- itchgrass
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- J
 - jabihi 3-128, A-28
 - jacaranda 3-73
 - Jamaica
 - broomcorn from 3-30
 - carrots from 3-12
 - corn from 3-48

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 mango, fresh 3-83
 palm fronds cut in 3-93
 principal country of the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
 vanilla from 3-133
- Japan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 avocado branches from 3-12
 carrots from 3-12
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 karnal bunt 3-136
 peach plants from 3-95
 peanuts harvested in 3-90
 pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
- Japan pepper
 definition of [Glossary-9](#), [Glossary-15](#)
- Japanese barnyard millet 3-86
- Japanese millet 3-86
- Japonaise millet 3-86
- Jarvis Island
 part of U.S. 3-155
- jaundice root 3-69
- Java olives 3-89
- jelutong [A-28](#)
- Job's tears 3-53
- Johnston Atoll
 part of U.S. 3-155
- Juglans* spp. [A-7](#)
- juice 3-122
- juice, fruit
 canned or frozen 3-63
 fresh 3-63
- jute
 new 3-57, 3-96
 used 2-9, 3-57, 3-74, 3-96
- K**
- kadu 3-97
- kadugurohini 3-97
- kap-aloe 3-7
- kapur [A-28](#)
- kara nuts 3-89
- karru 3-97
- katuka 3-97
- katukagogani 3-97
- katurohini 3-97
- kaur 3-97
- Kazakhstan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
- corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- kekatong [A-28](#)
- kempas [A-28](#)
- Kenya
 articles made from corn 3-46
 beans, French and runner 3-21
 carrots 3-13
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- khapra beetle-endemic countries
 Afghanistan 2-8
 Algeria 2-8
 Bangladesh 2-8
 Burkina Faso 2-8
 Cyprus 2-8
 Egypt 2-8
 India 2-8
 Iran 2-9
 Iraq 2-9
 Israel 2-9
 Libya 2-9
 Mali 2-9
 Mauritania 2-9
 Morocco 2-9
 Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma) 2-9
 Niger 2-9
 Nigeria 2-9
 Pakistan 2-9
 Saudi Arabia 2-9
 Senegal 2-9
 South Sudan 2-9
 Sri Lanka 2-9
 Sudan 2-9
 Syria 2-9
 Tunisia 2-9
 Turkey 2-9
- Khaya ivorensis* [A-7](#)
- kikuyu grass
 selecting screen size 2-22
- kildri 3-59
- kiln dried
 definition of [Glossary-9](#)
- kiln facility
 heat treatment certificates 2-23
- Kingman Reef
 part of U.S. 3-155
- Kiribati (the Republic of)
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- kitchen accessories 3-143
- kithi 3-59
- kiwi, fresh 3-63
- kniss 3-59
- kodo-millet
 selecting screen size 2-22
- kola nut
 definition of [Glossary-9](#)

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- Koompasia malaccensis* A-7
- korina A-28
- kosta 3-112
- kourta 3-59
- krabak A-28
- kuasi A-28
- kushta 3-112
- kust 3-112
- kutaki 3-97
- kuth roots 3-112
- kutki 3-97
- Kyrgyz Republic
- articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - wheat straw from 3-135
- Kyrgyz Republic
- wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- L**
- lacquering
- definition of Glossary-11
- lambskins 3-68
- lanai sandalwood A-28
- Laos
- articles made from corn 3-46
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Larix laricina* A-7
- Latvia
- articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
- lau mu xiang 3-112
- leeks 3-6
- legno di rose 3-8, A-28
- legume
- definition of Glossary-9
- lemon
- definition of Glossary-9
- lemongrass
- dried 3-61, 3-71
 - reference table 3-124
- lentil seeds 3-114
- Lesotho
- articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- lettuce 3-82
- Liberia
- articles made from corn 3-46
- corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Libman Company, Arcola, IL 3-27
- Libocedrus* spp. A-7
- Libya
- articles made from corn 3-46
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 - bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 - bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 - cumin from 3-57
 - determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 - gums from 3-73
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 - peppers, dried 3-96
 - processed seeds from 3-113
 - rice, milled products 3-110
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Liechtenstein
- part of Europe 3-128
 - willow plants from 3-139
- light-red meranti A-28
- lignum-vitae 3-72, A-28
- limba A-28
- limestone 3-119
- limited permit
- definition of Glossary-9
- lint
- definition of Glossary-9
- linters 3-92
- definition of Glossary-9
- Liquidambar* spp. A-7
- Liriodendron tulipifera* A-7
- Lithocarpus densiflorus* A-7
- Lithuania
- articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
- little millet 3-86
- liverseed grass
- reference table 3-86
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- lamb of Tartary 3-34
- locust A-28
- logs
- Aniba roseodora* 3-8
 - Canadian-origin pine 3-163
 - conifers from Chile and New Zealand 3-147
 - Dalbergia nigra* 3-73
 - definition of Glossary-10

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- Guaiacum* spp. 3-72
 product classification 3-142
 softwood 3-152
 spruce 2-27
- logs, lumber, wood packaging, dunnage
 special inspection procedures 2-16
- Lonchocarpus castilloi* A-7
- loose wood packing material
 definition of Glossary-10
- Lophira alata* A-7
- Lophosternom confertus* A-7
- Louisiana
 U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- louro A-28
- lucid aloe 3-7
- luhui 3-7
- lui hui 3-7
- lumber
 definition of Glossary-10
 dressed Glossary-6
 green or raw 3-150
 product classification 3-142
- Luxembourg
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 willow plants from 3-139
- M**
- macadamias 3-89
- Macedonia
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
- Madagascar
 articles made from corn 3-46
 avocado branches from 3-12
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 peach plants from 3-95
 pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 vanilla from 3-133
 willow plants from 3-139
- madrone A-28
- magnolia A-28
- Magnolia candollii* var. *obovata* A-7
- Magnolia hodgsonii* A-7
- Magnolia* spp. A-7
- Magnolia virginiana* A-7
- mahogany A-29
 bean A-29
 teak 3-140
- Malawi
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Malaysia
 articles made from corn 3-46
 avocado branches from 3-12
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 peach plants from 3-95
 pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 willow plants from 3-139
- Maldives
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
- Mali
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
- Malta
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
- malting
 definition of Glossary-10
- manac palm A-29
- mandado
 definition of Glossary-10
- Mangifera indica* 3-83
- mango
 cooked 3-85
 dried 3-84
 fresh 3-63, 3-83
 frozen 3-84
 locator table 3-83
 millet 3-87
 pickles 3-64
 precut 3-65
 seeds 3-114
- Manihot esculenta* Crantz 3-120
- Manitoba
 corn from 3-47, 3-50
- manual
 application 1-6
 conventions 1-6
 advisories 1-6



- boldface 1-6
- bullets 1-7
- change bars 1-7
- chapters 1-7
- contents 1-7
- control data 1-7
- decision tables 1-7
- examples 1-8
- footnotes 1-8
- heading levels 1-8
- hypertext 1-8
- indentions 1-8
- italics 1-9
- numbering scheme 1-9
- transmittal number 1-9
- list of figures LOF-1
- list of tables LOT-1
- problems with 1-10
- purpose of 1-2
- related documents 1-5
 - authority 1-5
- scope 1-2
 - miscellaneous plant products 1-3
 - nonplant articles 1-3
 - not covered in manual 1-4
 - processed plants and plant parts 1-2
 - what is covered 1-2
- sections 1-3
- table of contents TOC-1
- updates for 1-10
- users 1-5
- users of 1-5
- using the 1-9
- maple 3-140, A-29
- marble 3-119
- maritime containers
 - special inspection procedures 2-18
- marquetry 3-143
- Marshall Islands
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- Martinique
 - broomcorn from 3-30
 - carrots from 3-12
 - corn from 3-48
 - corn, dried 3-51
 - corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - mango, cooked 3-85
 - mango, dried 3-84
 - mango, fresh 3-83
 - mango, frozen 3-84
 - palm fronds cut in 3-93
 - principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- Maryland
 - quarry products destined to 3-119
- Massachusetts
 - quarry products destined to 3-119
- Mauritania
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
- bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
- bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
- bags that held or covered meat 3-16
- corn, dried 3-50
- corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- cucurbit seeds from 3-56
- cumin from 3-57
- determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
- gums from 3-73
- khapra beetle endemic 2-9
- peppers, dried 3-96
- processed seeds from 3-113
- rice, milled products 3-110
- Mauritius
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - palm fronds cut in 3-93
 - vanilla from 3-133
- MB
 - geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
- meal
 - definition of Glossary-10
- medicinal
 - seed Glossary-10
 - yam 3-59
- melawis A-29
- Melicope mucronulata* A-7
- melon 3-115
- mengkulang A-29
- Mexican jumping-bean
 - definition of Glossary-10
- Mexico
 - avocado from 3-10
 - avocado, frozen 3-11
 - broomcorn from 3-30
 - carrots from 3-12
 - citrus from 3-41
 - corn from 3-48
 - corn, dried 3-51
 - corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - mango, fresh 3-83
 - nuts from 3-89
 - screening wood harvested in 3-143
 - timber products from 3-159
 - vanilla from 3-133
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Michaux's sumac A-29
- Michigan
 - quarry products destined to 3-119
- Micronesia
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- middlings
 - definition of Glossary-10
- Midway Islands



- part of U.S. 3-155
- Milium effusum* 3-87
- Milium vernale* 3-87
- milled rice products
 - basmati rice 3-106
 - husked rice 3-106
 - polished rice 3-106
 - reference table 3-110
 - rice flour 3-106
 - rice powder 3-106
 - rice starch 3-106
- millet
 - adlay 3-53, 3-86
 - African finger 3-86
 - armgrass 3-87
 - Australian 3-86
 - bâtard 3-87
 - broom 3-86
 - broomcorn 3-86
 - browntop 3-87
 - bulrush 3-86
 - caracan 3-86
 - cattail 3-86
 - changelles 3-86
 - channel 3-86
 - common 3-86
 - commun 3-86
 - d'Italie 3-86
 - des oiseaux 3-86
 - finger 3-86
 - fonio 3-87
 - foxtail 3-86
 - German 3-86
 - grass 3-87
 - green foxtail 3-86
 - Guinea 3-87
 - hog 3-86
 - Hungarian 3-86
 - Indian barnyard 3-86
 - Italian 3-86
 - Japanese 3-86
 - Japanese barnyard 3-86
 - Japonaise 3-86
 - kodo 2-22
 - little 3-86
 - mango 3-87
 - panic 3-86
 - pearl 3-86
 - perle 3-86
 - proso 3-86
 - rampant 3-86
 - rice 3-87
 - sanguin 3-87
 - seaside 3-87
 - seeds 3-114
 - shama 3-86
 - Siberian 3-86
 - sowi 3-86
 - teff 3-87
 - Texas 3-87
 - vernal grass 3-87
 - water 3-87
 - wild finger 3-86
 - wild foxtail 3-86
 - wild proso 3-86
- millet bâtard 3-87
- millet changelles 3-86
- millet commun 3-86
- millet d'Italie 3-86
- millet des oiseaux 3-86
- millet grass 3-87
- millet Japonais 3-86
- millet panic 3-86
- millet perle 3-86
- millet rampant 3-86
- millet sanguin 3-87
- millet-rice 3-86
- Milletia laurentii* A-7
- Mimosa invisa*
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- ming tian ma 3-66
- Mississippi
 - U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- Mitragyna stipulosa* A-7
- molasses 3-122
- Moldova (the Republic of)
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
- Monaco
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - willow plants from 3-139
- Mongolia
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - high pest risk for timber products 3-177
- monkey puzzle tree A-29
- Montenegro
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - willow plants from 3-139
- monteromero A-29
- Montserrat
 - broomcorn from 3-30
 - carrots from 3-12
 - corn from 3-48
 - corn, dried 3-51
 - corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 - mango, cooked 3-85
 - mango, dried 3-84
 - mango, fresh 3-83
 - mango, frozen 3-84
 - principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- Moreton Bay tulipwood A-29
- Morocco
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 - bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 - bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

- corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 date palm from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 gums from 3-73
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Moulmein cedar** A-29
movingui A-29
Mozambique
 articles made from corn 3-46
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- mu xiang** 3-112
mud press 3-122
mud-press cake 3-122
 definition of Glossary-10
muhimbi A-29
multimethod processing
 definition of Glossary-10
murain-grass
 selecting screen size 2-22
mushroom 3-87
Myanmar (Burma)
 citrus, frozen 3-37
- Myanmar (the Republic of the Union of) (Burma)**
 articles made from corn 3-46
 avocado branches from 3-12
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 peach plants from 3-95
 peppers, dried 3-96
 pome plants from 3-99
 processed seeds from 3-113
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 rice, milled products 3-110
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 willow plants from 3-139
- Myroxylon balsamum* A-7
N
NA
 geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
nakuli 3-104
Namibia
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- nard root oil** 3-88
Nardostachys grandiflora 3-88
Nardostachys jatamansi root oil 3-88
Nauru
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- Navassa Island**
 part of U.S. 3-155
Neodypsis decaryi A-8
Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of)
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
- Nepal (the Federal Democratic Republic of)**
 articles made from corn 3-46
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Netherlands**
 carrots from 3-12
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 precleared vehicle from 2-20
 willow plants from 3-139
- Nevada**
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
- Nevis**
 carrots from 3-12
- New Brunswick**
 corn from 3-47, 3-50
 pine log from 3-163
 quarry products from 3-119
- New Hampshire**
 quarry products destined to 3-119
- New Jersey**
 quarry products destined to 3-119
- New Mexico**
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
- New Zealand**
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 bees from 3-22

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- carrots from 3-12
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 Douglas fir 3-152
 fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 hay, fodder, silage, stover, or straw from 3-74
 part of Oceania [Glossary-11](#)
Pinus radiata from 3-152
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wood and wood products from 3-145
- New Zealand red beech** [A-29](#)
- Newfoundland**
 corn from 3-47, 3-50
- Newfoundland and Labrador**
 potato cyst nematode 3-18, 3-81, 3-92, 3-118
- Nicaragua**
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
 vanilla from 3-133
- Niger**
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
- Nigeria**
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
- Niue**
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- nohwa 3-7
- noncommercial
 definition of [Glossary-10](#)
- Norway**
 fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 part of Europe 3-128
 precleared vehicle from 2-20
 wheat straw from 3-135
 willow plants from 3-139
- Nothofagus antarctica* [A-8](#)
Nothofagus cliffortioides [A-8](#)
Nothofagus cunninghamii [A-8](#)
Nothofagus dombeyi [A-8](#)
Nothofagus fusca [A-8](#)
Nothofagus menziesii [A-8](#)
Nothofagus procera [A-8](#)
Nothofagus solandri [A-8](#)
- Nova Scotia**
 corn from 3-47, 3-50
 pine logs from 3-163
 quarry products from 3-119
- noxious weeds
 definition of [Glossary-10](#)
- NP**
 geographical abbreviation [Glossary-8](#)
- Nuevo León, Mexico**
 timber products from 3-159
- nuts
 definition of [Glossary-11](#)
 reference table 3-89
- O**
 oak 3-140
 obeche [A-29](#)
 obobo [A-29](#)
 obobonufua [A-29](#)
- Oceania**
 definition of [Glossary-11](#)
Ochroma lagopus 3-140, [A-8](#)
Ocotea rodiaei [A-8](#)
- offal
 definition of [Glossary-11](#)
- ofram [A-29](#)
 ogea [A-30](#)
 okan [A-30](#)
 oked 3-49
 okoumé [A-30](#)
 okra 3-90
 olive walnut [A-30](#)
- Oman**
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- onions 3-6
- Ontario**
 corn from 3-47, 3-50
 pine logs from 3-163
 quarry products from 3-119
- Operculicarya hyphaenoides* 3-127, [A-8](#)
Operculicarya pachypus 3-127, [A-8](#)

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

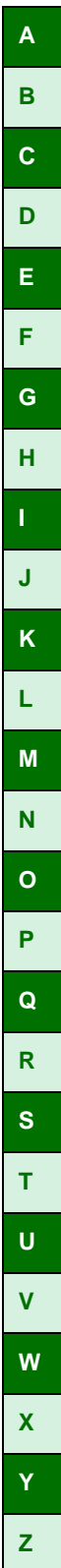
- orange
 fresh 3-63
 root 3-69
- Oregon
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
- Oregon myrtle A-30
- Oreomunnea (Engelhardia) pterocarpa* A-8
- orno A-30
- Oryza* spp.
 selecting screen size 2-22
- osmunda fiber 3-92
- Ostrya virginiana* A-8
- ouplate 3-112
- oziya A-30
- P**
- Pacific coast mahogany A-30
- Pacific Terminal
 CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities B-1
- packing materials
 burlap 3-91
 definition of Glossary-11
 egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners 3-91
 forest litter 3-91
 reference tables 3-91
 soil 3-91
- paddy rice
 definition of Glossary-11
- paekkup 3-24
- pai-chi 3-24
- painting
 definition of Glossary-11
- Pakistan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-56
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 gums from 3-73
 high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 karnal bunt 3-136
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 palm fronds cut in 3-93
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- Palau
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- Paleae sypticae* 3-34
- Palestinian Authority West Bank
 carrots from 3-12
- palisandro 3-73
- palissander rio 3-73
- palissandre Bresil 3-73
- palissandre da Bresil 3-73
- palissandre rio 3-73
- palissandro 3-73
- pallet
 definition of Glossary-11
- palm fronds 3-93
- palm heart, frozen 3-62
- palm kernels 3-90
- palmetto A-30
- Palmyra Atoll
 part of U.S. 3-155
- palo balsam 3-33, A-30
- palo Colorado A-30
- palo de agua 3-103
- palo de jazmin A-30
- palo de lluvia 3-103
- palo de nigua A-30
- palo de ramon A-30
- palo de rosa 3-8, A-30
- palo de rose 3-8
- palo santo 3-33, A-30
- Panama
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
 vanilla from 3-133
- panic millet 3-86
- panicle
 definition of Glossary-11
- papaya
 fresh 3-63
 precut 3-65
- paper
 example of packing material 3-92
- Papua New Guinea
 articles made from corn 3-46
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Paraguay
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- Paraguay lignum 3-33, A-30
- Parashorea* spp. A-8
- parasitic plant seeds 3-114
- parasitic plants 3-94
- parched
 - definition of Glossary-11
- Parlatore's podocarp A-31
- Paspalum dilatatum* 3-87
- Paspalum distichum* 3-87
- Paspalum scrobiculatum*
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- pastas
 - bark 3-127
 - dodder 3-129
 - flowers 3-125
 - fruit 3-129
 - leaves 3-124
 - roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
- pasteurization
 - definition of Glossary-11
- patalagarunda 3-104
- patchak 3-112
- pathogens
 - definition of Glossary-11
 - preserved 3-80
- pau marfim A-31
- pau preto 3-73
- pau-rosa 3-8, A-31
- peach
 - branches 3-95
 - common name for *Prunus* spp. 3-126
 - fresh 3-94
 - plants 3-95
 - precut 3-65
 - reference tables 3-94
- peanuts 3-89, 3-90
- pearl millet 3-86
- peat
 - example of packing material 3-92
 - moss 3-92
 - reference table 3-95
- pecans 3-89, A-31
- peeling
 - definition of Glossary-11
- PelRay International, San Antonio, TX 3-27, 3-32
- Peltogyne* spp. A-9
- Pennisetum clandestinum*
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- Pennsylvania
 - quarry products destined to 3-119
- peppers
 - definition of Glossary-7
 - dried 3-60
 - reference table 3-96
- Pericopsis elata* (= *Afrormosia elata*) A-9
- perle millet 3-86
- perlite 3-92
- Persea* spp.
 - fresh, no seeds 3-10
 - fresh, with seeds 3-10
 - from Mexico 3-11
 - frozen 3-10
 - oil 3-10
 - plant and plant parts 3-10
 - reference table 3-10
- Peru
 - avocado, frozen 3-11
 - broomcorn from 3-30
 - carrots from 3-12
 - corn from 3-48
 - corn, dried 3-51
 - corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - mango, fresh 3-83
- Philippines
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - avocado branches from 3-12
 - carrots from 3-12
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - hibiscus plants from 3-78
 - mango, frozen 3-84
 - palm fronds cut in 3-93
 - peach plants from 3-95
 - peanuts harvested in 3-90
 - pome plants from 3-99
 - Prunus africana* plants from 3-102
 - stone fruit plants from 3-121
 - willow plants from 3-139
- Phleum* spp. 2-14
- Phoenix* spp. 3-57
- Physocalymma scabberimum* A-9
- Picea* spp. A-9
- picorhiza 3-97
- Picorhiza kurrooa* 3-97
- Picrorhiza rhizome* 3-97
- picture frames 3-143
- Pilgerodendron uviferum* A-9
- pili ciboti 3-34
- pili nuts 3-89
- Pili stypticae* 3-34
- pilgerodendron A-31
- pinabete A-31
- pine 3-140
- pine nuts (piñon nuts) 3-89
- pine straw
 - definition of Glossary-11
- pineapple, fresh 3-63
- Pinus radiata*
 - from Chile 3-147, 3-152
 - from New Zealand 3-147, 3-152
- Piptadenia macrocarpa* (= *Anadenanthera macrocarpa*) A-9
- Piptadeniastrum africanum* A-9
- Piptatherum miliaceum* 3-87
- pistachios 3-89
- pitahaya, precut 3-65
- plant
 - definition of Glossary-12
- plant litter
 - definition of Glossary-11
- plant material to be used for litter, mulch, or humus

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- product classification 3-142
- Plant Protection Act (PPA) 1-5
- Plants for Planting Manual 3-3
- Platymiscium pleiostachyum* A-9
- Pleiogynium timorense* A-9
- Pleiogynium cerasiferum* A-9
- plum 3-126
- Pocrorhizae rhizoma* 3-97
- pod mahogany A-31
- Podocarpus neriifolius* A-9
- Podocarpus parlaorei* A-9
- Podophylli emodi rhizoma* 3-98
- Podophylli resina* 3-98
- Podophyllum hexandrum* A-9
 - reference table 3-98
- Poland
 - carrots from 3-12
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - willow plants from 3-139
- polished rice
 - definition of Glossary-12
 - example of milled rice product 3-106
- polishing
 - definition of Glossary-12
- pollards
 - definition of Glossary-12
- polymer stabilizer cellulose
 - example of packing material 3-92
- pomegranate
 - fresh 3-63
 - precut 3-65
- pomes 3-99
- pondcypress A-31
- poplar A-31
- Populus balsamifera* A-10
- Populus* spp. A-10
- portions of a plant
 - definition of Glossary-12
- Portugal
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
- post-harvest handling
 - definition of Glossary-12
- potatoes
 - dried 3-61
 - reference table 3-100
 - type of tuber 3-120
- potpourri 3-100
- PR
 - geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
- preclearance
 - definition of Glossary-12
- precleared
 - definition of Glossary-12
- preservation in liquid
 - definition of Glossary-12
- primary processing
 - definition of Glossary-12
- Prince Edward Island
 - corn from 3-47, 3-50
 - pine logs from 3-163
- processed
 - definition of Glossary-12
- processed seed
 - definition of Glossary-12
- propagative structure
 - definition of Glossary-12
- propolis 3-79
- proso millet 3-86
- protected (CITES, ESA)
 - tree classification 3-142
- protection A-1
- Prunus africana*
 - branches 3-102
 - reference table 3-101
- Prunus africana* = *Pygeum africanum* A-10
- Prunus geniculata* A-10
- Prunus* spp. A-10
 - in dried concoctions 3-125
 - reference tables 3-120
 - seeds 3-114
- pseudo-millet
 - Amaranthus caudatus* 3-87
 - Amaranthus cruentus* 3-87
 - Amaranthus hypochondriacus* 3-87
 - Chenopodium* spp. 3-87
 - Fagopyrum esculentum* 3-87
 - Fagopyrum tataricum* 3-87
- Pseudosindora palustris* A-10
- Pseudotsuga menziesii* A-10
- Pseudotsuga* spp. A-10
- Pterocarpus erinaceus* A-10
- Pterocarpus indicus* A-10
- Pterocarpus santalinus* A-10
 - reference table 3-102
- Puerto Rico
 - avocados destined to 3-11
 - coffee destined to 3-43
 - part of U.S. 3-155
 - tropical hardwood destined to 3-149
 - U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- pulpwood
 - product classification 3-142
- pulpy seeds 3-114
- pulse
 - definition of Glossary-13
- pumpkin 3-56, 3-115
- puree
 - definition of Glossary-13
- pureeing
 - definition of Glossary-13
- Q**
 - quang mu xiang 3-112
 - quarry gravel 3-92
 - quarry products
 - cobblestone 3-119
 - flagstone 3-119
 - granite 3-119



- ironstone 3-119
- limestone 3-119
- marble 3-119
- quartzite 3-119
- reference table 3-119
- slate 3-119
- soapstone 3-119
- quartzite 3-119
- Quebec
 - corn from 3-47, 3-50
 - pine logs from 3-163
 - potato cyst nematode 3-18, 3-81, 3-92, 3-118
 - quarry products from 3-119
- Quercus hinckleyi* A-10
- Quercus* spp. A-10
- quick freezing
 - definition of Glossary-13
- R**
 - racine de serpentine 3-104
 - Radix aucklandiae lappae* 3-112
 - Radix costus* 3-112
 - Radix podophyllii emodi* 3-98
 - Radix saussureae* 3-112
 - rainsticks 3-103
 - ramin A-31
 - rampant millet 3-86
 - rauli A-31
 - Rauvolfia serpentina* 3-104
 - red dog
 - definition of Glossary-13
 - red mangrove A-31
 - red sandalwood 3-103, A-31
 - red wood 3-140
 - redsanders 3-103, A-31
 - regulated article
 - definition of Glossary-13
 - regulating forestry and wood products 3-140
 - Republic of Korea (South Korea)
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - avocado branches from 3-12
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - hibiscus plants from 3-78
 - high pest risk for timber products 3-177
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - peach plants from 3-95
 - pome plants from 3-99
 - Prunus africana* plants from 3-102
 - stone fruit plants from 3-121
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
 - Republic of the Congo
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - reserpin 3-104
 - Resins podophyllii* 3-98
 - Reunion Islands
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - vanilla from 3-133
 - Rhamnus* spp. A-10
 - rhizoma bletillae 3-24
 - Rhizoma gastrodiae elatae* 3-66
 - Rhizoma picorizae* 3-97
 - rhizome
 - definition of Glossary-13
 - Rhode Island
 - quarry products destined to 3-119
 - Rhodesian teak A-31
 - Rhus michauxii* A-10
 - Rhysoma cibotii* 3-34
 - Rhizoma nardostachydis* 3-88
 - rice
 - bran Glossary-13
 - dust Glossary-13
 - flour
 - definition of Glossary-13
 - example of milled rice product 3-106
 - hulls 3-107
 - meal Glossary-13
 - milk 3-106
 - milled product 3-106
 - millet 3-87
 - milling by-products 3-111
 - polish Glossary-13
 - powder
 - definition of Glossary-14
 - example of milled rice product 3-106
 - reference tables 3-105
 - seeds 3-114
 - starch
 - example of milled rice product 3-106
 - straw
 - articles made from 3-109
 - reference table 3-107
 - rio Jacarand 3-73
 - rio Palisander 3-73
 - roasting
 - definition of Glossary-14
 - Robinia* spp. A-10
 - roble A-31
 - rock 3-119
 - Rodrigues Islands
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - rokai 3-7
 - Romania
 - EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- wheat straw from 3-135
- wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- willow plants from 3-139
- root
 - definition of Glossary-14
- roots and tubers 3-120
- Rosenholzbaum 3-8
- rosewood 3-73
- rosewood tree 3-8
- Rottboellia exaltata* = *R. cochinchinensis*
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- rou cong rong 3-34
- rough sawn
 - definition of Glossary-12
- Russia
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 - willow plants from 3-139
- rutaceous
 - tree classification 3-142
- Rwanda
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Ryukyu Islands
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
- S**
 - Sabal* spp. A-10
 - saby 3-128, A-32
 - Saccharum* spp. 3-121
 - safflower seeds 3-115
 - SAG
 - geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
 - sakoakomba 3-128, A-32
 - salad mixes 3-134
 - Salix* spp. A-10
 - used in dried concoctions 3-127
 - Samoa
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - sample
 - cotton Glossary-14
 - definition of Glossary-14
 - San Marino
 - part of Europe 3-128
 - willow plants from 3-139
 - sand
 - clean beach 3-117
 - clean desert 3-117
 - clean river 3-117
 - sanguin millet 3-87
 - san-jiao-ye-shu-yu 3-59
 - Santa Cruz cypress A-32
 - Santalum freycinetianum* var. *Lanaiense* A-10
 - Santos mahogany A-32
 - Sao Tome & Principe
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - sapele A-32
 - sarpagandha (sarpa-gandha) 3-104
 - Saskatchewan
 - corn from 3-47, 3-50
 - satinwood A-32
 - Saudi Arabia
 - bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 - bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 - bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 - bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 - cumin from 3-57
 - determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 - gums from 3-73
 - khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 - peppers, dried 3-96
 - processed seeds from 3-113
 - rice, milled products 3-110
 - Saussurea costus* = *Saussurea lappa* 3-112
 - sawari A-32
 - sawdust
 - example of packing material 3-92
 - scented guarea A-32
 - schlangenhholz 3-104
 - screenings
 - definition of Glossary-14
 - reference tables 3-112
 - scrub palm A-32
 - seaside millet 3-87
 - seed-free cotton lint
 - example of packing material 3-92
 - seeds
 - chickpea 3-113
 - coffee 3-114
 - corn 3-114
 - cotton 3-113, Glossary-14
 - cucurbit 3-114
 - cumin 3-114
 - definition of Glossary-14
 - faba beans 3-114
 - Federal noxious weed 3-114
 - hemp 3-114
 - lentils 3-114
 - mango 3-114
 - millet 3-114
 - parasitic plant 3-114
 - Prunus* spp. 3-114
 - pulpy 3-114
 - reference tables 3-113
 - rice 3-114, Glossary-11
 - safflower 3-115
 - soybeans 3-115
 - sugarcane 3-115
 - wheat 3-114

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- Seeds Not For Planting Manual 3-3, 3-32, 3-45, 3-46, 3-53, 3-55, 3-60
- seedy waste
definition of Glossary-14
- selecting screen size
Asphodelus fistulosus 2-22
Avena sterilis 2-22
Borreria alata = *Spermacoce alata* 2-22
Carthamus oxycantha 2-22
Commelina benghalensis 2-22
Cuscuta spp. 2-22
Digitaria scalarum = *Digitaria abyssinica* 2-22
Digitaria velutina 2-22
Emex spinosa 2-22
Heracleum mantegazzianum 2-22
Imperata brasiliensis 2-22
Imperata cylindrica 2-22
Ipomoea aquatica 2-22
Ischaemum rugosum 2-22
itchgrass 2-22
Mimosa invisa 2-22
Oryza spp. 2-22
Paspalum scrobiculatum 2-22
Pennisetum clandestinum 2-22
Rottboellia exaltata = *R. cochinchinensis* 2-22
Setaria pallide-fusca 2-22
Solanum torvum 2-22
Tridax procumbens 2-22
Urochloa panicoides 2-22
- Semen cuscutae* 3-60, 3-130
- Senegal
articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
gums from 3-73
khapra beetle endemic 2-9
peanuts harvested in 3-90
peppers, dried 3-96
processed seeds from 3-113
rice, milled products 3-110
- sepetir A-32
- Serbia
part of Europe 3-128
willow plants from 3-139
- Serenoa* spp. A-10
- Sergno serpention* 3-104
- Serianthes nelsonii* A-10
- serpent(ine) root 3-104
- serpentin 3-104
- Setaria pallide-fusca*
selecting screen size 2-22
- Seychelles
articles made from corn 3-46
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
vanilla from 3-133
- shallots 3-6
- shama millet 3-86
- sharps
definition of Glossary-14
- sheepskins 3-68
- shelling
definition of Glossary-11
- shihu 3-58
- Shorrea* spp. A-10
- shorts
definition of Glossary-14
- shougouifipian 3-34
- Siberia 3-177
- Siberian ginseng 3-67
- Siberian millet 3-86
- Sierra Leone
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- silage
definition of Glossary-14
- Singapore
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- singlimingii 3-59
- Sint Barthélemy
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, cooked 3-85
mango, dried 3-84
mango, fresh 3-83
mango, frozen 3-84
principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- Sint Eustatius
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
principal country in the West Indies Glossary-16
- Sint Maarten
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, fresh 3-83
palm fronds cut in 3-93
principal country of the West Indies Glossary-16
- skewers 3-122

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- slate 3-119
- Slovakia
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
part of Europe 3-128
willow plants from 3-139
- Slovenia
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
part of Europe 3-128
willow plants from 3-139
- smut
definition of Glossary-14
- snails
preserved 3-80
reference table 3-82
- snakewood 3-104
- soapstone 3-119
- softwood
definition of Glossary-14
tree classification 3-142
- soil 3-116
- Solanum torvum*
selecting screen size 2-22
- Solanum tuberosum* 3-120
- solid wood packing material
definition of Glossary-14
- Solomon Islands
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- Somalia
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Sonora, Mexico
timber products from 3-159
- sotacaballo A-32
- soup mixes 3-134
- soups
bark 3-127
dodder 3-129
flowers 3-125
fruit 3-129
leaves 3-124
roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
- South Africa
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
karnal bunt 3-136
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
avocado, frozen 3-11
broomcorn from 3-30
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, fresh 3-83
- South Sudan
articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
- articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
goatskins, lambskins, or sheepskins from 3-68
gums from 3-73
khapra beetle endemic 2-9
palm fronds cut in 3-93
peppers, dried 3-96
processed seeds from 3-113
rice, milled products 3-110
- Soviet Far East 3-177
- sow millet 3-86
- soybean seeds 3-115
- Spain
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
karnal bunt 3-136
part of Europe 3-128
precleared vehicle from 2-20
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
willow plants from 3-139
- Spanish cedar A-33
- special inspection procedures
admissible dried, ornamental plant material 2-13
articles crafted from loosely woven straw or reed 2-6
basmati rice 2-7
containerized cargo packaged in jute or burlap 2-8
cork bark 2-10
dried herbarium specimens 2-12
grapevine wreaths and baskets 2-14
household goods 2-15
logs, lumber, wood packaging, dunnage 2-16
maritime containers 2-18
military and privately owned vehicles 2-20
used bags, bagging, and covers 2-19
- special procedures
authorizing grinding of commodities contaminated with noxious weed seeds 2-21
- sphagnum 3-92
- spikenard oil 3-88
- split
definition of Glossary-15
- sprouts
definition of Glossary-15
- spruce 3-140, A-33
- squash 3-56, 3-115
- Sri Lanka
articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17



- bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
gums from 3-73
khapra beetle endemic 2-9
palm fronds cut in 3-93
peppers, dried 3-96
processed seeds from 3-113
rice, milled products 3-110
- St. Kitts and Nevis**
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, fresh 3-83
principal country in the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
- St. Lucia**
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, cooked 3-85
mango, dried 3-84
mango, fresh 3-83
mango, frozen 3-84
palm fronds cut in 3-93
principal country in the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
- St. Thomas**
palm fronds cut in 3-93
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines**
broomcorn from 3-30
carrots from 3-12
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
mango, cooked 3-85
mango, dried 3-84
mango, fresh 3-83
mango, frozen 3-84
principal country in the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
- Stahlia monosperma*** A-10
stalk residue 3-121
- starch**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- stencil**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- sterilization**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- sterilization (industrial)**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- stone fruit**
branches 3-120
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- stover**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- straw**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- strawberry, fresh** 3-63
- stumps**
product classification 3-142
- Styrax portoricensis*** A-10
- subaha** A-33
- sucupira** A-33
- Sudan**
articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
goatskins, lambskins, or sheepskins from 3-68
gums from 3-73
khapra beetle endemic 2-9
palm fronds cut in 3-93
peppers, dried 3-96
processed seeds from 3-113
rice, milled products 3-110
- sugar infusing**
definition of [Glossary-15](#)
- sugarcane** 3-121
by-products 3-122
chew [Glossary-15](#)
products 3-122
seeds 3-115
- Sun Rich Fresh Foods, Inc.** 3-63, 3-64
- Suriname**
avocado, frozen 3-11
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
mango, fresh 3-83
- Swaziland**
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Sweden**
EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
part of Europe 3-128
willow plants from 3-139
- sweet gum** 3-140
- sweet potato** 3-120
- sweetbay** A-33
- Swietenia humilis*** A-11
- Swietenia macrophylla*** (= *S. candollei*, *S. krukovii*, *S. belizensis*, *S. macrophylla* var. *marabaensis* A-

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

- 11
Swietenia mahagoni (= *Cedrela mahagoni*, *Cedrus mahogani*, *S. mahogani*, *S. fabrilis*, *S. acutifolia*, *S. mahogani* var. *praecociflora*) A-11
Swietenia spp. A-11
 Switzerland
 part of Europe 3-128
 willow plants from 3-139
 swizzle sticks 3-122
 Syria
 bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
 bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
 bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
 bags that held or covered meat 3-16
 cucurbit seeds from 3-56
 cumin from 3-57
 determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
 gums from 3-73
 khapra beetle endemic 2-9
 peppers, dried 3-96
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 syrup 3-122
 Szechuan peppercorn
 definition of Glossary-15
- T**
- T301-a-1 3-15
 T301-a-4 3-113
 T302-c-1 3-56, 3-57, 3-74
 T302-c-2 3-56, 3-57, 3-74
 T302-c-3 3-56, 3-57, 3-74
 T302-d 3-78
 T302-d-1 3-96
 T302-d-2 3-96
 T303-d-1 3-107, 3-108, 3-109, 3-111
 T303-d-2 3-107, 3-108, 3-109, 3-111
 T-303-d-2-1 3-109
 T303-d-2-1 3-107, 3-111
 T306-a 3-18, 3-19
 T306-b 3-15, 3-16
 T306-c-1 3-14, 3-16, 3-17, 3-19, 3-20
 T306-c-2 3-14, 3-16, 3-17, 3-19, 3-20
 T309 3-27, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-32, 3-52
 T310 3-52, 3-135
 T312 3-159
 T312-a 3-151
 T312-b 3-150
 T314-a 3-169
 T404 3-150, 3-151
 T404-b-1-1 3-151
 T404-b-4 3-169
 T521 3-107, 3-108, 3-109, 3-111
 tabily 3-128, A-33
Tadices rauwolfiae serpentinae 3-104
 Tadjikistan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 Tahiti
 vanilla from 3-133
- Taiwan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 avocado branches from 3-12
 carrots from 3-12
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 hibiscus plants from 3-78
 mango, cooked 3-85
 mango, dried 3-84
 mango, frozen 3-84
 peach plants from 3-95
 pome plants from 3-99
Prunus africana plants from 3-102
 stone fruit plants from 3-121
 willow plants from 3-139
- Talauma hodgsonii* A-11
 tamarack A-33
 Tamaulipas, Mexico
 timber products from 3-159
 tanggouji 3-34
 tanoak A-33
 Tanzania
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 karnal bunt 3-136
 vanilla from 3-133
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- taoer qi 3-98
 taoergi 3-98
 tap aloe 3-7
 tatami mat
 definition of Glossary-15
Taxodium distichum A-11
Taxodium spp. A-11
Taxus spp. A-11
Taxus wallichiana A-11
 reference table 3-123
- tea
 bark 3-127
 dodder 3-129
 flowers 3-125
 fruit 3-129
 leaves 3-124
 roots, bulbs, or tubers 3-131
- teak A-33
Tectona grandis A-11
 teff millet 3-87
 tenderizing
 definition of Glossary-15
 tenma 3-66
Terminalia superba A-11
Ternstroemia luquillensis A-11
Ternstroemia subsessilis A-12
 tetracentron A-33
Tetracentron sinense A-12

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- Texas
U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- Texas millet 3-87
- Thailand
articles made from corn 3-46
carrots from 3-12
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
peanuts harvested in 3-90
- thousand-day egg
definition of Glossary-15
- Thuja* spp. A-12
- Thursday Island
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
- tiamia A-33
- tian ma 3-66
- tianma 3-66
- tien-ma 3-66
- Tilia* spp. A-12
- timber
definition of Glossary-15
- Timor-Leste
articles made from corn 3-46
citrus, frozen 3-37
citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
peanuts harvested in 3-90
vanilla from 3-133
- timothy 2-14
- Togo
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- tola A-33
- tola branca A-33
- Tonga
articles made from corn 3-46
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- toon A-33
- Torreya taxifolia* A-12
- tosaja (in Korean) 3-60, 3-130
- tou ming lu hui 3-7
- transit permit
definition of Glossary-16
- treatment
definition of Glossary-16
- Treatment Manual Glossary-3
- tree classification 3-142
- tree fern
stumps and bark 3-132
- trees
listed by common name A-12
listed by scientific name A-1
- triangle palm A-33
- Trichilia triacantha* A-12
- Tridax procumbens*
selecting screen size 2-22
- Trinidad and Tobago
corn from 3-48
corn, dried 3-51
corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
mango, cooked 3-85
mango, dried 3-84
mango, fresh 3-83
mango, frozen 3-84
palm fronds cut in 3-93
- Triplochiton scleroxylon* A-12
- Tristaniopsis laurina* A-12
- triticale
definition of Glossary-16
- tritordeum
definition of Glossary-16
- tronkon guafi A-33
- Tropic of Cancer 3-176, 3-177
- true guaiac 3-33, A-33
- Tsuga* spp. A-12
- tuber
definition of Glossary-16
- Tuber bletillae* 3-24
- tulip plum A-33
- tulipwood A-29, A-34
- Tunisia
articles made from corn 3-46
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
corn, dried 3-50
corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
gums from 3-73
karnal bunt 3-136
khapra beetle endemic 2-9
peppers, dried 3-96
processed seeds from 3-113
rice, milled products 3-110
wheat straw from 3-135
wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- tupelo 3-140, A-34
- Turkey
bags made from burlap or jute 3-20
bags that held or covered coffee 3-17
bags that held or covered cotton 3-14
bags that held or covered meat 3-16
cucurbit seeds from 3-56
cumin from 3-57
determining sample size for bagged cargo 2-9
gums from 3-73
karnal bunt 3-136
khapra beetle endemic 2-9
part of Europe 3-128
peppers, dried 3-96
precleared vehicle from 2-20



- processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
- turkeyberry
 selecting screen size 2-22
- Turkmenistan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
- Turks and Caicos Islands
 carrots from 3-12
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
 principal country in the West Indies [Glossary-16](#)
- Turraeanthus africana* [A-12](#)
- Tuvalu
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- U**
- U.S. sugarcane-growing areas
 Alabama 3-122
 Florida 3-122
 Georgia 3-122
 Hawaii 3-122
 Louisiana 3-122
 Mississippi 3-122
 Puerto Rico 3-122
 Texas 3-122
 U.S. Virgin Islands 3-122
- U.S. Virgin Islands
 avocados destined to 3-11
 tropical hardwood destined to 3-149
 U.S. sugarcane-growing area 3-122
- U.S.-returned fruits and vegetables
 definition of [Glossary-16](#)
- Uganda
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
- Ukraine
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 part of Europe 3-128
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
 willow plants from 3-139
- Ulmus* spp. [A-12](#)
- Umbellularia californica* [A-12](#)
- unauthorized fruits and vegetables
 definition of [Glossary-16](#)
- United Arab Emirates
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 processed seeds from 3-113
 rice, milled products 3-110
- United Kingdom
 carrots from 3-12
 EU member State 3-12, 3-78, 3-95, 3-99, 3-102, 3-121, 3-139
 part of Europe 3-128
 precleared vehicle from 2-20
 willow plants from 3-139
- Upper Volta
 processed seeds from 3-113
- urat mata [A-34](#)
- urauna palisader* 3-73
- Urochloa deflexa* 3-87
- Urochloa distachya* 3-87
- Urochloa panicoides* 3-86
 selecting screen size 2-22
- Urochloa ramosa* 3-87
- Urochloa subquadrifera* 3-87
- Urochloa texana* 3-87
- Uruguay
 avocado, frozen 3-11
 broomcorn from 3-30
 citrus, frozen 3-37
 citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 corn from 3-48
 corn, dried 3-51
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 mango, fresh 3-83
- Utah
 broomcorn destined to 3-29
 Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
- utile [A-34](#)
- uvagrass 2-14
- Uzbekistan
 articles made from corn 3-46
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 karnal bunt 3-136
 wheat straw from 3-135
 wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- V**
- Vahl's boxwood [A-34](#)
- vanilla 3-133
- Vanuatu
 articles made from corn 3-46
 carrots from 3-12
 corn, dried 3-50
 corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
- variety
 definition of [Glossary-16](#)
- varnishing
 definition of [Glossary-11](#)
- Vatican City
 willow plants from 3-139
- vegetables, dried 3-60
- vehicles

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

- inspection of 2-5
- velvet fingergrass
 - selecting screen size 2-22
- Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of)
 - avocado, frozen 3-11
 - broomcorn from 3-30
 - carrots from 3-12
 - corn from 3-48
 - corn, dried 3-51
 - corn, fodder, silage, or stover from 3-52
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - karnal bunt 3-136
 - mango, fresh 3-83
 - wheat straw from 3-135
 - wheat, milled products and by-products 3-138
- vermiculite 3-92
- Vermont
 - quarry products destined to 3-119
- vernal millet grass 3-87
- VI
 - geographical abbreviation Glossary-8
- Vietnam
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - avocado branches from 3-12
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - hibiscus plants from 3-78
 - peach plants from 3-95
 - pome plants from 3-99
 - Prunus africana* plants from 3-102
 - stone fruit plants from 3-121
 - willow plants from 3-139
- Virginia round-leaf birch A-34
- virola A-34
- Vitis* spp. 3-70
- W**
 - Wake Island
 - part of U.S. 3-155
 - walnut 3-89, 3-140, A-34
 - Washington
 - broomcorn destined to 3-29
 - Canadian corn destined to 3-47, 3-50
 - corn, fodder, silage, or stover destined to 3-51
 - waste
 - definition of Glossary-16
 - water bamboo, frozen 3-62
 - water millet 3-87
 - watergum A-34
 - watermelon 3-56, 3-63, 3-115
 - wenge A-34
 - West Indies
 - definition of Glossary-16
 - principal countries of Glossary-16
 - Western Sahara
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - wheat
 - kibbled 3-137
 - seeds 3-114
 - white asparagus
 - definition of Glossary-16
 - white seraya A-34
 - white tola A-34
 - white-cedar A-34
 - wild finger millet 3-86
 - wild foxtail millet 3-86
 - wild proso millet 3-86
 - wild safflower
 - selecting screen size 2-22
 - wildcane 2-14
 - willow 3-139, A-34
 - willow bark
 - used in dried concoctions 3-127
 - wood
 - and wood products 3-141
 - categories A-1
 - chips
 - definition of Glossary-16
 - product classification 3-143
 - crating
 - special inspection procedures 2-6
 - wood mulch
 - definition of Glossary-17
 - wood product
 - classification 3-142
 - wood shavings
 - example of packing material 3-92
 - wood vines
 - product classification 3-142
- Y**
 - yam 3-120
 - yellow puccoon 3-69
 - yellow root 3-69
- Yemen
 - citrus, frozen 3-37
 - citrus, heat or heatdried 3-38
 - citrus, in natural juices or syrup 3-39
- yohimbin 3-104
- Z**
 - zabily 3-128, A-34
 - zaby 3-128, A-34
 - Zambezi redwood A-34
 - Zambia
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - carrots 3-13
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - Zimbabwe
 - articles made from corn 3-46
 - corn, dried 3-50
 - corn, job's tears or adlay millet 3-53
 - distributor of noxious red rice 3-106
 - Zizaniopsis miliacea* 3-87

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z