

United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual



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When using pesticides, read and follow all label instructions.



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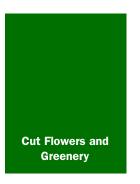
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Introduction

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Purpose

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* provides the background, procedures, and reference tables for regulating the fresh, cut portion of the plant when it is imported for decoration or ornamentation, and for protecting plants threatened with extinction due to trade in those plants or their derivatives.

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 *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* covers the fresh, cut portion of the plant including the cut flower and greenery (as well as branches or stems and any fruits attached) for decoration or ornamentation, and are **not** intended for eating or growing.

The manual is divided into the following chapters:

- Introduction
- Procedures
- *Reference*

The manual also includes appendixes, a Glossary, and an Index.

The *Introduction* chapter contains basic information about the 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* chapter provides the prerequisites and general directions for sampling, inspecting, determining pest risk, and regulating fresh, cut articles; and the protocol for the National Cut Flower Release Program (NCFRP).

The *Reference* chapter identifies the prohibitions and restrictions that apply to the admissibility of fresh, cut articles and provides the authority for the regulatory action.

The *appendixes* contain supplementary information **not** appropriate for other topics, explanations and elaborations. The *appendixes* contains information *not* essential to the manual, but helpful to the user as well as information that interrupts the application of the data or makes the data more difficult to follow.

The *Glossary* defines specialized words, abbreviations, and acronyms associated with regulating fresh, cut articles.

The Index contains topics and links or page numbers for quick reference.

What the Manual Does Not Cover

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* **does not** cover plant material intended for planting or growing, unprocessed seeds intended for food or animal feed, fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products. Plant materials **not** covered by this manual are listed below and may include a reference in which information can be found about inspecting, regulating, and clearing such commodities.

- Fresh, cut articles in quarters on carriers (see the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*)
- Fresh, cut articles in transit to Canada
- Fresh, cut articles moving interstate (see the territorial regulations for regulatory actions)
- Fresh, cut flowers, fronds, fruits, fruit pods, leaves, roots, seed heads, seed pods, and stems for food (human consumption) or utilized as herbs¹ (see the FAVIR database)
- Fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables for food (human consumption) (see the FAVIR database)
- Plant material imported for planting or growing, including forced bulbs, potted plants, or rooted plants (*see* the *Plants for Planting Manual*)
- Processed (bleached, chemically treated, dried, or dyed) plant material² and articles (decorative or ornamental) manufactured from plants or plant products (see *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*)

¹ Such as banana flowers, chrysanthemum greens, cockscomb inflorescences, fiddle heads, roselle calyxes, and squash flowers.

² Such as cones, flowers, fronds, fruits, fruit pods, leaves, roots, seed heads, seed pods, and stems.

- Unprocessed seeds for food (human consumption) (see the Seeds Not for Planting Manual)
- Unprocessed seeds for animal feed (see the Animal Product Manual)

Users

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* is written for regulatory officials working at airports, seaports, and land borders:

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

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

Domestic and international PPQ officers and other regulatory officials reference this manual to answer import-related questions 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 following legislative acts and multinational treaty:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on page 1-5
- Endangered Species Act on page 1-5
- *Plant Protection Act* on page 1-5

Other documents that include information related to importing fresh, cut articles are listed below and followed by their details:

- Code of Federal Regulations on page 1-6
- Treatment Manual on page 1-10

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)* is a multinational treaty regulating the importation of listed species of wild fauna and flora. CITES provides three appendices for listing plants. These appendices, in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

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

Trade in protected species of CITES plants is monitored. More specifically, commercial trade in CITES Appendix I plants taken from the wild is **prohibited**, and commercial trade in CITES Appendix II plants is allowed **only** if that trade is **not** detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

Endangered Species Act

The *Endangered Species Act (ESA)* provides for the protection of listed species in two categories. These categories, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

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

In general, ESA **prohibits** the trade in endangered and threatened species. Importing threatened species may be allowed for scientific research, propagation enhancement, survival enhancement, educational exhibition, display at botanical gardens and arboretums, and other activities consistent with the purposes or policy of ESA.

Plant Protection Act

The *Plant Protection Act of 2000 (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.

Code of Federal Regulations

The *Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs)* provide 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 the following *Title 7* and *Title 50* parts:

7 CFR 318.13

7 CFR 318.13 Subpart—Regulated Articles From Hawaii and the Territories provides the following:

- Gives instructions on the clearance of carriers, cargo, passenger baggage, and mail
- Pests of concern—green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis*), Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*), oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo suppressalis*), mango weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*), Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus*), cactus borer (*Cactoblastis cactorum*)
- Restricts and prohibits the movement of fresh fruits, vegetables, cactus, cut flowers, mango seed, and rice straw from Hawaii to other parts of the continental United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands

7 CFR 318.82

7 CFR 318.82 Subpart—Guam provides the following:

- Disease of concern—citrus canker (Xanthomonas citri), sweet potato scab (Elsinoe batatas), rust of yam (Uredo dioscoreae–alatae), sweet potato leafspot (Cercospora batatae), Coniothyrium sp., Phyllosticta colocasiophila, sugarcane gummosis (Xanthomonas vasculorum), corn brown spot (Physoderma zeae–maydis)
- Pests of concern—Egyptian fluted scale (*Icerya aegyptiaca*), orange spiny whitefly (*Aleurocanthus spiniferus*), citrus leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella*), chafer (*Anomala sulcatula*), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis*), red coconut scale (*Furcaspis oceanica*), coffee bean borer (*Stephanoderes hampei*), pink spotted bollworm (*Pectinophora scutigera*), oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*), citrus pock caterpillar (*Prays endocarpa*), Asian cutworm (*Prodenia litura*), West Indian sweet potato weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus*), northern rough bollworm (*Earias fabia*), New Guinea sugarcane weevil (*Rhabdoscelus obscurus*), whitefly on grasses (*Neomaskellia bergii*), European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), scentless plant bug (*Leptocorisia acuta*), Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus*), *Holotrichia mindanaona*

Prohibits and restricts the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, cotton and cotton covers, sugarcane, cereals, cut flowers, and packing materials from Guam to the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

7 CFR 319.8

7 CFR 319.8 Subpart-Foreign Cotton and Covers provides the following:

- Pests of concern—pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*)
- Prohibits cottonseed, seed cotton, and fresh, cut cotton articles
- Restricts the entry of all unmanufactured parts of the cotton plant (lint, linters; cottonseed cake, hulls and meal; cotton gin and thread waste); secondhand burlap, covers, and other fabrics that have held cotton, grain, field seed, underground crops, and meats

7 CFR 319.15

7 *CFR 319.15 Subpart—Sugarcane* provides the following: prohibits (from all countries) sugarcane and its related products including cuttings, canes, leaves, and bagasse; restricts bagasse and related sugarcane products into Guam

7 CFR 319.19

7 CFR 319.19 Subpart—Citrus Canker and other Citrus Diseases provides the following:

- Disease of concern—citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri*)
- Prohibits all plant parts of citrus and related genera except fruits and seeds

7 CFR 319.24

7 CFR 319.24 Subpart—Corn Diseases provides the following:

- Diseases of concern—*Peronospora maydis*, downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari*), *Physoderma* diseases of maize, *Physoderma zeae–maydis*, corn brown spot (*Physoderma maydis*)
- Prohibits and restricts all parts of corn and corn relatives (including seeds) from specific countries

7 CFR 319.37

7 CFR 319.37 Subpart—Plants for Planting provides the following:

• Lists the approved growing media for propagative materials

Regulates plants and plant parts capable of propagation, including branches with or without flowers imported as cut flowers, greenery, or decorative materials such as wreaths from the following genera or family: *Chaenomeles, Cydonia, Eucalyptus, Malus, Poaceae, Prunus, Pyrus, Salix,* and *Vitis*

7 CFR 319.41

7 CFR 319.41 Subpart—Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants provides the following:

- Pest of concern—European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)
- Prohibits or restricts the entry of corn, broomcorn, and related plants

7 CFR 319.55

7 CFR 319.55 Subpart—Rice provides the following:

- Diseases of concern—downy mildew (Sclerospora macrospora), leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae), blight (Oospora oryzetorum), glume blotch (Melanomma glumarum)
- Prohibits or restricts rice seeds, paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls

7 CFR 319.56

7 CFR 319.56 Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables provides the following:

- Includes fresh, cut articles imported for decoration when fresh fruits are attached, e.g., pineapples (*Ananas* spp.) used as decorative articles
- Pests of concern—fruit and melon flies (Tephritidae) and other quarantine-significant pests not known to occur in the U.S.
- Restricts frozen fruits and vegetables
- Restricts or prohibits fresh fruits and vegetables (including herbs) from all countries

7 CFR 319.59

7 CFR 319.59 Subpart—Wheat Diseases provides the following:

- Includes products of the milling process, articles manufactured from wheat plants or plant parts if their use could serve to disseminate the spores of Karnal bunt or other diseases, and fresh, cut plant parts for decorative purposes
- Diseases of concern—Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*) and other diseases
- Prohibits and restricts plants, plant parts and products of wheat and wheat relatives from countries infested with Karnal bunt or other diseases

7 CFR 319.73

7 CFR 319.73 Subpart—Coffee provides the following:

- Disease of concern—rust disease caused by coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia* vastatrix)
- Pest of concern—coffee berry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*)
- Prohibits green (unroasted) and insufficiently roasted coffee beans and empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee from all areas of the world into Hawaii and Puerto Rico

7 CFR 319.74

7 *CFR 319.74 Subpart—Cut Flowers* provides the following: restricts or prohibits importing fresh, cut flowers, but exempts dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials from the definition of cut flowers

7 CFR 330

7 CFR 330 Subpart—Federal Plant Pest Regulations provides the following:

- Pest of concern which means any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances that can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants; or any living stage of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances of the aforementioned that are not genetically engineered as defined in 7 CFR 340.1 that can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants
- Restricts the entry of miscellaneous cargo, garbage, plants, carriers, or any item that is or may act as a plant pest carrier
- Restricts the movement of soil from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S.
 Virgin Islands to the United States

7 CFR 352

7 *CFR 352 Subpart—Plant Quarantine Safeguard Regulations* provides the following: restricts importing all items that are either prohibited or restricted by Subparts 319 or 330 and are subject to safeguard regulations when:

Brought in for a temporary stay and unloading is not intended, i.e., ships' stores

- Intended unloading and entry at a subsequent port (residue cargo)
- Refused entry under Subparts 319 or 330
- Unloaded for transportation and exportation (T&E)
- Unloaded for transshipment and direct exportation

7 CFR 360

7 *CFR 360 Subpart—Noxious Weed Regulations* provides the following: lists weeds that are noxious and allows importing seed of listed weeds **only** under an import permit

NOTICE

If you are unsure whether a plant is a Federal noxious weed (FNW), refer to the *Federal Noxious Weed List*.

50 CFR 17.12

50 CFR 17.12 Subpart—Endangered and threatened plants provides the following: lists all plant species that have been determined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)–Department of the Interior to be endangered or threatened

50 CFR 23.23

50 CFR 23.23 Subpart—endangered species convention provides the following: lists all plant and animal species placed in Appendix I, Appendix II, or Appendix III

50 CFR 24.12

50 CFR 24.12—Designated ports provides the following: list of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) ports designated for the import, export, or reexport of plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 50 CFR 23.23

Treatment Manual

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

Application

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* informs CBP officials and PPQ officers how to regulate commercial and noncommercial shipments of fresh, cut articles of the florist trade.

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 *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions coincide with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and are in the format shown below.

A DANGER

Danger indicates imminent risk of death or serious injury.

Warning indicates possible risk of serious injury.

Caution indicates minor to moderate risk of injury.

NOTICE

Notice indicates important information or Agency policy.

SAFETY

Safety indicates general instructions or reminders related to safety.

Boldface

Boldface type is used to emphasize important words throughout this manual. These words include: **always, cannot, do not, does not, except, lacks, never, no, nor, not, only, other than.**

Bullets

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

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 the chapter or appendix is revised.

Chapters

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

Contents

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

Control Data

Control data are located at the top and bottom of each page to help users keep track of where they are in the manual and to be aware of updates to the manual. At the top of the page is the chapter title and first-level heading. At the bottom of the page is the transmittal number (month, year, number), title of the manual, page number, and unit responsible for the manual's content.

Decision Tables

Decision tables are used throughout the manual. The first and middle columns in each table represent conditions; and the second-to-last column represents the action to take after all conditions listed for that row are considered and the final column is the authority used to determine the 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 1-1 How to Use Decision Tables

lf you:	And the condition applies:	Then:
Read this column first	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell
Find the previous condition did not apply, read this column 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.

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

Footnotes

Footnotes comment on or cite a reference to text and are referenced by number. The footnotes used in this manual include figure footnotes, general text 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 figures or tables covering the length of the page, the 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 last page below the figure or table.

Heading Levels

Within each chapter and section there are three heading levels. The first heading is indicated by a horizontal line, and the heading continues directly below and across both the left and right columns. The second heading is in the right-hand column with the text beginning below. The third heading is in the left column and the text is in the right column.

Hypertext Links to Figures, Headings, and Tables

Figures, headings, and tables are hypertexted using cross-references in the body of the manual and are highlighted in boldface, blue type.

```
EXAMPLE See Table 1-2 on page 1-14 in the Introduction to determine where to report problems with this manual.
```

Indentions

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

Italics

The following items are italicized throughout this manual:

- Cross-references to headings and titles
- Publication names
- Scientific names of commodities

Numbering Scheme

A two-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, figures, and tables. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the page, table, or figure. 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 edition). The transmittal number is only changed when the specific chapter, appendix, glossary, figure, table, 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 05/2012-50 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter.

05 is the month the update was issued2012 is the year the update was issued50 is the number (the original new edition was 01, plus 35 updates)

Using the Manual

Review the contents of this manual to get a feel for the scope of covered material. Glance through the section you will be using, and familiarize yourself with the organization of the information. Use the table of contents to find the information you need. If the table of contents is **not** specific enough, turn to the *Index* to find the topic and corresponding page number.

Reporting Problems With or Suggestions for the Manual

Use *Table 1-2* on page 1-14 to determine where to report problems, disagreements, or improvements directly affecting the contents of the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*.

Table 1-2 Where To Report Problems with the Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual

If you:	Then:
Are not able to access the online manual	CONTACT PPQ's Manuals Unit by email (bruce.n.atta- vian@aphis.usda.gov) or call 240-529-0355
Have a situation requiring an immediate response regarding a	CBP CONTACT the Field Office Agriculture Liaison through the chain of command
procedure or regulatory action	PPQ CONTACT Customer Service at 800-877-5990 or 301-851-2046
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the manual (e.g., design, layout, composition, gram- mar, or spelling)	SEND an email to bruce.n.attavian@aphis.usda.gov
Disagree with the admissibility of a commodity	CBP CONTACT the Field Office Agriculture Liaison through the chain of command
	PPQ CONTACT Customer Service at 800-877-5990 or 301-851-2046
Disagree with policy or procedures	CBP CONTACT the Field Office Agriculture Liaison through the chain of command

Manual Updates

The PPQ Manuals Unit issues and electronically maintains manuals on the Manuals Unit Web site. These online manuals contain the most 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 on-line manual
- List of the revised pages
- Purpose of the revision(s)
- ◆ Transmittal number

Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions

Although using the online manuals is the preferred method, APHIS employees may order paper 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

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Introduction

The information presented in the *Procedures* chapter includes the prerequisites and general inspection procedures for sampling, inspecting, determining pest risk, and regulating fresh, cut articles; and the protocol for the National Cut Flower Release Program (NCFRP).

Preparation

The information presented under *Preparation* is a prerequisite to the *General Inspection Procedures*. Be sure to complete the preparatory tasks described below.

Information Needed

Investigate and be creative when collecting the necessary information. Refer to *Table 2-1* on page 2-3 for sources of information. HOLD all shipments until you have the needed information.

- Destination of the cut articles where they will be used (not always the port of entry (POE))
- ◆ Intended use of cut articles (how the fresh, cut articles are to be used determines what restrictions apply, e.g., chrysanthemum stems could be used as greenery or cut flowers, as herbs or vegetables, or as parts to grow the plants. When the intended use of fresh, cut articles is unknown, regulate them as if they were intended for planting or growing and use the *Plants for Planting Manual*
- Origin of the cut articles (where they were grown or harvested, **not** the port of lading)
- Presence of preclearance form (PPQ Form 203)

NOTICE

Currently **only** Chile and Jamaica have preclearance programs for cut flowers and greenery.

- Presence or absence of required import permits and foreign phytosanitary certificates
- Scientific or common name of the cut articles: refer to the *Germplasm* Resources Information Network (GRIN)
- Size and kind of shipment: commercial or noncommercial
 - Commercial or larger quantity shipments are imported for resale or for profit
 - Noncommercial or smaller quantity shipments are imported for personal use and **not** for profit (usually enter as passenger baggage, trade samples, household goods, and mail)

Ensure the information is accurate. Manifests often show the port or airport of lading, but **not** the origin of the articles; therefore, you may need to check other documents for the country of origin. Consult reference materials and PPQ specialists (botanist, entomologist, and plant pathologist) through proper channels when you are **not** sure what is being imported.

EXAMPLE An air waybill of lading shows 15 boxes of daffodils, *Narcissus* spp., being imported from the Netherlands; but when you inspect the flowers, you notice the boxes have printing that says the flowers were grown in Israel.

Table 2-1	Where to	Collect	Information	Needed
-----------	----------	---------	-------------	--------

If the shipment is:	Then get information from:		
Commercial (for resale	 Carrier documents (air waybills and shipping papers) 		
or for profit)	 Computers and computer printouts 		
	 Foreign phytosanitary certificates 		
	 Interviews with importers, brokers, freight forwarders, or other representatives of the importer 		
	 Invoices (obtained from importer or broker) 		
	◆ Labels		
	 Manifests and other Customs and Border Protection (CBP) forms 		
	 Notices of arrival 		
	Packing lists		
	 Permits (PPQ, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), Endangered Species Act (ESA)) 		
Noncommercial (not for	 Declarations (oral or written CBP declaration) 		
sale nor profit)	 Documents (such as a sales receipt) 		
	 Foreign phytosanitary certificates 		
	 Labels (information written on the packaging) 		
	 Interviews with importers 		
	♦ Permits		

Inspectional Area Needed

In order to effectively inspect, you need the following inspection area and operational supports:

- Designated Inspection Area on page 2-3
- Inspection Surface on page 2-4
- Lighting on page 2-5

Designated Inspection Area

POEs where cut flower shipments are regularly received should have a designated area for inspectional operations. The designated inspection area should be as follows:

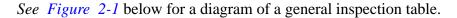
- Adequately ventilated with fans; wherever possible, fans should be permanently mounted either on the floor or wall
- Designated USDA–APHIS office space, with a secured door, telephone, desk, chair, and sufficient space for USDA–APHIS files; USDA–APHIS shall be provided keys for access to the inspection area

- Easily accessible for inspectors, i.e., **not** blocked by cargo or equipment
- Secure area capable of being locked with a USDA–APHIS seal for storing quarantined cut flowers, ideally located within the warehouse or cooler¹

Inspection Surface

POEs where cut flower shipments are regularly received should have an inspection surface that meets the following requirements:

- Built sturdy and wide, ideally 36 to 40" high, but a minimum height of 48 x 96"
- Built with **no** raised edges on the table surface
- Kept clean, dry, and smooth
- Located outside the flow of warehouse traffic, i.e., pedestrians, forklifts, pallet jacks, etc.
- Painted white or covered with white laminate for greatest visibility
- Used only for agricultural inspection (never used for any other purpose, *i.e.*, *cargo storage*)



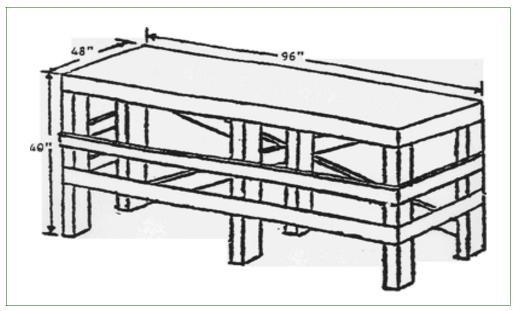


Figure 2-1 Diagram of a General Inspection Table

¹ When a secure area is **not** feasible, arrangements may be made to seal infested material in another manner and/or location.

Lighting

Good, strong lighting is necessary to inspect cut flowers. Fluorescent lighting is the best. Where possible, supplement the overhead fluorescent lighting with a table lamp with magnifier. See the following optimum lighting recommendations for inspecting cut flowers:

- Install two 96-inch fluorescent bulbs centered directly over each 48 x 96inch section of inspection surface
- Install light fixtures 44 to 56 inches above the inspection surface
- **Do not** install light fixtures more than 8 feet above the floor surface

Materials Needed

When inspecting, have the following materials available:

- ♦ Alcohol (for insect preservation)
- Bags, small brown paper
- Brush, small and probe (for picking up insects)
- ♦ Flashlight
- Gloves, plastic or rubber (for inspecting treated flowers and foliage)
- Hand lens
- ♦ Knife
- Manuals
- Paper clips (for interceptions)
- PPQ Form 309
- Regulatory stamps (Hold, Released; Treated & Released; Authorize Shipment To; Released for Export; and Inspected & Released)
- ♦ Vials

PPQ Inspection Station Facilities for Fumigating Commercial Shipments

PPQ inspection stations may fumigate commercial shipments of cut flowers **only** when the following criteria are met²:

- Facility is **not** being used to fumigate nursery stock; propagative material fumigation takes precedence over cut flowers fumigation
- Size of the inspectional unit **must** be small enough to fit into the chamber so the entire inspectional unit can be treated in a single fumigation

² If such criteria **do not** exist at the point of entry, perform other fumigation methods in order to satisfy and bring into compliance the regulatory treatments' actions.

- USDA-APHIS-PPQ will benefit from fumigating the cut flowers in the inspection station; program costs for fumigating in the inspection station require less manpower than monitoring a commercial fumigation, which may involve regulatory officials traveling long distances
- USDA-APHIS-PPQ Regional office must approve the procedure (the option to use the inspection station facilities for fumigating commercial shipments of cut flowers must have the support of local management, considering the available manpower and facilities availability)

Regulatory Action

Once you have all the information needed to make a regulatory decision, take one of the following actions:

- Authorize Shipment on page 2-6
- ♦ Hold on page 2-6
- Prohibit Entry on page 2-7
- Release on page 2-7

Authorize Shipment

The regulatory action to AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT may be authorized under Customs bond (also called in-transit) and allows the item to move to another port where CBP or PPQ have personnel to inspect or treat the item. Authorize shipment if the:

- Cargo is moving to an approved treatment facility if you would prescribe proper safeguards to prevent any pest escape
- Cargo remains on board the carrier as residue cargo and the destination is authorized for the regulated cargo
- Conditions of the import permit require that the regulated cargo be cleared or treated at a specific POE, e.g., Departmental permit material authorized shipment to the National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland
- Receiving CBP or PPQ office agrees to clear the cargo

Hold

The regulatory action to HOLD maintains control of the cargo while:

- Awaiting a copy of an approved import permit
- Awaiting decision by importer to apply for required import permit to comply with the PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification (EAN)
- Awaiting final identification of an URGENT cargo interception

- Awaiting importer or representative to make cargo accessible for inspection
- Awaiting inspection of the cargo
- Collecting information to make a regulatory decision

Prohibit Entry

Take the regulatory action PROHIBIT ENTRY if the plants or plant products are:

- Imported and the importer refuses to comply with the conditions of entry
- Infested with a pest for which a treatment **does not** exist or is **not** feasible

NOTICE

Infested articles intercepted in baggage are impractical to adequately safeguard, to send for identification, and to arrange for required treatments. Refuse entry unless extenuating circumstances exist. Travelers assume all incurred costs, including shipping to final destination.

- Infested with plant pests and the importer refuses to treat the commodities
- Prohibited and **not** authorized by a Departmental permit

Release

Take the regulatory action to RELEASE after ensuring:

- All import permit requirements have been met
- All required documents are in order (CITES, import permits, foreign phytosanitary certificates)
- Precleared articles are accompanied by PPQ Form 203
- Material is admissible after inspection
- Quarantine pests have **not** been found
- Required treatments, if any, have been completed

Release Under the National Cut Flower Release Program

Take the regulatory action to release under the National Cut Flower Release Program (NCFRP) when a flower and country of origin combination that is eligible for release is **not** selected as the flower of the day. This regulatory action is **only** used at participating POEs for importing high-volume, low-risk, cut flowers (*see* Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program on page 2-23).

General Inspection Procedures

Listed below is an overview of the steps involved in sampling, inspecting, determining pest risk, and regulating fresh, cut articles and greenery. Details of each step follow the overview.

- Step 1: Determine the Category of the Consignment
- Step 2: Determine Articles' Regulatory Status
- Step 3: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement
- Step 4: Check for Import Requirements
- Step 5: Identify the Level of Pest Risk
- Step 6: Determine the Sample Size
- Step 7: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage
- Step 8: Take Regulatory Actions Based on Inspection Results

Step 1: Determine the Category of the Consignment

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying the consignment, determine if the consignment fits in a category that requires special attention, such as the following:

- Entering under the National Cut Flower Release Program (NCRP)
- A precleared consignment
- Articles from countries infested with light brown apple moth (LBAM)
- Articles from countries infested with Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) or citrus longhorned beetle (CLB)

Because you may need to follow special procedures for processing consignments, use *Table 2-2* below to determine the category of the consignment and what to do or where to go next.

Table 2-2 Categories of Consignments

If the articles are:	Then:
Entering under the NCRP	GO to Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program on page 2-23
Precleared by PPQ at a foreign site	GO to Precleared Flowers and Greenery on page 2-25
From countries infested with LBAM ¹	GO to Articles from Countries Infested with Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) on page 2-27
From countries infested with ALB or CLB ²	GO to Articles from Countries Where Asian Longhorned Beetle and/or Citrus Longhorned Beetle Populations Are Present on page 2-28

1 Australia, Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

2 Afghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is present), China, Croatia, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Step 2: Determine Articles' Regulatory Status

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying the shipment, determine the admissibility of each kind of cut article using the decision tables that follow and the *Reference* chapter if directed. If a PPQ Form 203 is present, the articles may be precleared by APHIS at origin.³ For additional information on preclearance, see Precleared Flowers and Greenery on page 2-25.

Most entries in the *Reference Tables* are by genus. Infrequently, higher taxa are used (Bambusacea, Coniferae, Loranthaceae, Poaceae, Proteaceae, and Rutaceae). To find the common names and groups of plants listed by taxa higher than genus (**except** Poaceae), use the *Index*.

The more common cut article imports usually:

- Will **not** be from protected plants
- Will **not** be listed in the *Reference* chapter as restricted or prohibited
- Will **not** require a permit

If you are at a port that participates in the National Cut Flower Release Program (NCFRP), refer to the Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program on page 2-23.

Table 2-3 Screening for Restricitions Concerning CITES, ESA, Federal Noxious Weeds, or Parasitic Plants

If the article is:	Then:
Listed in the Identification of Protected Plants, Noxious Weeds, or Parasitic Plants on page 2-29	GO to Table 2-4 on page 2-10
Not listed in the Identification of Protected Plants, Noxious Weeds, or Parasitic Plants on page 2-29	GO to Table 2-5 on page 2-10

³ Currently **only** Chile and Jamaica have preclearance programs for cut flowers and greenery.

If the listed articles are:	And the articles are:	Then:
Listed in the <i>Reference</i> <i>Tables</i>	>	FOLLOW the directions in the <i>Reference Tables</i>
Not listed in the <i>Reference</i> <i>Tables</i>	CITES- or ESA-pro- tected plants	 HOLD shipment If you are a <i>CITES designated port</i> for the cut articles being imported: A. TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations B. REGULATE as CITES or ESA as appropriate If you are not a <i>CITES designated port</i> for the cut articles being imported: A. SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations B. GIVE the importer one of the following options: REROUTE the cut articles to the country of origin b. REROUTE the cut articles to a <i>CITES designated port</i>
	Federal noxious weeds	 HOLD shipment CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest Plant Inspection Station
	Parasitic plants	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Not from protected plants, noxious weeds, or parasitic plants	GO to Table 2-5 on page 2-10

Table 2-4 Cut Articles Protected by CITES or ESA, or are FNW or Parasitic Plants

Table 2-5 Cut Articles NOT Protected by CITES or ESA, or NOT Listed as a FNW, or Parasitic Plant

If the articles are:	And the articles were grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:
Listed in the <i>Reference Tables</i>		•	 Follow the directions in the <i>Reference</i> <i>Tables</i> GO to <i>Table 2-6</i> on page 2-11
Not listed in the <i>Reference Tables</i>	Afghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is present), China, Croatia, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philip- pines, Taiwan, or Vietnam	Regulated for ALB/CLB (see Host Genera on page 2-28)	GO to <i>Table 2-19</i> on page 2-29
		Not regulated for ALB/ CLB	GO to <i>Table 2-6</i> on page 2-11
	A country other than those listed above		

If the articles:	And are:	And:	And for:	Then:	Authority:
Have fruit attached Listed in the <i>Reference</i> <i>Tables</i> Not listed in the <i>Reference</i> <i>Tables</i>	Reference tions for handling	tions for handling	Commercial use	GO to Step 3	7 CFR 319.56
			Personal use	GO to Step 4	
		Commercial use	 FOLLOW the instructions in the table GO to Step 3 if necessary 		
		Personal use	 FOLLOW the instructions in the table GO to Step 4 if necessary 		
	the Reference		•	USE FAVIR to regulate	
Do not have			Commercial use	GO to Step 3	7 CFR 319.74
			Personal use	GO to Step 4	

Step 3: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement

Use *Table 2-7* below to determine if you will authorize movement to another port staffed by CBP and equipped to complete the inspection.

Table 2-7 Residue Cargo Handling

If the cut flowers are:	And the other port is:	And the cut flowers are with:	Then:
Remaining on board a carrier des- tined to another	Equipped to complete the inspection	Stems, leaves, or inflo- rescences only— never with fruits	 STAMP the air waybill or bill of lading as "SHIP- MENT AUTHORIZED TO:" RELEASE the inbound manifest
port		Botanical fruits	 REQUIRE a transit permit under 7 CFR 352 REFER to the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance</i> (<i>MAC</i>) for transit procedures.
	Not equipped to complete the inspection		 INSPECT the shipment at the port of first arrival CONTINUE to Step 4
Removed at the first port of arrival			

Step 4: Check for Import Requirements

Certain countries may have requirements for all articles of cut flowers and greenery, whether cut/harvested in the country or moving into or through countries of concern. Use *Table 2-8* on page 2-12 to determine entry requirements for all cut flowers and greenery from specific countries.

NOTICE

If the Reference Tables on page 3-3 note that a specific foreign phytosanitary certificate, treatment, or some other APHIS-PPQ requirement is needed for specific articles, enforce accordingly.

Table 2-8 Requirements for Cut Flowers and Greenery from Specific Countries

If the article was cut in:	And the article transited ¹ :	And the shipment is:	Then:
 Australia New Caledonia New Zealand Republic of Ireland 		Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from light brown apple moth ³	PROCEED to Step 5: Identify the Level of Pest Risk
 United Kingdom² 		Lacking a phytosanitary certificate with AD as above	REFUSE ENTRY
Netherlands		►	GO to <i>Table 2-9</i> on page 2-13
A country other than those listed above	 Australia New Caledonia New Zealand Republic of Ireland 	Accompanied by a phytos- anitary certificate with addi- tional declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from light brown apple moth	
	 United Kingdom 	Lacking a phytosanitary cer- tificate with AD as above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Netherlands ⁴		GO to <i>Table 2-9</i> on page 2-13
	None of the above countries		PROCEED to Step 5: Identify the Level of Pest Risk

1 Does **not** include FROB cargo that never discharges the original carrier, nor offloaded articles that remain within the airport for transfer to another carrier.

2 United Kingdom includes England, Orkney Islands, Scotland and Wales, Channel Islands, Northern Ireland, and Isle of Man and Shetland Islands.

3 See Articles from Countries Infested with Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) on page 2-27 for approved wording of the AD.

4 Verify Netherlands country of origin by inspecting the phytosanitary certificate.

If the article is:	And the shipment:	And the shipment is:	Then:	
 Amaryllis spp. (belladonna lily or naked lady) Anthurium spp. (tailflower, flamingo flower, or boy flower) Cymbidium spp. (boat orchid) Freesia spp. Hippeastrum spp. Hyacinthus spp. (hyacinth) Lilium spp. (lily) Narcissus spp. (daffodil) Phalaenopsis spp. (moth orchid) Rosa spp. (rose) Tulipa spp. (tulip) Zantedeschia spp. (arum lily or calla lily) 	Originates from: Australia New Caledonia New Zealand Republic of Ireland United Kingdom ² A country other than those listed above	Lacking a phytosanitary cer- tificate with AD as described below Accompanied by a phytos- anitary certificate with addi- tional declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from light brown apple moth ³	REFUSE ENTRY PROCEED to Step 5: Identify the Leve of Pest Risk	
than those listed above	►	anitary certificate		
		Lacking a phytosanitary cer- tificate	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 Does **not** include FROB cargo that never discharges the original carrier, nor offloaded articles that remain within the airport for transfer to another carrier.

2 United Kingdom includes England, Orkney Islands, Scotland and Wales, Channel Islands, Northern Ireland, and Isle of Man and Shetland Islands.

3 See Articles from Countries Infested with Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) on page 2-27 for approved wording of the AD.

Step 5: Identify the Level of Pest Risk

There are three levels of pest risk: **high**, **moderate**, and **low**. The level of pest risk in the following table is based on previous imports and interceptions. Cut flowers that are **high** risk or **low** risk are listed in *Table 2-10* on page 2-14. Cut flowers **not** listed in the table are moderate risk.

NOTICE

All cut flowers, garlands, greenery, and wreaths from Australia, Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom are **high** risk (see Special Procedures on page 2-23).

NOTICE

If you feel the level of pest risk in the guide is either excessive or too lenient for a particular kind of flower from a specific country or region of the world, notify USDA–APHIS–PPQ through proper channels. PPQ periodically reevaluates the levels of pest risk and makes appropriate changes based on new interceptions, field input, or other pest information.

Check the document as well as box markings to verify country of origin. Make a note on invoices or paperwork of the risk level found in *Table 2-11* on page 2-19.

If the cut flowers are:	And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:	Then identify the pest risk level as:	
Alstroemeria (Peruvian lily)	Africa	High	
	Asia	High	
	Australia ¹	High	
	Ecuador	Low	
	Europe	High	
Amaryllis (belladonna)	Netherlands	Low	
	South Africa	Low	
Anemone (windflower)	Israel	Low	
	Netherlands	High	
Anthurium (tailflower)	Colombia	Low	
	Costa Rica	Low	
	Jamaica	Low	
	Netherlands	Low	
Antirrhinum (snapdragon)	Argentina ²	High	
	Colombia	Low	
Aster (aster)	Colombia	High	
	Costa Rica	Low	
	Dominican Republic	Low	
Berzelia	Netherlands	High	
	South Africa	High	
Brodiaea (= Triteleia, = Ipheion) (spring starflower)	Netherlands	Low	
Brunia	Netherlands	High	
	South Africa	High	
Chamaelaucium (waxflower)	Israel	High	
Chrysanthemum (mum) ³	Africa	High	
	Argentina ²	High	
	Colombia	High	
	Chile	High	
	Dominican Republic	Low	
	Ecuador	High	
	Europe	High	
<i>Crocosmia</i> (autumn gold, garden montbretia)	All countries	High	
Cymbidium	Netherlands	Low	

 Table 2-10 Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (page 1 of 4)

If the cut flowers are:	And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:	Then identify the pest risk level as:	
Cytisus (scotch broom) Italy		High	
Delphinium (=Consolida) (larkspur)	Netherlands	High	
Dianthus (carnation, pinks)	Chile	Low	
	Costa Rica	Low	
	Dominican Republic	Low	
	Guatemala	Low	
	Panama	Low	
	Peru	Low	
<i>Eryngium</i> (button snake-root, sea holly, spirit weed)	Netherlands	High	
Euphorbia (spurge, poinsettia)	Netherlands	Low	
Eustoma grandiflora (Lisianthus)	Colombia	Low	
	Ecuador	Low	
Forsythia (golden-bells)	Netherlands	Low	
Freesia	Colombia	Low	
	Netherlands	Low	
Geranium (cranesbill)	Argentina ²	High	
Gerbera (Transvaal daisy, Barberton	Costa Rica	Low	
daisy)	Ecuador	Low	
Gladiolus (sword lily)	All countries	High	
Gloriosa (glory lily)	Netherlands	Low	
Gypsophila (baby's breath)	Africa	High	
	Asia	High	
	Australia ¹	High	
	Europe	High	
Hippeastrum	Netherlands	Low	
	South Africa	Low	
Hyacinthus (hyacinth)	Netherlands	Low	
Hypericum (St. John's wort)	All countries	High	
<i>lxia</i> (African corn lily)	Netherlands	Low	
Leucadendron	Netherlands	High	
	South Africa	High	
Leucospermum	Netherlands	High	
	South Africa	High	
Liatris (blazing star, button snake-	Dominican Republic	Low	
root, gay-feather)	Ecuador	Low	
	Netherlands	High	

Table 2-10 Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (page 2 of 4)

If the cut flowers are:	And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:	Then identify the pest risk level as:	
Lilium (lily)	Colombia	Low	
	Costa Rica	Low	
	Dominican Republic	Low	
	Ecuador	Low	
	Netherlands	Low	
	New Zealand ¹	High	
	South Africa	Low	
Limonium (sea lavender, statice)	Ecuador	Low	
Montbretia (= Tritonia)	Netherlands	Low	
Muscari (grape-hyacinth)	Netherlands	Low	
Narcissus (daffodil)	United Kingdom	High	
	Israel	Low	
	Netherlands	Low	
Nerine (Guernsey lily)	Netherlands	Low	
Orchid	Australia ¹	High	
	Netherlands	Low	
	New Zealand ¹	High	
	Singapore	High	
	Thailand	High	
Ornithogalum (chincherinchee, star-	Colombia	Low	
of-Bethlehem)	Netherlands	High	
Phalaenopsis spp.	Netherlands	Low	
<i>Physostegia</i> (false dragonhead, obe- dient plant)	Netherlands	High	
Ranunculus (Persian buttercup)	Israel	Low	
	Netherlands	High	
Rosa (rose) ⁴	Bolivia	Low	
	Chile	Low	
	Colombia	Low	
	Costa Rica	Low	
	Dominican Republic	Low	
	Ecuador	Low	
	Netherlands	Low	
	Panama	Low	
	Peru	Low	
Rose bouquets ⁵	Colombia	Low	
-	Costa Rica	Low	
	Ecuador	Low	
	Guatemala	Low	

Table 2-10 Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (page 3 of 4)

If the cut flowers are:	And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:	Then identify the pest risk level as:
<i>Rudbeckia</i> (coneflower, black-eyed Susan)	Netherlands	High
Ruscus (butcher's broom, box holly)	Israel	Low
	Colombia	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Italy	High
	Netherlands	Low
Scabiosa (scabious, pincushion flower)	Netherlands	High
Spiraea (spirea, bridal-wreath)	Netherlands	High
Strelitzia (bird of paradise)	Costa Rica	Low
	Guatemala	Low
Triteleia (=Brodiaea)	Netherlands	Low
Tritonia (=Montbretia) (blazing star)	All countries	High
<i>Tulipa</i> (tulip)	Netherlands	Low
Veronica	Netherlands	High
Watsonia	All countries	High
Zantedeschia (arum lily, calla lily)	Colombia	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Netherlands	Low
	New Zealand ¹	High

Table 2-10 Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (page 4 of 4)

1 See the phytosanitary certificate additional declaration requirements listed in *Table 2-8* on page 2-12.

2 Inspect for mites (*Brevipalpus chilensis*) on the following cut flowers from Argentina: Antirrhinum (snapdragon) on page 2-14, Chrysanthemum (mum) on page 2-14, and Geranium (cranesbill) on page 2-15.

3 Carefully inspect for chrysanthemum white rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).

4 If inspecting *Rosa* spp. in Puerto Rico, assign a moderate risk level. If you find *Phragmidium*, HOLD the shipment and CON-TACT a PPQ officer through proper channels.

5 If 75% of the stems in a bouquet are roses (excluding greenery), identify the bouquet as a rose bouquet.

CONTINUE to *Step 6* to determine the inspectional unit and sample size.

Step 6: Determine the Sample Size

To determine the sample size, complete the following:

- 1. Use *Table 2-11* on page 2-19 and *Table 2-12* on page 2-19 to determine what constitutes an inspectional unit.
- 2. Use *Table 2-13* on page 2-20 to determine the sample size. A sample size is how many boxes you should open and how many flowers you should examine from each inspectional unit. This table is **only** a guide. If any of the following situations present themselves, increase the number of boxes to open or the amount of flowers to examine:
 - A. Shipment has been transshipped (pest risk increases because of the possibility of infestation at the transshipment point)
 - B. Symptoms or signs of pests are found in the sample
 - C. Time of year alerts you to seasonal pests
 - D. Recent pest findings indicate a higher level of pest risk than listed in the guide to the level of pest risk (see *Table 2-10* on page 2-14)

If there:	And are imported by:	And the cut articles are:	And the boxes contain:	Then:
ls one bill of lading			Same genus ²	 CONSIDER all the boxes as one inspectional unit CONTINUE to <i>Table 2-13</i> on page 2-20
			Different genera	CONTINUE to Table 2-12 on page 2-19
Are two or more bills of lading ¹	One con- signee	Certain to have been grown at the same identifiable location	Same genus	 CONSIDER all the boxes as one inspectional unit CONTINUE to <i>Table 2-13</i> on page 2-20
Ū			Different genera	CONTINUE to Table 2-12 on page 2-19
-		Uncertain to have been grown at the same location (the grower cannot be identified)	Different genera	
			Same genus ²	 CONSIDER those boxes on the one bill of lading as one inspectional unit CONTINUE to <i>Table 2-13</i> on page 2-20
	consignee b	Uncertain to have been grown at the same location (the grower cannot be identified)	Same genus ²	 CONSIDER all the boxes on one bill of lading as one inspectional unit CONTINUE to <i>Table 2-13</i> on page 2-20
			Different genera	CONTINUE to Table 2-12 on page 2-19
		Certain to have	Different genera	
	been grown at the same identifiable location	Same genus	 If operationally feasible, CONSIDER all boxes as one unit. If not, CONSIDER the boxes on one bill of lading as one inspectional unit CONTINUE to <i>Table 2-13</i> on page 2-20 	

 Table 2-11
 Determine the Inspectional Unit

1 Includes a bill of lading for one consignee and a house air waybill for one consignee; **does not** include a consolidated air waybill.

2 Flowers of the same genus that appear to be grown at different locations or under different conditions may be considered as a separate inspectional unit

Table 2-12 Determine the Inspectional Unit For Shipments That Have Different Genera

If the boxes contain:	And each box contains:	Then:
One genus per box		CONSIDER all boxes containing the same genus as one inspectional unit (one inspectional unit for each genus)
Mixed flowers (more than	Same mixture	CONSIDER all boxes one inspectional unit
one genus per box)	Different mixtures	CONSIDER all boxes containing common contents (genera) grouped into one inspectional unit

If the boxes contain:	And the pest risk level is:	And the number of boxes is:	Then:
One genus per box	High		 OPEN and EXAMINE at least two boxes of each genus INSPECT 100% of the contents CONTINUE to Step 7
	Moderate		 OPEN and EXAMINE at least one box of each genus INSPECT 100% of the contents CONTINUE to Step 7
	Low	Less than 50	 OPEN and EXAMINE at least one box of each genus INSPECT between 25 and 50% of the contents CONTINUE to Step 7
		50 or greater	 OPEN and EXAMINE at least one box of each genus INSPECT 100% of the contents CONTINUE to Step 7
Two or more genera per box			 OPEN and EXAMINE enough boxes to inspect two bunches of each genus, placing emphasis on those flowers of high risk and moderate risk CONTINUE to Step 7

Table 2-13 Determine the Sample Size of Each Inspectional Unit

Step 7: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage

Follow these procedures to inspect cut flowers and foliage:

1. Put on disposable gloves (plastic or rubber) before handling the flowers or foliage to protect yourself against articles that may have been treated with a pesticide.

SAFETY

As a precaution, inspectors should always wear disposable gloves when handling plant materials and handle all imported plant materials as if they were contaminated with pesticide. Inspectors should discard their gloves and thoroughly wash their hands after inspecting plant material prior to consuming food or beverages.

- 2. Tell the importer or importer's representative which boxes or containers they need to pull out of the shipment and open for inspection.
- 3. Prepare the stems or bunches of flowers and foliage for inspection. The techniques used differ for articles packed in bunches than for those packed as loose stems. Usually loose stems are of a lower risk than those tied in bunches (see *Table 2-14* on page 2-22).
- 4. Examine the flowers and foliage by selectively:
 - A. Spreading apart inflorescences (petals of the flowers)
 - B. Opening the calyx at the base of the flower

- C. Breaking apart bracteal heads (leaf-like plant part at the base of the flowers)
- D. Cutting open stems
- 5. Look for the following:
 - A. Freedom from roots and soil—if roots are attached to fresh, cut articles as sometimes occurs with lily-of-the-valley, REGULATE them as if they were intended for planting or growing. When it is practical, give the importer the option of cutting off the roots and entering the cut articles under 7 CFR 319.74. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels.
 - B. Presence of fruits—if fruits are present, follow *Table 2-15* on page 2-22.
 - C. Packing material—have unauthorized material removed and destroyed.
 - D. Pests—when found, use *Table 2-16* on page 2-23 to determine the appropriate quarantine action.

NOTICE

Carefully but thoroughly inspect delicately packed flowers.

- a. Shake or tap each flower or bunch while holding over the inspection surface. Tap with enough force to dislodge any crawling insect larvae, adult flying insects that cling to the article, or fecal material.
- b. Closely examine the inspection surface to catch the smaller pests such as thrips, aphids, and early instar larvae. Look for anything that moves and fecal material that may have been dislodged.
- 6. Examine the leaves and stems for the following:
 - A. Signs of feeding (discolored tunneling in the leaves made by insects that feed internally)
 - B. Symptoms of diseases (discolored sections, rust, or black spots)
 - C. Snails, larvae, and/or insects
- 7. Inspect the bottom of the box for larvae, insects, snails, or evidence of these pests.
- 8. Once you complete the inspection, appropriately discard the gloves. Wash your hands with soap and water.
- 9. If the shipment shows evidence of having been treated but was not so marked, mark the documents and container to alert others who may handle the shipment.
- 10. CONTINUE to *Step 8*.

If the cut articles are packed as:	Then:
Bunches	 REMOVE the bunches one at a time from the box If the bunches are individually wrapped: A. TAKE off an end or side of the wrapping B. REMOVE the wrapping over the inspection surface CUT strings or bands to free the leaves and flowers
Loose stems	 If the articles have a high-level pest risk, REMOVE all the stems from the box If the articles have a low- or moderate-level pest risk: A. REMOVE only the first layer of articles from the box B. INSPECT the remaining flowers in the box

Table 2-14 Preparing Cut Flowers for Inspection

Table 2-15 Action to Take When Inspecting Cut Flowers for Presence of Fruits

If fruits are:	And the genus:		Then:
Present	Is listed in the <i>Reference Tables</i> on page 3-3 as admissible with fruits		CONTINUE with your inspection
	EXAMPLE	See Ilex spp. (holly, inkberry, winterberry), Aquifoliaceae on page 3-36 from Canada.	
	Is listed in the <i>Reference Tables</i> on page 3-3 as inadmissible with fruits		PROHIBIT ENTRY (such fruits may be hosts to fruit flies)
	Is not listed in the <i>Reference Tables</i> OR not listed in the <i>Reference Tables</i> as admissible with fruits		Refer to <i>FAVIR</i> for fruit require- ments
Absent		•	CONTINUE with your inspection

Step 8: Take Regulatory Actions Based on Inspection Results

Take the following steps to determine the action to take based on pest findings:

- 1. If you find pests (insects, mollusks, pathogens), HOLD the shipment and SEND the interception to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station through the proper channels for identification. If you find contaminants (inadmissible plant parts, plant debris, soil), HOLD the shipment and REQUIRE removal and disposal of contaminant or PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 2. CONSULT with PPQ to decide the regulatory action to take based on pest findings and whether the pests can be destroyed by an effective and authorized treatment.
- 3. COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) (PPQ Form 523) and provide the importer or broker with the following options:
 - A. Treat the inspectional unit under PPQ monitoring
 - B. Destroy the inspectional unit under CBP supervision at the owner's expense
 - C. Reexport the inspectional unit under proper safeguarding measures

4. When you find quarantine-significant pests, use *Table 2-16* on page 2-23 to determine the inspectional unit requiring quarantine action.

Table 2-16	Quarantine	Action to	Take Based	on Pest	Findings
------------	------------	-----------	------------	---------	----------

If pests are found in an inspec- tional unit containing:	And the pests found are:	Then:
Same genus in all the boxes		TAKE quarantine action on the whole inspectional unit
Mixed varieties and genera with more than one genus per box	On or closely associated with one genus of cut articles (scale, insects, leafminers, or pathogens)	TAKE quarantine action on all the boxes containing the same genus that are found infested or infected
	Not on or closely associated with one genus of cut articles (mobile pests such as lepidopteras, thrips, and snails)	TAKE quarantine action on the whole inspectional unit

5. RECORD the inspection in AQAS database(s).

Special Procedures

Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program

Use these special procedures for clearing commercial shipments of cut flowers imported under the protocol of the National Cut Flower Release Program (NCFRP).

Purpose

The purpose of the NCFRP is to use pest risk analysis in processing agricultural cargo more effectively and efficiently by expediting the release of high-volume, low-risk cut flowers.

Participating Ports

The following POEs are participating in the NCFRP:

- George Bush Intercontinental Airport; Houston, Texas
- Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport; Atlanta, Georgia
- John F. Kennedy International Airport; Jamaica, New York
- Los Angeles International Airport; Los Angeles, California
- Miami International Airport; Miami, Florida
- San Juan Luis Munoz Marin International Airport; San Juan, Puerto Rico

Flower/Country Combinations Eligible for Release

Table 2-17 below identifies the combinations of flower type and country of origin that are eligible for release.

 Table 2-17 List of Flower and Country of Origin Combinations Eligible for Release

Flower Type	Country of Origin		
Liatris spp. (blazing star) Asteraceae	Dominican Republic, Ecuador		
Lilium spp. (lily) Liliaceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador		
Rosa spp. (rose) Rosaceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala		
Rose bouquets ¹	Colombia, Ecuador		
Zantedeschia spp. (calla lily) Araceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador		

1 Any bouquet with 75% of the stems in the bouquet **excluding** greenery, are *Rosa* spp.

Limitations

Only commercial shipments of the cut flowers from the countries of origin listed in *Table 2-17* are eligible for release under the protocol of the NCFRP.

Procedures

Regulatory officials working at the participating POEs will follow these procedures when clearing commercial shipments of the cut flowers from the countries of origin that are listed in *Table 2-17* as eligible for release.

1. Use *Table 2-18* below to determine eligibility for cut flower release. All commercial importations of the cut flowers from the countries of origin are inspected on randomly selected days each month.

Table 2-18 Determining Eligibility for Cut Flower Release

If the flower/country combination:	Then:	
Is selected as the flower of the day	INSPECT the entire contents of one box of each flower/country combination from each grower	
Is not selected as the flower of the day	 RELEASE without inspection CONTINUE to Documentation on page 2-25 	

- 2. USDA–APHIS–PPQ Headquarters will provide an annual schedule to CBP Agriculture Specialists (CBP AS) detailing which, if any, flower/country combinations will be inspected each day.
- 3. Local operations desk will advise the warehouse, airline, or importer which low-risk flower type (flower of the day), if any, will be inspected on that particular day.
- 4. If all flowers appearing on the air waybill or bill of lading can be released without inspection, the importer may do one of the following:
 - A. Present all required paperwork at the operations desk for release; or

- B. Present the required paperwork to the CBP AS at the warehouse or airline for release.
- 5. The local port is responsible for keeping USDA–APHIS–PPQ Headquarters advised of significant findings associated with flowers on the NCFRP. CBP is responsible for notifying USDA–APHIS–PPQ Headquarters of smuggling of flowers or other prohibited agricultural commodities associated with flowers on the NCFRP. USDA–APHIS–PPQ identifiers are responsible for notifying USDA–APHIS–PPQ Headquarters of any significant pest findings associated with flowers on the NCFRP.

Documentation

If a flower/country combination eligible for release is **not** selected as the flower of the day, stamp the paperwork "RELEASED UNDER THE CUT FLOWER RELEASE PROGRAM." Record the number of stems and/or boxes of all cut flower types imported under the NCFRP **must** be entered in the PPQ Form 280 database using appropriate codes for the Cargo Release Program. These codes will be either IRAR or REAR. Consult the *280 User Guide* for definitions of these codes.

Adding or Deleting Flowers Eligible for Release and Program Review

The risks associated with importing cut flowers are subject to change for a variety of reasons such as:

- Number and species of pests intercepted and population levels in growing areas are subject to change
- Volume of flowers fluctuates annually

For these reasons, the NCFRP will be reviewed annually. The NCFRP will also be subject to further evaluation as problems (i.e., significant pest findings or incidents of smuggling, etc.) occur.

Precleared Flowers and Greenery

Information about certain cut flowers that have been approved for preclearance from Chile and Jamaica, external databases identifying protected plants and genera of taxa regulated higher than genus, and decision tables providing the regulatory action to take on importations of fresh, cut articles is listed below.

Cut flowers and greenery have been approved for preclearance in Chile. Such shipments will be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 endorsed by APHIS inspectors there.

NOTICE

Not all shipments will be precleared.

Chile

All cut flowers and greenery admissible into the United States are approved for preclearance from Chile. Such shipments will be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 endorsed by APHIS inspectors there.

NOTICE

Even admissible shipments with fruits attached may be precleared from Chile. Chile exports include many fruits and vegetables.

Jamaica

The flowers and greenery approved for USDA preclearance in Jamaica are as follows:

- *Alpinia purpurata* (red ginger) Zingiberaceae
- *Anthurium* spp. (anthurium) Araceae
- *Codiaeum variegatum* (croton leaves) Euphorbiaceae
- Cordyline terminalis (ti leaves) Liliaceae
- *Cyperus* spp. (papyrus) Cyperaceae
- Dracaena spp. (dracaena) Liliaceae
- *Gerbera* spp. (gerbera) Asteraceae
- *Gladiolus* spp. (gladiolus) Iridaceae
- Heliconia spp. (heliconia) Heliconiaceae
- Orchidaceae family (orchid)
- *Pandanus* spp. (pandanus) Pandanaceae
- Phaeomeria (=Nicolaia) speciosa (torch ginger) Zingiberaceae
- *Rosa* spp. (rose) Rosaceae
- Rumohra adiantiformis (leather leaf fern) Dryopteridaceae
- *Strelitzia reginae* (bird of paradise) Strelitziaceae

Articles from Countries Infested with Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

Special procedures on articles from countries infested with LBAM (*Epiphyas postvittana*) are listed below:

 All cut flowers, garlands, wreaths, and greenery arriving from Australia, Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration "The cut flowers/garlands/wreaths/greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*." PROHIBIT ENTRY to consignments lacking this certification. Your authority to prohibit entry is emergency measures effective August 4, 2008.

Phytosanitary certificates for cut flowers, garlands, wreaths, and greenery arriving from New Zealand **must** have **one** of the following additional declarations (AD):

- "The flowers were grown in greenhouses or screenhouses inspected and found free of light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) and the consignment was inspected and found free of LBAM." or
- The cut flowers/greenery in this shipment were produced under the MAF BNZ Exports Phytosanitary Compliance Program for light brown apple moth for the export of cut flowers and foliage to the United States."

Articles from Countries Where Asian Longhorned Beetle and/ or Citrus Longhorned Beetle Populations Are Present

Anoplophora glabripennis, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) and Anoplophora chinensis, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) are both destructive wood-boring pests. Special procedures on articles from infested countries are listed in *Table 2-19* on page 2-29.

Countries Where ALB and/or CLB Populations Are Present

ALB and/or CLB are present in the following countries: Afghanistan, Canada (*areas where ALB is present*), China, Croatia, European Union⁴, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Refer to *Table 2-19* on page 2-29 for decorative branches of ALB/CLB host plants.

Host Genera

The following genera are regulated for ALB or CLB: *Acacia** spp., *Acer** spp., Aesculus* spp., Albizia spp., Alnus* spp., Aralia spp., Betula spp., Broussonetia spp., Cajanus spp., Camellia spp., Carpinus spp., Carva spp., Castanea* spp., Castanopsis spp., Casuarina spp., Catalpa spp., Cedrus spp., *Celtis* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Cercis* spp., *Chaenomeles** spp., *Cornus* spp., Corylus spp., Cotoneaster* spp., Crataegus spp., Cryptomeria spp., Cydonia spp., *Elaeagnus* spp., *Eriobotrya* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Ficus* spp., *Fraxinus** spp., *Grevillea* spp. = *Stylurus* spp., *Hedera* spp., *Hibiscus** spp., *Ilex** spp., *Juglans* spp., Koelreuteria spp., Lagerstroemia spp., Lindera spp., Liquidambar spp., Litchi spp., Maackia spp., Mallotus spp., Malus* spp., Melia spp., Morus spp., Olea spp., Parrotia spp., Persea spp., Photinia spp., Pinus spp., Platanus spp., Polygonum spp., Populus spp., Prunus* spp., Psidium spp., Pyracantha spp., *Pyrus** spp., *Quercus* spp., *Rhododendron* spp., *Rhus* spp., *Robinia* spp., *Rosa* spp., Rubus spp., Sageretia spp., Salix* spp., Sapium spp., Sophora spp., Sorbus spp., Styrax spp., Toona spp., Ulmus spp., Vernicia spp., Viburnum* spp., and Ziziphus spp.

NOTICE

The ALB or CLB host genera highlighted in red* above and any host genera within the family Rutaceae (e.g. *Atalantia* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Poncirus* spp.) are already more strictly regulated for other pests in the Code of Federal Regulations or other Federal Orders, **OR** have additional specific prohibitions and/or import restrictions that must also be met prior to importation. Refer to the Reference Tables on page 3-3 for the specific entry requirements.

⁴ Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

lf grown in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Canada (<i>areas</i> <i>where ALB is present</i>), China, Croatia, European Union ¹ , Indo-	Greater than 10 mm in diameter		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA 2011-18
nesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	10 mm or less in diameter	Fruit is attached	Use <i>FAVIR</i> to Regulate	7 CFR 319.56
Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam		No fruit attached	GO to <i>Table 2-6</i> on page 2-11	7 CFR 319.74
A country free from ALB/CLB				

Table 2-19 Decorative Branches or Stems from Host F	Plants of ALB or CLB
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1 Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Identification of Protected Plants, Noxious Weeds, or Parasitic Plants

If you are unsure whether the cut articles are either protected by CITES or ESA, are Federal noxious weeds (FNWs), or parasitic plants; or are regulated by taxa higher than genus (i.e., family, subfamily, and tribe), access external databases in the following order:

- 1. *Parasitic Plants Database* (provides standardized information about the vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts, and lichens of the U.S. and its territories)
- 2. CITES Species Database
- 3. Federal Noxious Weed List
- 4. Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Plants



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Introduction

The *Reference* chapter provides tables to determine the admissibility of cut flowers and greenery.

Applicability to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)

The regulatory actions listed in the Reference decision tables also apply to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

Reference Tables

When all of the available information is gathered, determine the admissibility of the fresh, cut article by finding any prohibitions or restrictions that apply in the Reference tables.

NOTICE

Regulatory officials have an option to screen for restrictions using either the *Index* to find articles listed in this chapter or to screen using the Table of *Contents* above.

The reference decision tables include:

- ♦ Action to be taken
- Authority for the action
- Prohibition or restriction to be met

Abies spp. (fir), Pinaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Acacia spp., Fabaceae

Acacia spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-1* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Acacia* spp.

Table 3-1 Acacia spp., Fabaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Canada (<i>areas where ALB is present</i>), China, Croatia, European	Branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal
Union ¹ , Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam	Branches or stems 10mm in diameter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	Order DA-2011-18, effective May 11, 2011
Australia and Oceania	All plant parts except seeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
A country other than those listed above	All plant parts except seeds	INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Acer spp. (maple), Aceraceae

Acer spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-2* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Acer* spp.

Table 3-2 Acer spp. (maple), Aceraceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is present), China, Croatia, Democratic Peo-	Branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal
ple's Republic of Korea, European Union ¹ , Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam	Branches or stems 10mm in diameter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	Order DA-2011-18, effective May 11, 2011
Europe ² and Japan	All plant parts except seeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
A country other than those listed above	All plant parts except seeds	INSPECT and RELEASE	*

Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

2 PROHIBIT ENTRY from Europe unless the articles meet the conditions of 7 CFR 319.37-5(m).

Actinidia spp. (kiwi), Actinidiaceae

Actinidia spp. are regulated because they are hosts of the harmful plant pest *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*, causal agent of bacterial canker of kiwifruit. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY of all plant parts of *Actinidia* spp. (including cut flowers and greenery but excluding fruit and seed) from all countries. The authority is 7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2010-56, effective November 10, 2010.

Aegilops spp. (goatgrass), Poaceae

Use *Table 3-3* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Aegilops* spp. and its intergeneric crosses.

If the articles are dried, see the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

Table 3-3 Aegilops spp. (goatgrass) Poaceae

If grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Paki- stan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.59
Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Country other than listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Aesculus spp. (buckeye, horse-chestnut), Hippocastanaceae

Aesculus spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries except Canada to prevent the entry of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi*, causal agent of bleeding canker of horse chestnut. In addition, *Aesculus* spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-4* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Aesculus* spp.

Table 3-4 Aesculus spp. (buckeye, horse-chestnut), Hippocastanaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries except Canada	All plant parts except seeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37, Federal Order DA-2011-18, effective May 11, 2011, and Federal Order DA-2010-02, effective January 25, 2010
Areas of Canada where ALB is present	Branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18, effective
	Branches or stems 10mm in diameter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	May 11, 2011
Areas of Canada where ALB is absent			

Ajania pacifica (yellow splash), Asteraceae

Ajania pacifica is a monotypic genus. Use *Table 3-5* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Ajania pacifica*.

If the flowers were harvested in:	And the consignment:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Andorra; Argentina; Australia; Aus- tria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Brazil; Brunei; Bulgaria; Canary Islands; Chile; China; Colom- bia; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Ecuador; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Isaland; Isaland; Italan; Isana;	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certifi- cate or equivalent docu- mentation ¹ issued by the National Plant Pro- tection Organization of the country of origin or	Box labels and other documents accompa- nying consignments of cut flowers must be marked with the iden- tity of the registered production site	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105 7 CFR 319.74
Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Lux- embourg; Macedonia; Malaysia; Malta; Mexico; Moldova; Monaco; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; Poland; Portugal; Republic of South Africa; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Slova- kia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Swit-	its designee, that con- tains an additional dec- laration stating, "The place of production as well as the consignment have been inspected and found free of <i>Puc- cinia horiana</i> ² "	Identification informa- tion described above is absent	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
zerland; Taiwan; Thailand; Tunisia; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia, and all coun- tries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude	Lacks either the certifi- cate or the certification specified in the cell above	>	-	
Netherlands ³				
Other than a country listed in the cells above			INSPECT and RELEASE	

 Table 3-5 Ajania pacifica—a monotypic genus (yellow splash) Asteraceae

1 Documentation may be written in Spanish. A legible photocopy, facsimile, or scanned copy of an original phytosanitary certificate **is** acceptable.

2 Statement **does not** need to be word for word but **must** indicate that both production site **and** the consignment have been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.

3 The Netherlands has been suspended from the program. When the suspension is lifted, you will be notified in ample time.

Alnus spp. (alder), Betulaceae

Alnus spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries to prevent the entry of *Phytophthora alni*, a destructive plant pathogen. Use *Table 3-6* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Alnus* spp.

Table 3-6 Alnus spp. (alder), Betulaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	All plant parts except seeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Ananas spp. (pineapple), Bromeliaceae

Fruits of *Ananas* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use *Table 3-7* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Ananas* spp.

Table 3-7	Ananas spp.	(pineapple)	Bromeliaceae
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If enter- ing:	And with:	And grown in:	Then:	Authority:
State or Territory other than Hawaii	Botanical fruits	Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argen- tina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Burkina Faso; Cayman Islands; Chile; China; Colombia; Congo; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Fiji; French Guiana; French Polyne- sia; Ghana; Grenada; Guadalupe; Guatemala; Guinea; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Italy; Jamaica; Kenya; Liberia; Mali; Martinique; Mau- ritania; Mexico; Montserrat; Morocco; Nether- lands Antilles; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Portugal; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Spain; Sri Lanka; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Uruguay; Venezuela	REQUIRE an import permit ¹ INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		New Zealand	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
		Country other than listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
	Stems, leaves, or inflores- cences only ; never with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Hawaii		►	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56

1 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

Araucariaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14

Arecaceae (alt. Palmae) (palms)

Arecaceae is a family that includes all palm genera and species. A list of all Arecaceae genera and species is provided in the GRIN database. Use *Table 3-8* to regulate palm leaves and fronds.

If the palm is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Chamaedorea spp.			CONTINUE to Chamaedorea spp. (palm fronds), Arecaceae on page 3-12	
Phoenix spp.			CONTINUE to <i>Phoenix spp. (date palm),</i> <i>Arecaceae</i> on page 3-45	
CITES Appendix I or II listed includes the following gen- era:	Is entering at a CITES designated port Is not enter- ing at a CITES des- ignated port	Is accompa- nied by CITES docu- ments Is not accompa- nied by CITES docu-	 REGULATE as CITES Appendix I or II as appropriate REQUIRE both a valid: A. CITES export permit from the country of export; and B. Protected Plant Permit from USDA-APHIS SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations GIVE the importer one of the following options: A. Reexport the articles to the country of origin B. Reroute the articles to a CITES designated port NOTE: Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer HOLD shipment CONTACT a CBP Agriculture Special- ist (AS) at the nearest CITES desig- nated port for instructions on initiating 	7 CFR 355 50 CFR 23
Palm other than listed above		ments	seizure and forfeiture actions INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Table 3-8 Arecaceae (alt. Palmae) (palms)

1 Look for very small but visible bright-red mites (red palm mite). 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 mite webbing and cast skins.

Bambusoideae (bamboo)

Bambusoideae is a subfamily of Poaceae and its tribes Bambuseae and Brachyelytreae, which include the genera and species of bamboo. A list of all bamboo genera and species is provided in the GRIN database.

Fresh, cut bamboo articles are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of bamboo smut, *Ustilago shiraiana*, and other exotic pathogens. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to fresh, cut articles of Bambusoideae. Your authority is 7 CFR 319.37.

If the cut articles are dried, *see* the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

Callicarpa spp. (mulberry, beautyberry), Lamiaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Callicarpa* spp. *Callicarpa* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Capsicum spp. (pepper), Solanaceae

Capsicum spp. includes bell pepper, bird pepper, chili pepper, paprika pepper, and tabasco pepper. Fruits of capsicums are regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*. Use *Table 3-9* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Capsicum* spp.

If with:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences only ; never with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits	After using the <i>FAVIR</i> database, you determine the fruits are admissible without treatment or without special requirements by 7 CFR 319.56	 REQUIRE an import permit¹ INSPECT and RELEASE 	7 CFR 319.56
	After using the <i>FAVIR</i> database, you determine the fruits are inadmissible , admissible with treatment, or has special requirements by 7 CFR 319.56	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Table 3-9 Capsicum spp. (pepper) Solanaceae

1 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (*see* Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

Castanea spp. (chestnut), Fagaceae

Castanea spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries to prevent the entry of *Cryphonectria parasitica*, chestnut blight and *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasmatus, gall wasp. Use *Table 3-10* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Castanea* spp.

Table 3-10 Castanea spp. (chestnut), Fagaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	All plant parts except seeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Cedrus spp. (cedar), Pinaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Chaenomeles spp. (flowering quince), Rosaceae

Chaenomeles spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries because they are hosts to a diversity of exotic diseases and pests. Use *Table 3-11* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Chaenomeles* spp.

Table 3-11 Chaenomeles spp. (flowering quince) Rosaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	Branches with or without foliage or blooms	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Chamaedorea spp. (palm fronds), Arecaceae

Use *Table 3-12* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Chamaedorea* spp.

If a pest is found that:	And the fronds are destined to:	And are consigned to an importer who:	Then:	Authority:
Requires action by USDA–APHIS– PPQ			 COMPLETE an EAN, if fumi- gation is an option NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment requires treatment 	7 CFR 330.105
Does not require action by USDA–APHIS–	Florida	Is not under a compli- ance agreement ¹	 HOLD the shipment CONTACT the SPHD's office through proper channels 	-
PPQ		Is under a compliance agreement ¹	RELEASE; notification is not required	-
	State or region other than listed above	>		

Table 3-12 Chamaedorea spp. (palm fronds) Arecaceae

All Chamaedorea spp. fronds imported for distribution in Florida must include a fumigation certificate of treatment. Below 1 are importers under compliance in Florida:

Blue Ribbon Blossoms 7045 NW 46th St. Miami, FL 33166

Esmeralda 1800 NW 89th PI Mlami, FL 33172

Freshworld Logistics, Inc. 2605 NW 75th Ave. Miami, FL 33122

Natural Blossoms 7045 NW 46th St. Miami, FL 33166

U.S. Greens 3004 NW 79th Ave. Miami, FL 33122

Continental Farms 1800 NW 89th Pl. Miami, FL 33172 Floral Sense

1444 NW 82nd Ave. Miami, FL 33126

Island Tropical, Inc. 6903 NW 46th St. Miami, FL 33166

Orocosta Agroindustrial c/o Melex Customhouse Brokers Miami, FL

Uniflora Overseas Florida 27810 Haywood Worm Farms Rd. 7110 NW 50th St. Okahumpka, FL 34762

Costa Tropicals and Flowers 2289 NW 82nd Ave. Miami, FL 33122

Florida Greens 7045 NW 46th St. Miami, FL 33166

J.A. Flower Service 2003 NW 70th Ave. Miami, FL 33122

Scarlet Farms Ltd. 9391 NW 13 st. Miami, FL 33172

Universal Greens Miami, FL 33166

Custom Broker Outsourcing 8009 NW 36th St. Miami, FL 33166

Flower Transfer 1480 NW 94th Ave. Miami, FL 33172

JMG Flower Services 2283 NW 82nd Ave. Miami, FL 33122

Simpson's Greens and Floral Distribution 8301 NW 30th Terr. Miami, FL 33122

V&T Orchids 2200 NW 102nd Ave. Miami, FL 33172

Chrysanthemum spp. (mum), Asteraceae

The usual mum in florists' trade is *Chrysanthemum x morifolium* (florist's chrysanthemum, mum).

Use *Table 3-13* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Chrysanthemum spp.* and *List of Species Susceptible to Chrysanthemum White Rust* on page B-2.

Table 3-13	Chrysanthemum spp	. (mum) Asteraceae
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If the flowers were harvested in:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
Andorra; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belarus; Bel- gium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Brazil; Brunei; Bul- garia; Canary Islands; Chile; China; Colombia; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Ecua- dor; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malaysia; Malta; Mexico; Moldova; Monaco; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; Poland; Portugal; Republic of South Africa; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Slo- vakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; Thailand; Tunisia; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Uru- guay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia, and all countries, terri- tories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude	Is accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate or equivalent docu- mentation ¹ , issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin or its desig- nee, that contains an additional declaration stating, "The place of production as well as the consign- ment have been inspected and found free of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> ² " Lacks either the certificate or the certification specified in the cell above	INSPECT and RELEASE PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.105 7 CFR 319.74
Netherlands ³			
Other than a country listed in the cells above		INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 Documentation may be written in Spanish. A legible photocopy, facsimile, or scanned copy of an original phytosanitary certificate is acceptable.

2 Statement **does not** need to be word for word but **must** indicate that both production site and the consignment have been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.

3 The Netherlands has been suspended from the program. When the suspension is lifted, you will be notified in ample time.

Citrus spp., Rutaceae

See Rutaceae (citrus) on page 3-53.

Coffea spp. (coffee), Rubiaceae

Coffea spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*, coffee berry borer, *Hypothenemus hampei*, and *Hemileia vastatrix*, an injurious rust disease of coffee. Use *Table 3-14* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Coffea* spp.

Table 3-14 Coffea spp. (coffee) Rubiaceae

If moving to:	And with:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Hawaii or Puerto Rico			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.73	
State or Territory other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Stems, leaves, or inflorescences only ; never with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74	
	Botanical fruits	After using the FAVIR database you determine the fruits are admissible without treatment or without special requirements by 7 CFR 319.56	 REQUIRE an import permit¹ INSPECT and RELEASE 	7 CFR 319.56	
		After using the FAVIR database you determine the fruits are inad- missible , admissible with treat- ment, or has special requirements by 7 CFR 319.56	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-	

1 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

Coniferae

This heading includes all genera of conifers (cone-bearing trees and shrubs). Conifers are regulated to prevent the entry of a wide variety of insect pests (from defoliators to borers) and various pathogens (e.g., cankers and rusts).

Common examples of conifers include pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, and Douglas fir. Conifers include the following families:

- Araucariaceae
- Cupressaceae
- Pinaceae
- Podocarpaceae
- ♦ Sciadopityaceae
- ♦ Taxaceae

Lists of all genera and species of the above families of conifers are provided in the GRIN database.

Begin at *Table 3-15* to regulate fresh, cut articles of all conifers including cut Christmas trees of pine, spruce, fir, and Douglas fir.

Table 3-15 Cut Conifer Christmas Trees, Boughs, Wreaths, or Garlands from all Origins

If from:	And the cut articles are:	And the genus is:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico				GO to Table 3-16	
Canada				GO to Table 3-17	
A country other than Mexico or Canada	Christmas trees			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40
	Boughs, wreaths, or	Pinus (pine) ¹	Two or three needles in a cluster	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
	garlands		Five needles in a cluster and the branches are 10 mm or less in diameter	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		 Abies (fir) Cathaya Cedrus (cedar) Juniperus (juniper) Keteleeria Larix (larch) Picea (spruce) Pseudolarix (golden larch) Pseudotsuga (Douglas fir) Tsuga (hemlock) 		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
		Other than one listed above		INSPECT and RELEASE	-

Pinus spp. are regulated because they are hosts of the harmful plant pests Anoplophora chinensis, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and Anoplophora glabripennis, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive wood-boring pests. If the articles are from Afghanistan, China, Croatia, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam and include branches, stems, or root collars with diameters greater than 10mm, PROHIBIT ENTRY. Authority: 7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order Da-2011-18, effective May 11, 2011.

If the cut articles are:	And from the Mexican State of:	And the genus is:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
Christmas trees				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40
Boughs, wreaths, or garlands	Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or	Pinus (pine)	Two or three nee- dles in a cluster	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
			Five needles in a cluster	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Tamaulipas	 Abies (fir) Cathaya Cedrus (cedar) Juniperus (juniper) Keteleeria Larix (larch) Picea (spruce) Pseudolarix (golden larch) Pseudotsuga (Douglas fir) Tsuga (hemlock) 		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
		Other than one listed above		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	State other than listed above			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40

Table 2.4C	^	Conifor	Christman	Trees	Dauaha	W/weethe		fram Maxiaa
Table 3-16	Cut	Coniter	Christmas	rrees,	Bougns,	wreaths, o	or Garlands	from Mexico

Table 3-17 Cut Conifer Christmas Trees, Boughs, Wreaths, or Garlands from Canada

lf:	Then:
A pine species (e.g., white pine, Scotch pine, or Scots pine)	GO to Table 3-18
Not a pine species (e.g., fir, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir) ¹	GO to Table 3-23

1 Conifer branches from species **other than** pine and less than 15 mm (1/2 inch) in diameter are **exempt** from gypsy moth certification requirements and may be released.

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
New Brunswick, Nova Sco- tia, or Prince Edward Island		GO to Table 3-19	
Ontario or Quebec		GO to Table 3-21	
A Province other than those listed above	 All of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a certification of origin² stating they were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is not known to occur 2. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement³ specifying the Canadian Province from which the trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces through which they were moved, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that: A. The trees originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), or B. The trees originated from a Province not quarantined for pine shoot beetle and are moved through a Province that is infested with pine shoot beetle during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10 °C (50 °F) (the shipment does not have to be covered or in an enclosed container) 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container 	INSPECT and RELEASE ⁴	7 CFR 330.105
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40 and 7 CFR 319.77

Table 3-18 Cut Pir	e Christmas Trees	or Branches ¹
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1 Cut pine Christmas trees or branches of Canadian origin are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.

- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the document.
- 4 If the trees 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 trees **must** be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

Table 3-19 Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince EdwardIsland—Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from a:	And destined to a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canadian area infested with gypsy	U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	>	GO to Table 3-20	
moth	U.S. area not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phyto- sanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations:	-	
		♦ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." or		
		◆ "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual."		
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77
Canadian area not infested with gypsy	U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	>	GO to Table 3-20	
moth	U.S. area not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is not known to occur	-	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77

1 Trees 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 trees destined to gypsy moth-noninfested areas.

2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and stating the trees were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is **not** known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

If the:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle	 Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement specifying the Province in which the trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces through which they were moved, if different from the Province of origin, and A. The trees are moved through the quarantined area during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10 °C (50 °F) or B. The trees are moved during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, and are 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 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer cover, packaging, or container 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40
Trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. not quaran- tined for pine shoot beetle	 Both of the following conditions are met: The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement specifying the Province from which the trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces through which they were moved, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were only moved through Provinces of Canada not considered infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle as determined by the CFIA and 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 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40

Table 3-20 Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island—Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If from a:	And destined to a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹		GO to Table 3-22	
	U.S. area not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosani- tary certificate with one of the following additional declarations:	-	
		♦ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." or		
		"The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual."		
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77
Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	>	GO to Table 3-22	
	U.S. area not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating the trees were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is not known to occur		
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77

1 Trees 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 trees destined to gypsy moth-noninfested areas.

2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating the trees were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

If destined to a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
U.S. area infested with pine shoot beetle	 Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement¹ specifying the Province from which the trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces through which they were moved, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian Provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA and 2. 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 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40
U.S. area not infested with pine shoot beetle	 Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying the Canadian Province from which the trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces through which they were moved, if different from the Province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide (MB) to kill the pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>). If the trees have not been treated with MB, the certificate must contain one of the following additional declarations: *"These regulated articles were grown on a plantation with a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle" or *"These regulated articles originated in an area in which pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and found to be present, as determined by the CFIA" or *"These regulated articles are 100% inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>)" The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container 	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	7 CFR 330.105
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40

Table 3-22 Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec—Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

1 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be provided directly on the documentation accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the document.

2 If the trees 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 trees 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.

If from a:	And destined to a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	U.S. area not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary cer- tificate with one of the following additional decla- rations:	_	
		"The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." or		
		The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual.		
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77
Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	U.S. area not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating the trees were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is not known to occur		
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77

Table 3-23 Cut Christmas Trees or Branches OTHER THAN Pine

1 Trees 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 trees destined to gypsy moth-noninfested areas.

2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating the trees were produced in an area of Canada in which gypsy moth is **not** known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

Cordyline spp., Asparagaceae

Cordyline spp. includes cabbage tree and its plants. Use *Table 3-24* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Cordyline* spp.

Table 3-24 Cordyline spp. Asparagaceae

If the cut articles are:	And are:	Then:	Authority:
Solely flower panicles		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Canes with or without	Solely canes	GO to Table 3-25 on page 3-23	
leaves, shoots, or roots	Part of a mixed flower bouquet	GO to Table 3-26 on page 3-24	

Table 3-25 Cordyline spp. Consignments Consisting of Solely Canes

If the canes:	And the cane length is:	And the consignment includes:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Have leaves or roots	18 inches or less	Up to 12 canes	Accompanied by a phy- tosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
			Lacks a phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
		13 or more canes	Accompanied by a phy- tosanitary certificate	 AUTHORIZE move- ment to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	_
			Lacks a phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
	More than 18 inches			-	
Have neither leaves nor	6 feet or less	Up to 12 canes	Accompanied by a phy- tosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	-
roots			Lacks a phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
		13 or more canes	Accompanied by a phy- tosanitary certificate	 AUTHORIZE move- ment to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	_
			Lacks a phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
	More than 6 feet				

If the cane length is:	And the consign- ment includes:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
18 inches or less	12 or fewer <i>Cordyline</i> canes	With or without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
	13 or more <i>Cordyline</i> canes	With or without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	 AUTHORIZE move- ment to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
More than 18 inches	12 or fewer <i>Cordyline</i> canes smaller than 6 feet long and 4 inches wide	Without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	-
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
		With leaves, shoots, or roots	>	-	
	13 or more <i>Cordyline</i> canes smaller than 6 feet long and 4 inches wide	Without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	 AUTHORIZE move- ment to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
		With leaves, shoots, or roots		-	
	<i>Cordyline</i> canes larger than 6 feet long or 4 inches wide	With or without leaves, shoots, or roots		-	

Table 3-26 Cordyline spp. Canes in Mixed Flower Bouquets

Cotoneaster spp., Rosaceae

The fruits are regulated to prevent exotic fruit flies from entering. In addition, *Cotoneaster* spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-27* on page 3-25 to regulate fresh cut articles of *Cotoneaster* spp. (with or without berries).

If the fresh cut articles are:	And are grown in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
With berries	Canada, Chile, or New Zealand		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Netherlands	Is accompanied by a foreign phy- tosanitary certificate ¹ showing the name and address of the grower in the Netherlands ² and the branches are 10mm or less in diameter	REQUIRE an import permit ³ INSPECT and RELEASE	-
		Lacks a foreign phytosanitary certificate1 or the grower is not clearly indicated as in the Neth- erlands or the branches are greater than 10mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Country other than listed above	►		
Without berries and include branches, stems, or root collars with diameters 10mm or less	All countries		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Without berries and include branches, stems, or root collars with diameters greater than 10mm	Afghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is pres- ent), China, Croatia, Dem- ocratic People's Republic of Korea, European Union ⁴ , Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, or Vietnam	>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18, effective May 11, 2011

Table 3-27 Cotoneaster spp., Rosaceae

1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate is required to ensure that Cotoneaster spp. are grown in a country free from fruit flies.

2 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement.

3 If the importer *lacks* an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

4 Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Crocosmia spp. (autumn-gold, garden montbretia, montbretia), Iridaceae

Crocosmia spp. are regulated from many countries to prevent the entry of gladiolus rust, *Uromyces transversalis*, a rust that is considered of plant quarantine importance in Europe and the United States. Use *Table 3-28* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Crocosmia* spp.

If grown in:	And a:	And leaves are:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Colombia or Costa Rica	Personal ship- ment		>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330	
	Commercial shipment		Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the following additional declaration, "The cro- cosmia in this shipment have been inspected and found free of Uromyces transversalis."	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74	
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT	7 CFR 330	
Mexico	Personal ship- ment		►	ENTRY	ENTRY	
	Commercial shipment	Present ²				
		Absent	Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the following additional declaration, "The cro- cosmia in this shipment have been inspected and found free of Uromyces transversalis."	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74	
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330	
Other than Colombia, Costa Rica, or Mexico				INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74	

Table 3-28 Crocosmia spp. (autumn-gold, garden montbretia, montbretia) Iridaceae

1 Look carefully for single or aggregated yellowish-brown or blackish-brown pustules on the leaves. These may be symptoms of gladiolus rust, a disease **not** known to occur in the U.S.

2 The crocosmia **must** arrive at the port defoliated. **Do not** allow leaf removal at the port of arrival.

Cupressaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae (cycads)

All cycads are listed in CITES Appendix II, **except** those specifically listed in CITES Appendix I. A list of all genera and species of cycads is provided in the **GRIN** database.

Cycad leaves and fronds are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use *Table 3-29* to regulate the fresh, cut leaves and fronds of Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae (*see also Zamiaceae/Cycadaceae* (*cycads*) on page 3-64).

Table 3-29 Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae (cycads)

If the leaves/ fronds are:	And the cycad is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a CITES desig- nated port	Listed in CITES Appen- dix I, including the fol- lowing species: <i>Ceratozamia</i> spp. <i>Chigua</i> spp. <i>Cycas beddomei</i> <i>Encephalartos</i> spp. <i>Microcycas calocoma</i> 	 REGULATE as CITES Appendix I REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), a valid CITES export permit from the country of export, and a Protected Plant Permit from USDA APHIS 	50 CFR 23
	Not listed in CITES Appendix I	 REGULATE as CITES Appendix II REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a Protected Plant Permit from USDA APHIS 	-
Not entering at a CITES des- ignated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	 SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations GIVE the importer one of the following options: A. Reexport the articles to the country of origin; or B. Reroute the articles to a CITES designated port NOTE: Shipping and handling charges are the responsibil- 	7 CFR 355 50 CFR 23
	Not accompanied by CITES documents	ity of the importer.1. HOLD the shipment2. INITIATE seizure and forfeiture actions	-

Cydonia spp. (quince), Rosaceae

Cydonia spp. are PROHIBITED because they are hosts to a diversity of exotic diseases and pests. Use *Table 3-30* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Cydonia* spp.

Table 3-30	Cydonia spp.	(flowering	quince)	Rosaceae
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If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	Branches with or without foliage or blooms	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Cynara spp. (artichoke),¹ Asteraceae

Flowers of *Cynara* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use *Table 3-31* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Cynara* spp.

Table 3-31 Cynara spp. (artichoke) Asteraceae

If the cut articles are:	And are grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Leaves and stems only		REQUIRE an import permit	7 CFR 330.105
Mature or immature stems	Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	
with floral heads	Country other than Canada	REQUIRE an import permit ¹	7 CFR 319.56

1 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived (if the floral head is admissible under Q56 from the country). Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (if the floral head is admissible under Q56 from the country) (see Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

¹ Use the FAVIR database to determine if artichokes are admissible from the country. If admissible, INSPECT and RELEASE.

Dracaena spp., Asparagaceae

Dracaena spp. includes dragon tree, isikonkwane, lucky bamboo, palmillo, and son-of-India. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has an embargo on *Dracaena* shipments imported in water, which could introduce mosquito species **not** widely seen in the United States. The embargo **does not** affect shipments in non-water media. Use *Table 3-32* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Dracaena* spp.

NOTICE

If you find water, REFER the case to CBP Customs for the enforcement of the CDC embargo.

NOTICE

Consignments consisting solely of *Dracaena* canes are regulated as **propagative plant material**. For entry requirements, refer to the *Plants for Planting Manual*.

Table 3-32 Dracaena spp. Asparagaceae

If the cut articles are:	And are:	And are from:	Then:	Authority:
Solely flower panicles			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Canes with or without leaves, shoots, or roots	Solely canes		REFER to the <i>Plants</i> for <i>Planting Manual</i>	7 CFR 319.37
	Part of a mixed flower bouquet	Costa Rica	GO to <i>Table 3-33</i> on page 3-30	-
		A country other than Costa Rica	GO to <i>Table 3-34</i> on page 3-31	

If the cane length is:	And the con- signment includes:	And:	Then:	Authority:
54 inches or less (no restriction to diameter size)	12 or fewer <i>Dracaena</i> canes	From an APHIS-approved facility and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declara- tion (AD) that "The plants in this con- signment have been produced, packed, stored, and exported in accordance with the requirements of 7 CFR 319.37-5 (y) and the bilateral workplan, and the consignment has been inspected and found free of quarantine pests." See " <i>Dracaena</i> Program" in the Plants for Planting Manual for more information.	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
		Not from an APHIS-approved facil- ity or lacks above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
	13 or more <i>Dracaena</i> canes	From an APHIS-approved facility and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declara- tion (AD) that "The plants in this con- signment have been produced, packed, stored, and exported in accordance with the requirements of of 7 CFR 319.37-5(y) and the bilat- eral workplan, and the consignment has been inspected and found free of quarantine pests." See "Dracaena Program" in the Plants for Planting Manual for more information.	 AUTHORIZE movement to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	
		Not from an APHIS-approved facil- ity or lacks above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
More than 54 inches				

Table 3-33 Dracaena spp. Canes in Mixed Flower Bouquets from Costa Rica

If the cane length is:	And the consign- ment includes:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
18 inches or less	12 or fewer <i>Dracaena</i> canes	ver Dracaena With or without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	13 or more <i>Dracaena</i> canes	With or without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	 AUTHORIZE move- ment to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
More than 18 inches	12 or fewer <i>Dracaena</i> canes smaller than 6 feet long and 4 inches wide	r than 6 shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	-
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		With leaves, shoots, or roots		-	
	13 or more <i>Dracaena</i> canes smaller than 6 feet long and 4 inches wide	Without leaves, shoots, or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	 AUTHORIZE move- ment to local Plant Inspection Station CONTACT PPQ 	-
			Lacks phytosan- itary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		With leaves, shoots, or roots		*	
	<i>Dracaena</i> canes larger than 6 feet long or 4 inches wide	With or without leaves, shoots, or roots			

Table 3-34 Dracaena spp	. Canes in Mixed Flower Bou	quets from Countries Other	Than Costa Rica
Tuble 0 04 Drubuchu Spp			

Fortunella spp. (kumquat), Rutaceae

See Rutaceae (citrus) on page 3-53.

Fraxinus spp. (ash), Oleaceae

Fraxinus spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries **except** any county or municipal regional county in Canada not regulated for *Agrilus planipennis*, emerald ash borer (EAB). In addition, *Fraxinus* spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-35* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Fraxinus* spp.

 Table 3-35
 Fraxinus spp. (ash), Oleaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:	
An area of Canada where neither ALB nor EAB is present	All plant parts except seeds	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal	
An area of Canada where ALB or EAB is present	All plant parts except seeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Order DA-2011-18,	
A country other than Canada	All plant parts except seeds		effective May 11, 2011	

Gladiolus spp., Iridaceae

Gladiolas are regulated from many countries to prevent the entry of gladiolus rust, *Uromyces transversalis*, a rust that is considered of plant quarantine importance in Europe and the United States. Use *Table 3-36* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Gladiolus* spp.

If grown in:	And a:	And leaves are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Colombia or Costa Rica	Personal ship- ment			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330
	Commercial shipment		Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the follow- ing additional declaration, "The gladiolus in this shipment have been inspected and found free of <i>Uromyces transversalis.</i> "	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT	7 CFR 330
Mexico	Personal ship- ment		►	ENTRY	
	Commercial shipment	Present ²			
		Absent	Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the follow- ing additional declaration, "The gladiolus in this shipment have been inspected and found free of <i>Uromyces transversalis.</i> "	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330
Other than Colombia, Costa Rica, or Mexico				INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-36 *Gladiolus* spp. (Iridaceae)

1 Look carefully for single or aggregated yellowish-brown or blackish-brown pustules on the leaves. These may be symptoms of gladiolus rust, a disease **not** known to occur in the U.S.

2 The gladiolus **must** arrive at the port defoliated. **Do not** allow leaf removal at the port of arrival.

Gossypium spp. (cotton), Malvaceae

Cotton is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*. Use *Table 3-37* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Gossypium* spp.

Table 3-37 Gossypium spp. (cotton) Malvaceae

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8
State or territory other than Guam or CNMI	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Helleborus spp. (black helleborus, Christmas-rose, green hellebore, lenten-rose, stinking hellebore), Ranunculaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Helleborus* spp. *Helleborus* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Hibiscus spp. (giant mallow, rose mallow), Malvaceae

Hibiscus spp. are PROHIBITED from certain countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*. In addition, *Hibiscus* spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-38* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Hibiscus* spp. For processed (dried/dyed) hibiscus, refer to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*.

Table 3-38 Hibiscus spp. (giant mallow, rose mallow), Malvaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Brazil, or India		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal
Afghanistan, Canada (areas in which ALB or CLB are present), China, Croatia, Democratic People's	Branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	*	Order DA-2011-18,
Republic of Korea, European Union ¹ , Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philip- pines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, or Vietnam	Branches or stems 10mm in diam- eter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	effective May 11, 2011
A country other than listed above	Branches, stems with pod attached (otherwise unprocessed)	*	

1 Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Hippophae spp. (sea buckthorn), Elaeagnaceae

Fruits of *Hippophae* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use *Table 3-39* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Hippophae* spp.

Table 3-39 Hippophae spp. (sea buckthorn) Elaeagnaceae

If the cut articles are with:	And were grown in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences only ; never with fruits			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits; stems with fruits attached	◆Canada♦Chile♦New Zealand		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Netherlands	Is accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate ¹ showing the name and address of the grower in the Netherlands ²	 REQUIRE an import permit³ INSPECT and RELEASE 	
		Lacks a foreign phytosani- tary certificate or the grower is not clearly indicated as in the Netherlands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	-
	Country other than listed above			

1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate is required to ensure that *Hippophae* spp. are grown in a country free from fruit flies.

2 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement.

3 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instruction and information about permits).

Hypericum spp. (St. John's wort), Clusiaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Hypericum* spp. *Hypericum* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

llex spp. (holly, inkberry, winterberry), Aquifoliaceae

Holly fruits are regulated to prevent exotic fruit flies from entering. In addition, *Ilex* spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-40* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Ilex* spp. (with or without berries).

If the fresh cut articles are:	And are grown in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
With berries	Canada, Chile, or New Zealand		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Netherlands	Is accompanied by a foreign phy- tosanitary certificate ¹ showing the name and address of the grower in the Netherlands ² and the branches are 10 mm or less in diameter	 REQUIRE an import permit³ INSPECT and RELEASE 	
		Lacks a foreign phytosanitary certificate1 or the grower is not clearly indicated as in the Neth- erlands or the branches are greater than 10 mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Country other than listed above			
Without ber- ries and include branches or stems 10mm or less in diame- ter	All countries		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Without ber- ries and include branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	Afghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is present), China, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, European Union ⁴ , Indonesia, Japan, Mad- agascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, or Vietnam		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-1 8, effective May 11, 2011

Table 3-40 Ilex spp. (holly) Aquifoliaceae

1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate is required to ensure that *llex* spp. are grown in a country free from fruit flies.

2 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement.

3 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (*see* Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

4 Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Juniperus spp. (juniper), Cupressaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Leucanthemella spp. (high daisy, giant daisy, max-chrysanthemum, Shasta daisy), Asteraceae

NOTICE

Chrysanthemum white rust may be recognized by small white to yellow spots, up to 4 mm wide, on the upper surface of the leaf. Buff to pink-colored pustules may form on the underside of the leaf.

Use *Table 3-41* to regulate fresh, cut articles identified as *Leucanthemella* spp.

Table 3-41	Leucanthemella spp.	. (high daisy, giant-daisy,	max-chrysanthemum,	Shasta daisy) Asteraceae

If the flowers were harvested in:	And the consignment is:	Then:	Authority:
Andorra; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Brazil; Bru- nei; Bulgaria; Canary Islands; Chile; China; Colombia; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Ecuador; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lith- uania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malaysia; Malta; Mexico; Moldova; Monaco; New Zea- land; Norway; Peru; Poland; Portugal; Repub- lic of South Africa; Romania, Russia; San	Is accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate or equivalent docu- mentation ¹ issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin or its desig- nee, containing an additional dec- laration stating, "The place of production as well as the consign- ment have been inspected and found free of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> ² "	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105 7 CFR 319.74
Marino; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; Thailand; Tunisia; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Uruguay; Venezu- ela; Yugoslavia and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude	Lacks either the certificate or the certification specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Netherlands ³	>		
Other than a country listed in the cells above		INSPECT and RELEASE	

Documentation may be written in Spanish. A legible photocopy, facsimile, or scanned copy of an original phytosanitary cer-1 tificate is acceptable.

Statement does not need to be word or word, but must indicate that both the production site and the consignment have 2 been inspected and found free of Puccinia horiana.

3 The Netherlands has been suspended from the program.

Ligustrum spp. (privet), Oleaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Ligustrum* spp. *Ligustrum* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Loranthaceae (all genera of mistletoe)

Loranthaceae is a plant family that includes the genera and species of mistletoe. Mistletoe is a parasitic plant. A list of all genera and species of Loranthaceae is provided in the GRIN database.

Use *Table 3-42* to regulate fresh, cut articles of Loranthaceae.

Table 3-42 Loranthaceae (all genera of mistletoe)

If the stems are:	And grown in:	Then:	Authority:
With berries	>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
Without berries	Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
	Country other than Canada	 HOLD the shipment CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station 	7 CFR 330

Malus spp. (apple), Rosaceae

Malus spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries because they are hosts to a diversity of exotic diseases and pests. Use *Table 3-43* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Malus* spp.

 Table 3-43 Malus spp. (apple), Rosaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	Branches with or without foliage or blooms	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Musa spp. (banana, dwarf banana, flowering banana, plantain), Musaceae

Musa spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of red palm mites. Use *Table 3-44* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Musa* spp.

Table 3-44	<i>Musa</i> spp.	(banana,	dwarf b	banana,	flowering	banana,	plantain)
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lf:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences only ; no fruit at any stage of development present		INSPECT and RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.74
Fruit is present	Mature (ripe) bananas	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
	Immature (green) bananas	USE FAVIR to Regulate ¹	

Look for very small but visible, bright-red mites (red palm mite) and colonies of mites along the midrib of the leaves. Look for evidence of mites feeding: green leaves having bright-green to pale-green, to yellow, and finally, copper-brown streaks or spots. Look for webbing and cast skins of the mites.

Nepenthes spp. (pitcher plant), Nepenthaceae

Nepenthes spp. plants are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use *Table 3-45* to regulate the fresh, cut pitchers (modified leaves) of *Nepenthes* spp.

If the cut arti- cles are:	And the species is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a CITES desig- nated port (giant pitcher plan		 HOLD shipment TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations REGULATE as CITES Appendix I REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), a valid CITES export permit from the country of export, and a Protected Plant Per- mit from USDA–APHIS 	50 CFR 23
	Other than kha- siana or raja	 HOLD shipment TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations REGULATE as CITES Appendix II REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the coun- try of export and a Protected Plant Permit from USDA APHIS 	
Not entering at a CITES des- ignated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	 SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pests regulations GIVE the importer one of the following options: A. Reexport the articles to the country of origin B. Reroute the articles to a CITES designated port NOTE: Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer. 	7 CFR 319.74 or if from Canada, 7 CFR 330.105 7 CFR 355 50 CFR 23 50 CFR 24
	Not accompanied by CITES documents	 HOLD shipment INTIATE seizure and forfeiture actions 	

Table 3-45	Nepenthes spp. ¹	(pitcher	plant) Nepenthaceae
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1 Refers to the pitcher.

Nigella spp. (fennel-flower, jack-in-the-green, love-in-a-mist, nutmeg-flower), Ranunculaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut branches with seed capsules attached, of *Nigella* spp. For cut branches with seed capsules, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from seed capsules, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Nipponanthemum spp. (nippon-daisy, nipon-chrysanthemum), Asteraceae

NOTICE

Chrysanthemum white rust may be recognized by small white to yellow spots, up to 4 mm wide, on the upper surface of the leaf. Buff to pink-colored pustules may form on the underside of the leaf.

Use *Table 3-46* to regulate *Nipponanthemum*.

Table 3-46 Nipponanthemum spp. (nippon-daisy, nipon-chrysanthemum) Asteraceae

If the flowers were harvested in:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bel- gium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bul-	Is accompanied by a phytos- anitary certificate or equiva-	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105 7 CFR 319.74
garia, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecua- dor, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lat- via, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mace- donia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Swit- zerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude Netherlands ³	lent documentation ¹ issued by the National Plant Protec- tion Organization of the country of origin or its desig- nee containing an additional declaration stating, "The place of production as well as the consignment have been inspected and found free of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> ² " Lacks either the certificate or the certification specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than a country listed in the cells above		INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 Documentation may be written in Spanish. A legible photocopy, facsimile, or scanned copy of an original phytosanitary certificate is acceptable.

2 Statement **does not** need to be word for word, but **must** indicate that both the production site and the consignment have been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.

3 The Netherlands has been suspended from the program.

Orchidaceae (orchids)

The great majority of orchids encountered in the trade are from artificially propagated plants; and therefore, fall outside the scope of the CITES regulations. **Neither** permits **nor** certificates are necessary for orchid blossoms from artificially propagated plants. These orchids would include artificially propagated hybrids of *Cymbidium* spp., *Dendrobium* spp., *Phalaenopsis* spp., and *Vanda* spp.

Therefore, INSPECT and RELEASE commercial shipments of cut orchids unless you have convincing proof the orchids were collected in the wild². **Neither** permits **nor** certificates are necessary for orchid blossoms from artificially propagated plants.

A list of all genera and species of orchids is provided in the GRIN database.

If you have convincing proof that the orchids were wild collected, then:

- 1. HOLD the shipment.
- 2. CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station.

² Artificially propagated orchids are very clean and consistent in quality and professionally packaged, usually having small water vials on the cut end of the blossom to keep them fresh, rarely having pests or any other quarantine concerns. Wild collected orchids would show signs of wilting and browning or discoloration, insect or handling damage, missing the water vials, probably **not** in clean consistent packages, and typically in poor overall condition.

Oryza sativa (rice), Poaceae

Orysa sativa is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of rice pathogens and insect pests. Use *Table 3-47* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Orysa sativa*.

If the articles are dried, see the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

Table 3-47 Oryza sativa (rice) Poaceae

lf:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh, cut arti- cles	 Guam Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.55
	State or territory other than Guam or CNMI	PROHIBIT ENTRY	*
Dried articles		SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual	

Pelargonium spp. (scented geraniums), Geraniaceae

Pelargonium spp. are regulated because they are hosts of the harmful plant pathogen *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 3 Biovar 2 (R3B2). Use *Table 3-48* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Pelargonium* spp.

If the fresh cut articles are:	And are grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences	Canada	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certifi- cate with the following Additional Declara- tion, <i>"Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the coun- try of origin" OR	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
		Is imported under the provision of the Greenhouse Grown Restricted Plant Pro- gram described in 7 CFR 319.37-4(c)		
	Israel	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certifi- cate with the following Additional Declara- tion, " <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the coun- try of origin"	-	
	Countries listed on the Approved Pelargonium Facilities List	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certifi- cate with the following Additional Declara- tion, "These articles have been produced in accordance with the requirements in 7 CFR $319.37-5(r)(3)$."		
	All countries	Not certified as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Table 3-48 Pelargonium spp. (scented geraniums) Geraniaceae

Pernettya spp. (pernettya), Ericaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Pernettya* spp. *Pernettya* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Phoenix spp. (date palm), Arecaceae

Leaves of *Phoenix* spp. are regulated because they could introduce Bayoud disease to date palms caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* var. *albedinis*. Use *Table 3-49* to regulate fresh, cut leaves of *Phoenix* spp.

Table 3-49	Phoenix spp.	(date palm)	Arecaceae
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If the leaves were grown in:	And the importation:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria or Morocco		►	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.105
Country other than listed above	Is not of single fronds	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin or phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protec- tion organization of the country in which the palm leaves were cut	INSPECT and RELEASE ¹	*
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Is of single fronds ²	>	See the Miscella- neous and Processed Products Manual and REGULATE as palm fronds and articles	-

1 Look along the midrib of the leaves for very small, bright-red mites or colonies of mites. Look for streaking on leaves (pale green to yellow and copper-brown). Also, look for mite webbing and cast skins.

2 Single fronds are usually for personal religious purposes.

Physalis spp. (ground cherry, Chinese-lantern plant, Japanese-lantern), Solanaceae

Fruits of *Physalis* spp. are regulated to prevent entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*. Use *Table 3-50* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Physalis* spp.

Table 3-50 Physalis spp. (ground cherry, Chinese-lantern plant, Japanese-lantern) Solanaceae

If with:	And from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences only ; never with fruits		►	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits	Canada	>	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	A country other than Canada	After using the <i>FAVIR</i> database you determine the fruits are admissible without treatment or without special requirements by 7 CFR 319.56	REQUIRE an import permit ¹ INSPECT and	-
		After using the <i>FAVIR</i> database you determine the fruits are inadmissible , admissible with treatment, or have special requirements by 7 CFR 319.56	RELEASE PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see Appendix A, Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits). If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived.

Picea spp. (spruce), Pinaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Pinaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Pinus spp. (pine), Pinaceae

See Coniferae on page 3-14.

Poaceae (grasses)

Poaceae is a family that includes all genera and species of grasses. A list of all genera and species of Poaceae is provided in the GRIN database. Grasses are regulated to prevent a wide diversity of plant diseases, primarily viruses and rusts from entering.

Use *Table 3-51* to regulate fresh, cut articles of Poaceae. If the grasses are dried, see the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

If the grasses are grown in:	And the grasses are:	And the shipment is destined to:	And the grasses:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Bamboo or rice	Guam or the Com- monwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 318.82
		Territory of State other than Guam		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 (bamboo)
		or CNMI			7 CFR 319.55 (rice)
	Broomcorn or corn and related gen-			For Sorghum bicolor (broom- corn), CONTINUE to Table 3-61 on page 3-56	
	era			For Zea mays (corn and closely related plants), CON- TINUE to Table 3-73 on page 3-65	
	Sugarcane		-	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.15
	Federal nox- ious weeds (FNW)		Have seeds	 HOLD shipment CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station 	*
		Lack seeds	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
	Other than listed above				
Country other than Canada				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Table 3-51 Poaceae (all genera and species of grasses)

Polypodiophyta (ferns)

Two species of fern are regulated because they are noxious weeds and have the potential to cause serious environmental and economic damage to some areas of the United States. Use *Table 3-52* to regulate fresh, cut articles of ferns.

Table 3-52 Polypodiophyta (Ferns)

If the ferns are:	Then:	Authority:
 Lygodium flexuosum (maidenhair creeper) Lygodium microphyllum (old-world climbing fern) 	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 360 Noxious Weed Regulations
Other than one of the two ferns listed above	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Poncirus spp., Rutaceae

See Rutaceae (citrus) on page 3-53.

Proteaceae (protea)

Proteaceae is a plant family that includes all genera of protea. A list of all genera and species of Proteaceae is provided in the GRIN database. Proteaceae are regulated primarily because of diseases for which there are **not** approved treatments. Use *Table 3-53* to regulate fresh, cut articles of all genera of Proteaceae.

If the articles were cut in:	And the shipment:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Australia, Ire- land, New Cale- donia, or United Kingdom	Arrived directly from Australia, Ireland, New Caledonia, or united Kingdom	Is accompanied by phytosanitary cer- tification with the additional declara- tion: "The cut flowers/garlands/ wreaths/greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures went into effect 08/04/08
	Arrived from a coun- try other than listed above	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the transiting country's NAPPO officials, with the additional declaration: "The cut flow- ers/garlands/wreaths/greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (<i>Epiphyas postvit-</i> <i>tana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures went into effect 08/04/08
Canada		►	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.106

Table 3-53 Proteaceae (protea) (page 1 of 2)

If the articles were cut in:	And the shipment:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
New Zealand	Arrived directly from New Zealand	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations:	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		◆"The flowers were grown in green- houses or screen houses inspected and found free of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>) and the consignment was inspected and found free of LBAM." OR		
		◆"The cut flowers/greenery in this shipment were produced under the MAF BNZ Exports Phytosanitary Compliance Program for LBAM for the export of cut flowers and foliage to the U.S."		
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures went into effect 08/04/08
	Arrived from a coun- try other than New Zealand	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the transiting country's NAPPO officials, with the additional declaration: "The cut flow- ers/garlands/wreaths/greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (<i>Epiphyas postvit-</i> <i>tana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures went into effect 08/04/08
South Africa		Is accompanied by a foreign phytos- anitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
		Lacks a foreign phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures went into effect 08/04/08
Swaziland			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.106
Country other than listed above		►	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-53 Proteaceae (protea) (page 2 of 2)

Prunus spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune), Rosaceae

Prunus spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries because they are hosts to a diversity of exotic diseases and pests. Use *Table 3-43* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Prunus* spp.

Table 3-54 Prunus spp., Rosaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	Branches with or without foliage or blooms	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Pseudostuga spp. (Douglas fir), Pinaceae

See *Coniferae* on page 3-14.

Pyracantha spp. (firethorn), Rosaceae

Pyracantha spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-55* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Pyracantha* spp.

Table 3-55	Pyracantha spp.	(firethorn), Rosacea
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If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
ghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is esent), China, Croatia, Democratic Peo-	Branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18, effective May 11, 2011
ple's Republic of Korea, European Union ¹ , Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, or Vietnam	Branches or stems 10mm in diameter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	
A country other than listed above	Branches or stems, includ- ing leaves, cut flowers, or fruits ² attached	-	7 CFR 319.37

1 Member States include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

2 *Pyracantha* spp. is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free of fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Pyrus spp. (pear), Rosaceae

Pyrus spp. are PROHIBITED from all countries because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases and pests. Use *Table 3-56* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Pyrus* spp.

Table 3-56 Pyrus spp. (pear) Rosaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	Branches with or without foliage or blooms	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Ricinus communis (castor, ricin), Euphorbiaceae

Use *Table 3-57* on page 3-52 to regulate botanical fruits (pods) with stems and leaves of *Ricinus communis*. Fruits of *Ricinus* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies including the guava fruit fly (*Bactrocera correcta*).

If the stems are:	And grown in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
With fruit pods	Canada		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Chile or New Zealand		 REQUIRE an import permit INSPECT and RELEASE 	
	Netherlands	Is accompanied by a foreign phyto- sanitary certificate ¹ showing the name and address of the grower in the Netherlands ²	 REQUIRE an import permit³ INSPECT and RELEASE 	
		Lacks a foreign phytosanitary cer- tificate or the grower is not clearly indicated as in the Netherlands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	•
	Country other than listed above			
Without fruit pods			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-57 Ricinus communis (castor, ricin) Euphorbiaceae

1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate is required to ensure that *Ricinus* spp. are grown in a country free from fruit flies.

2 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement.

3 If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see Appendix A, *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates* on page A-1 for instructions and information about permits).

Ruscus (box-holly, butcher's broom, horse-tongue, spineless butcher's-broom), Ruscaceae (also placed in Liliaceae)

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Ruscus* spp. *Ruscus* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Rutaceae (citrus)

Rutaceae includes all genera and species of the citrus subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae. A list of all genera and species of citrus is provided in the GRIN database.

Rutaceae are regulated from all countries to prevent citrus canker and other citrus diseases from entering. Use *Table 3-58* to regulate fresh, cut articles of Rutaceae.

Table 3-58 Rutaceae (all genera and species of the citrus subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and
Toddalioideae)

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
♦Guam	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.19
◆The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)		
Territory or State other than Guam or CNMI	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Saccharum spp. (sugarcane), Poaceae

Saccharum spp. are regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to fresh, cut articles of *Saccharum* spp. The authority is 7 CFR 319.15.

If the articles are dried, go to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

Salix spp. (osier, willow), Salicaceae

Salix spp. are PROHIBITED from Europe to prevent the introduction of *Erwinia salicis*, watermark disease. In addition, *Salix* spp. are regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-59* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Salix* spp.

Table 3-59 Salix spp. (osier, willow), Salicaceae

If the articles are grown in:	And the articles are:	Then:	Authority:	
Europe ¹	Branches of any size	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18,	
Afghanistan, Canada (areas where ALB is present), China, Croatia, Democratic Peo-	Branches or stems greater than 10mm in diameter	-		
ple's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philip- pines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, or Vietnam	Branches or stems 10mm in diameter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	effective May 11, 2011	
A country other than listed above	Branches or stems, includ- ing leaves and flowers attached	-	7 CFR 319.37	

1 The recognized countries of Europe, *not* dependencies and/or territories are as follows: Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malta; Moldova; Monaco; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; San Marino; Serbia and Montene-gro (Yugoslavia); Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Vatican City.

Sarracenia spp., Sarraceniaceae

Sarracenia spp. plants are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use *Table 3-60* to regulate fresh, cut pitchers (modified leaves) of *Sarracenia* spp.

Table 3-60 Sarracenia¹ spp. (pitcher plant) Sarraceniaceae

If the cut articles are:	And the species is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a CITES desig- nated port	Oreophila (green pitcher plant) or rubra	 REGULATE as CITES Appendix I and ESA-E REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), a valid CITES export permit from country of export, and a Protected Plant Permit from USDA–APHIS 	50 CFR 17 50 CFR 23
	Other than oreophila or rubra	 REGULATE as CITES Appendix II REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a Protected Plant Permit from USDA–APHIS 	*
Not entering at a CITES desig- nated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	 SAEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations GIVE the importer one of the following options: A. Reexport the articles to the country of origin B. Reroute the articles to a CITES designated port 	7 CFR 355 50 CFR 23
		NOTE : Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer	
	Not accompanied by CITES docu- ments	 HOLD shipment INITIATE seizure and forfeiture actions 	*

1 Pitchers are regulated. Cut flowers of artificially propagated *Sarracenia* spp. listed in CITES Appendix II are exempt from CITES regulations.

Sorghum bicolor (broomcorn), Poaceae

Use *Table 3-61* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Sorghum bicolor*.

If the broomcorn is dried, see the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

If the articles were grown in:	And destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
The Canadian provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince	Arizona; Califor- nia; Colorado; Idaho; Nebraska; Nevada; Oregon;	Is accompanied by a Canadian certificate stating the articles were fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Texas; Utah; Washington	Lacks the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.41
	State other than listed above	>	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
British Columbia		►	RELEASE	
A country other than Canada			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41

Table 3-61 Sorghum bicolor (broomcorn) Poaceae

Striga spp. (witchweed), Scrophulariaceae

Striga spp. are regulated from all countries because they are both parasitic and noxious weeds. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to fresh, cut articles of *Striga* spp. The authority is 7 CFR 360 and 7 CFR 330.

Symphoricarpos (coralberry, snowberry), Caprifoliaceae

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences, including cut flowers with fruits attached, of *Symphoricarpos* spp. *Symphoricarpos* is **not** a known host for fruit flies. For cut flowers with fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, the authority is 7 CFR 319.74.

Triticum spp. (wheat and intergeneric crosses), Poaceae

Triticum spp. are regulated from some countries to prevent Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*) and other diseases from entering. Use *Table 3-62* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Triticum* spp. and its intergeneric crosses.

Table 3-62	Triticum spp.	(wheat and	intergeneric	crosses) Poaceae
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If the cut articles were grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
A country other than Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37, 7 CFR 319.59

Tritonia spp. (blazing star), Iridaceae

Tritonia spp. are regulated from many countries to prevent gladiolus rust, *Uromyces transversalis*, from entering. Gladiolus rust is a rust that is considered of plant quarantine importance in Europe and the United States. Use *Table 3-63* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Tritonia* spp.

If grown in:	And a:	And leaves are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Colombia or Costa Rica	Personal ship- ment		►	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330
	Commercial shipment		Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the follow- ing additional declaration, "The tritonia in this shipment have been inspected and found free of <i>Uromyces transversalis</i> ."	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT	7 CFR 330
Mexico	Personal ship- ment		►	ENTRY	
	Commercial shipment	Present ²	>		
		Absent	Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the follow- ing additional declaration, "The tritonia in this shipment have been inspected and found free of <i>Uromyces transversalis</i> ."	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330
Other than Colombia, Costa Rica, or Mexico				INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-63 Tritonia spp. (blazing star) Iridaceae

1 Look carefully for single or aggregated yellowish-brown or blackish-brown pustules on the leaves. These may be symptoms of gladiolus rust, a disease **not** known to occur in the U.S.

2 The tritonia **must** arrive at the port defoliated. **Do not** allow leaf removal at the port of arrival.

Viburnum spp. (Guelder-rose, Japanese snowball, laurustine, snowball, summer snowflake), Adoxaceae

Viburnum spp. are regulated to prevent fruit flies (if berries are present) and other exotic pests and pathogens from entering, including light brown apple moth (LBAM) (*Epiphyas postvittana*). They are also regulated because they are hosts of *Anoplophora chinensis*, citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) and *Anoplophora glabripennis*, Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), both destructive, wood-boring pests. Use *Table 3-64* to regulate fresh cut articles of *Viburnum* spp.

Table 3-64 Viburnum spp. (Guelder-rose, Japanese snowball, laurustine, snowball, summer snowflake) Caprifoliaceae

If the articles were cut in:	Then:
Canada	GO to Table 3-65 on page 3-58
Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ger- many, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, or Vietnam	GO to <i>Table 3-66</i> on page 3-59
Australia or New Caledonia	GO to Table 3-67 on page 3-59
Ireland or United Kingdom	GO to Table 3-68 on page 3-60
Netherlands	GO to Table 3-69 on page 3-61
New Zealand	GO to Table 3-70 on page 3-62
A country other than those listed above	GO to Table 3-71 on page 3-63

Table 3-65 Viburnum spp. from Canada¹

If the articles were cut in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Areas where ALB is present	Branches or stems are greater than 10 mm in diameter	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18
	Branches or stems are 10 mm in diameter or less	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Areas free from ALB			

1 Canada is free from Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

Table 3-66Viburnum spp. from Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech
Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France,
Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,
Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Romania,
Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, or Vietnam

lf:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Branches or stems are greater than 10 mm in diameter			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18
Branches or stems are 10 mm in diameter or less	Branches have berries	Accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate that shows <i>Viburnum</i> spp. are grown in a country free from Mediterranean fruit fly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>) and an import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Lacks the above certification or the import permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Branches have no berries (only flowers or flowers with foliage)	>	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-67 Viburnum spp. from Australia or New Caledonia

lf:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Branches have berries	Accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration (AD): "The cut flowers/garlands/ wreaths/greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)"; and the phytosanitary certificate shows <i>Viburnum</i> spp. are grown in a country that is free from Mediterranean fruit fly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008 (LBAM)
			7 CFR 319.74 (Mediter- ranean fruit fly)
Branches have no berries (only flowers or flowers with foliage)	Accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration (AD): "The cut flowers/garlands/ wreaths/greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
	Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008

lf:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Branches or stems are greater than 10 mm in diameter				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18
Branches or stems are 10 mm in diam- eter or less	Arrived directly from Ireland or United King- dom ¹		Accompanied by a foreign phytos- anitary certificate with the AD "The cut flowers/garlands/wreaths/ greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epiphyas postvit-</i> <i>tana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008
	Arrived from a country of the Euro- pean Union (EU) other than Ireland or United Kingdom	Branches have berries	Accompanied by a European Union phytosanitary certificate stating, "The [type of flower] in this shipment has been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epi- phyas postvittana</i>)"; and the phyto- sanitary certificate shows <i>Viburnum</i> spp. are grown in a country free from <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
			Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008
		Branches have no berries (only flowers or flowers with foliage)	Accompanied by a European Union phytosanitary certificate stating, "The [type of flower] in this shipment has been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epi- phyas postvittana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008

Table 3-68 Viburnum spp. from Ireland or United Kingdon	Table 3-68	Viburnum spp.	from Ireland o	r United Kingdom
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1 Ireland and the United Kingdom are free from Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

lf:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Branches or stems are greater than 10 mm in diameter				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37 and Federal Order DA-2011-18
Branches or Branches have stems are 10 berries		Paperwork lists a Dutch grower	Accompanied by an import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
mm in diam- eter or less			Lacks the import permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Paperwork does not list a Dutch grower			
	Branches have no berries (only flowers or	Upon inspection, no pests and no patho- gens are found		RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
flowers with foli- age)	Upon inspection, only disease symp- toms are found	Symptoms are on the stems	 SUBMIT the disease as a PROMPT interception RELEASE 	7 CFR 330.105	
			Symptoms are on other than the stems	 SUBMIT the disease as an URGENT interception HOLD the shipment pending final determination 	
		Upon inspection, insects or other arthropods or insects in combination with disease symptoms are found		 SUBMIT the pest as an URGENT interception HOLD the ship- ment pending final determination 	

 Table 3-69 Viburnum spp. from the Netherlands

lf:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Arrived directly from New Zea- land ¹		Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with one of the following ADs:	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008
Arrived from a country other than New Zea- land		Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the transiting country's NAPPO officials with the AD: "The cut flowers/garlands/wreaths/ greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)." and a foreign phytosanitary certificate that shows <i>Viburnum</i> spp. are free from Mediterranean fruit fly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008 (LBAM); and 7 CFR 319.56 (Med. fruit fly)
	Branches have no berries (only flowers or flowers with foliage)	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the transiting country's NAPPO officials with the AD: "The cut flowers/garlands/wreaths/ greenery in this shipment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of light brown apple moth (LBAM) (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Emergency measures effective August 4, 2008

Table 3-70	Viburnum spp.	from	New	Zealand
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1 New Zealand is free from Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata).

lf:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Branches have ber- ries	Accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate that shows <i>Viburnum</i> spp. are grown in a country free from Medi- terranean fruit fly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>) and an import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Lacks the above certification or the import permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Branches have no berries (only flow- ers or flowers with foliage)	>	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

Table 3-71 Viburnum spp. from Countries Other Than Those Listed Above

Watsonia spp. (bugle lily, Merians bugle lily, pink watsonia, watsonia), Iridaceae

Watsonia spp. are regulated from many countries to prevent the entry of gladiolus rust, *Uromyces transversalis*, a rust that is considered of plant quarantine importance in Europe and the United States. Use *Table 3-72* to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Watsonia* spp.

Table 3-72 Watsonia spp. (bugle lily, Merians bugle lily, pink watsonia, watsonia)

If grown in:	And a:	And leaves are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Colombia or Costa Rica	Personal ship- ment			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330
	Commercial shipment	>	Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the follow- ing additional declaration, "The watsonia in this shipment have been inspected and found free of <i>Uromyces transversalis.</i> "	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT	7 CFR 330
Mexico	Personal ship- ment		►	ENTRY	
Commercial shipment	Present ²				
		Absent	Accompanied by a phytosani- tary certificate with the follow- ing additional declaration, "The watsonia in this shipment have been inspected and found free of <i>Uromyces transversalis.</i> "	INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74
			Lacks the required certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330
Other than Colombia, Costa Rica, or Mexico				INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74

1 Look carefully for single or aggregated yellowish-brown or blackish-brown pustules on the leaves. These may be symptoms of gladiolus rust, a disease **not** known to occur in the U.S.

2 The watsonia **must** arrive at the port defoliated. **Do not** allow leaf removal at the port of arrival.

Zamiaceae/Cycadaceae (cycads)

See Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae (cycads) on page 3-27.

Zea mays (corn and closely related plants), Poaceae

Zea mays is regulated because of the European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis, and other insects and plant diseases. Use *Table 3-73* on page 3-65 to regulate fresh, cut articles of Zea mays.

If the cut articles are dried, see the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

If the articles were grown in:	And destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
The Canadian Provinces of Alberta; Manitoba; New Brunswick; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia; Ontario; Prince	Arizona; Califor- nia; Idaho; Nevada; New Mexico; Oregon;	Is accompanied by a Canadian certificate stating the articles were fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Edward Island; Quebec; Sas- katchewan	Texas; Utah; Washington	Lacks the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.41
	State other than listed above		INSPECT and	7 CFR 330.105
British Columbia			RELEASE	
A country other than Canada		>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41

Table 3-73 Zea mays (corn and closely related plants) Poaceae



Appendix A

Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates

Contents	
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	Written Permits A-2
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Introduction	
	This appendix provides administrative and operational policies regarding permits and foreign phytosanitary certificates encountered when regulating agricultural products imported for other than planting purposes.
	This appendix does not cover the following topics:
	 Permits and foreign phytosanitary certificates for plants and plant products imported for planting purposes (<i>see Plants for Planting Manual</i>)
	• Animal product certificates (<i>see</i> the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>)
	The three kinds of agricultural quarantine inspection permits are as follows:
	1. PPQ Permits
	2. VS Permits
	3. CITES Permits
PPQ Permits	
	PPQ permits are either oral or written permission to import plant material. PPQ permits are issued by USDA–APHIS–PPQ and are authorized by the Plant Protection Act (PPA).
	The purposes of PPQ permits are as follows:

- Inform importers of agricultural regulations and conditions of entry that must be met, such as treatments or designated ports of entry (POEs)
- Inform PPQ and CBP of the importers' intentions

- Provide contact with importers in order to exchange information
- Strengthen the ability to exclude prohibited material and thereby keep out plant pests
- Verify that importers had prior knowledge of agricultural regulations

Oral Permission

PPQ or CBP regulatory officials provide oral permission at the time of inspection. The regulatory official's oral permission is appropriate for noncommercial importations of admissible plant material. Noncommercial means for personal use, **not** for resale or other commercial use, and admissible material are items that are generally unrestricted. If a plant product is admissible, in the *Reference* chapter of this manual, the regulatory action listed is to INSPECT and RELEASE. Therefore, when all import requirements are met based on a regulatory inspection, oral permission is adequate for noncommercial importations of admissible plant material.

Written Permits

USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Regulations, Permits, and Manuals (RPM) issues written permits for commercial importations of admissible plant material and for the movement of live plants pests, pathogens, and Federal noxious weeds (FNW). The written permits covered in this appendix are as follows:

- PPQ Form 526 on page A-3 (Application for Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds)
- PPQ Form 597 on page A-5 (Import Permit for Plant and Plant Products)

Although in general, commercial shipments of cut flowers **do not** require a written permit¹, permits are important. Written permits instruct the importer to purchase and to handle agricultural plant material in a manner that minimizes pest risk. Additionally, written permits allow PPQ to fully enforce the regulations with fewer complications because written permits verify that importers are aware of the conditions of entry.

Written permits **do not** automatically authorize entry. PPQ and CBP regulatory officials **must** validate the accuracy of permits—matching them with the shipments and importers to confirm the conditions of entry are met. Most importations accompanied by a written permit are referred to secondary to be cleared by a CBP Agricultural Specialist. Live plants, covered by both import permits and phytosanitary certificates, are referred to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station for inspection and processing.

¹ Cut flowers covered under quarantines other than 7 CFR 319.74 may require a written permit. Examples include articles with decorative fruits (regulated by 7 CFR 319.56) and *Triticum* spp. (regulated by 7 CFR 319.59).

Importers apply for Protected Plant Permit by completing *PPQ Form 621*, *Application for Protected Plant Permit to Engage in the Business of Importing, Exporting, or Reexporting Terrestrial Plants*. Importers may call USDA– APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the Permit Services Web site and follow the links for CITES and ESA.

PPQ Form 526

PPQ Form 526, Application for Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds, is the application as well as the permit authorizing movement of live plant pests, Federal noxious weeds, or parasitic plants imported for scientific and educational research. USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services completes and validates these permits for Federal noxious weeds (FNWs) and parasitic plants under the Plant Protection Act (PPA), bees and bee-related articles (i.e., pollen and honey utilized as bee feed) under the authority of 7 CFR 319.76, butterflies, moths, and earthworms under the authority of 7 CFR 330.

Section C of PPQ Form 526 becomes the permission to move the live plant pests, pathogens, or FNWs described. Section C of PPQ Form 526 will list or attach the conditions that **must** be met to mitigate the pest risk. Also, standard safeguards are printed on the reverse side of the permit. To be valid, permits **must** be signed by an authorized official of USDA–APHIS–PPQ (either in Block 24 of Section C or at the end of the attached sheets describing the permit conditions).

Since November 1, 2003, importers can **no** longer hand-carry materials authorized on a PPQ Form 526. All importations of such materials **must** enter the United States by bonded carrier. If organisms authorized by a PPQ Form 526 are found on an individual or in baggage, seize the package and authorize its movement to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station for destruction, unless **explicitly** authorized to hand carry by a permit issued after August 1, 2003.

Along with the PPQ Form 526, USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services generally issues a supply of red and white labels, PPQ Form 599, for the importer to affix to packages of live plant pests and pathogens (*see Table A-1* on page *A-4* for instructions about how to process red-and white-labeled packages).

If you find a package with an affixed red-and-white label in:	Then REFER the package to:
Cargo under bonded carrier	
	NOTICE
	Do not open the package!
	CBP Agriculture Specialist, who will:
	 CONFIRM the conditions of the permit have been met INSPECT the package without opening to ensure it is not damaged or leaking
	 RELABEL and SEND the package directly to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station
Passenger baggage hand carried by the importer	NOTICE
	Do not open the package!
	Secondary where a CBP Agriculture Specialist will:
	 SEIZE the package SEND the package to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station for destruction, unless the permit (issued after August 1, 2003) explicitly authorizes the importer to hand carry the plant pests or noxious weeds
	NOTICE
	All live plant pests, pathogens, and noxious weeds imported under written permit must enter the United States by bonded carrier.

Table A-1 How to Process Red-and White-Labeled Packages (PPQ Form 599)

Importers apply for a permit to move live plant pests, pathogens, or FNWs by completing Section A of PPQ Form 526, Application for Permit to Move Live Plants Pests or Noxious Weeds. Importers may go to the Permits Services Web site or call, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990.

PPQ Form 597

PPQ Form 597, Import Permit for Plant and Plant Products, is a written permit issued by USDA–APHIS–PPQ –Permit Services to authorize the importation of regulated plants and plant products for a specified period. General guidelines for handling written permits are described in this appendix. Following the general guidelines are those for handling the following special categories of written permit:

- Departmental Permits on page A-7
- Transit Permits on page A-9

PPQ Form 597 is issued and numbered using the specific subpart of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in Block 4, under which the plants or plant products are regulated. Similarly, if a plant product requires a written permit as a condition of entry, that plant product is listed in the *Reference* chapter of this manual as requiring an import permit along with the regulatory authority (see examples below).

EXAMPLE	1. Foreign cotton and covers are regulated by subpart 8 of 7 CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7 CFR 319.8 and the permit number in Block 1 is 8 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.
	2. Sugarcane products and by-products such as sugarcane juice (including parts of the sugarcane plant) are regulated by subpart 15 of 7 CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7 CFR 319.15 and the permit number in Block 1 is 15 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.
	3. Logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood products are regulated by subpart 40 of 7 CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7 CFR 319.40 and the permit number in Block 1 is 40 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.
	4. Corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants of corn are regulated by subpart 41 of 7 CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7 CFR 319.41 and the permit number in Block 1 is 41 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.
	5. Rice and rice-related articles such as tatami mats made from rice straw are regulated by subpart 55 of 7 CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7 CFR 319.55 and the permit number in Block 1 is 55 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.
	 6. Approved fresh fruits and vegetables (including fresh herbs and sprouts) are regulated by subpart 56 of 7 CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7 CFR 319.56 and the permit number in Block 1 is 56 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.

For many generally admissible plant material (inspect and release), a PPQ or CBP regulatory official may issue a **one-time only** written permit at the time of inspection. The situations in which an importer plans **no more than one** commercial importation of plant material that **does not** require postentry growing are rare.

If an importer presents an expired permit (refer to Block 2), the PPQ or CBP regulatory official may allow the importer to complete an application for a new permit using PPQ Form 587, Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products. Once the permit application is approved, the importation can be cleared provided all entry conditions and requirements are met. Because this is a time-consuming effort, importations awaiting approval are usually referred to secondary and then authorized to move to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station for processing.

If the importer **lacks** an import permit when one is required and the shipment is noncommercial and can be 100% inspected, the import permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit by completing PPQ Form 587, Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products. For wood products, the importer completes PPQ Form 585, Application for Permit to Import Timber or Timber Products. For soil, the importer completes PPQ Form 525A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil. Importers may go to the Permits Services Web site or call, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990.

Processing Written (Import) Permits

If an importation of plant products requiring a written permit is encountered in cargo, REFER the importation to a CBP Agriculture Specialist. If an importation of plant products requiring written permit is encountered in passenger baggage, REFER the importation to secondary.

The CBP Agriculture Specialist will do the following:

- 1. CONFIRM the permit is valid (not expired) and appropriate for the plant products being imported.
- 2. HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit if the permit is expired or inappropriate².
- 3. CONFIRM the conditions of the permit have been met.
- 4. If the conditions and requirements have been met, RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit.

² Importers may call USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the Permits Services Web site.

Along with the PPQ Form 597, USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services sometimes issues a supply of green and yellow labels, PPQ Form 505, for the importer to affix to packages of quarantine plant material that constitute a higher risk (*see Table A-2* for instructions about how to process green and yellow labeled packages).

Table A-2 How to Process Green- and Yellow-Labeled (PPQ Form 505) Packages

If you find a package with an affixed green-and-yellow label in:	Then REFER the package to:	
Cargo	NOTICE	
	Do not open the package!	
	CBP Agriculture Specialist, who will:	
	 CONFIRM the conditions of the permit have been met INSPECT the package without opening to ensure it is not damaged or leaking RELABEL and SEND the package directly to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station 	
Passenger baggage	NOTICE	
	Do not open the package!	
	Secondary where a CBP Agriculture Specialist will:	
	 CONFIRM the conditions of the permit have been met INSPECT the package without opening to ensure it is not damaged or leaking RELABEL and SEND the package directly to the nearest PPQ plant inspection station 	

Departmental Permits

USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services issue Departmental permits, which is a special category of written permit for the importation of small research samples of prohibited plants or plant products intended for experimental purposes. Departmental permits supersede the requirements in the import manuals and direct the regulatory official on how to proceed when clearing the importation at POEs.

NOTICE

The pest risk involved with importing prohibited plants and plant products under Departmental permit is relatively great because these plants or plant products are attacked by serious plant pests and diseases in the country of origin. Therefore, Departmental permits will **always** list specific safeguards or conditions tailored for the intended importation, which the importer **must** meet as a condition of entry.

Unlike other written permits, Departmental permits are issued **only** by USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services.

NOTICE

PPQ or CBP regulatory officials at POEs are **never** authorized to issue permits for prohibited plants and plant products.

Importers apply for Departmental permits by completing PPQ Form 588, Application for Permit to Import Prohibited Plants or Plant Products for Experimental Purposes. Importers may visit the Permits Services Web site or call, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990.

Departmental permits are issued using PPQ Form 597, Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products. Written in Block 1 will be "DEPARTMENTAL PERMIT" followed by a series of numbers.

Processing Departmental Permits

1. Obtain a copy of the Departmental permit (see Table A-3).

If the:	And the plants or plant products are:	Then:
Importer or the POE office (local files or national data- bases) has a copy of the permit		CONTINUE to Step 2 below
Importer applied for a per- mit, but there is no copy at the POE		CONTACT USDA-APHIS-PPQ–Permit Services through proper channels
Importer did not apply for a permit	Destined to a research facility or educa- tional institution	 CONTACT USDA—APHIS—PPQ—Per- mit Services through proper channels If the prohibited material presents an imminent pest hazard, DESTROY or REEXPORT the material
	Not destined to a research facility or an educational institution	DESTROY or REEXPORT the material with the concurrence of the port supervi- sor or officer-in-charge (OIC)

Table A-3 Obtain a Copy of the Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 597)

- 2. Ensure the imported prohibited plants or plants products are authorized by the Departmental permit.
 - A. If there is a discrepancy, HOLD the importation under appropriate safeguards and CONTACT USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services through proper channels.
 - B. If the importer is hand-carrying the prohibited plants or plant products, ensure the permit authorizes hand carrying to the final destination. If authorized, ALLOW the importer to hand carry the prohibited material in accordance with the conditions listed on the permit. If **not** authorized, CONTACT USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services through proper channels.

3. If the package must be sent to USDA–APHIS–PPQ–National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory, ensure the package is secure and has sufficient postage. Mail the package to the following address:

USDA–APHIS–PPQ Center for Plant Health Science and Technology National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory Building 580, BARC-EAST Beltsville, Maryland 20705

4. Follow the directions printed on the Departmental permit. Ensure all conditions on the permit are met (*see Table A-4*).

EXAMPLE	Some conditions of entry on Departmental permits are as follows:	
 Dispose of by autoclaving, incinerating, or grinding 		
Inspect by a plant specialist named on the permit		
	◆ Treat by USDA–APHIS–PPQ at POE	

Table A-4 Processing Departmental Permits

If the shipment:	Then:
Meets the stated conditions of entry	PROCEED as directed by the Departmental permit
Does not meet the stated conditions of entry	 HOLD the plants or plant products under appropriate safeguards REFRIGERATE the plants or plant products (if necessary) REQUEST instructions from USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services through proper channels

Transit Permits

USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Permit Services issues transit permits for the unloading, landing, or other movement of plants and plant products in cargo and passenger baggage through the United States to ensure they are adequately safeguarded and reexported in the specified time frame. Transit permits prescribe all required safeguarding or mitigation measures for the shipment based on a risk analysis. Transit permits are issued in accordance with 7 CFR 352.

Only agricultural shipments moving as transportation and exportation (TE) cargo or immediate export (IE) cargo require a transit permit. Most shipments moving under Customs bond as in-transit (IT) cargo and as residue cargo are covered by other authorization mechanisms, **except** for shipments of avocados from Mexico moving IT to inland-approved States that require a transit permit.

Importers apply for transit permits by completing PPQ Form 586, Application for Permit to Transit Plants and/or Plant Products through the United States. Importers may visit the Permits Services Web site or call, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990.

Veterinary Services Permits

Veterinary Services (VS) permits are written permission to import prohibited or restricted animal products or by-products such as manure, eggs for food and hatching, egg by-products for research or other inedible purposes, dry milk products, blood, organs, organisms, and vectors imported for biological use and research. VS permits are issued by USDA–APHIS–VS to identify conditions of entry (that take precedence over those listed in the *Animal Product Manual*), to inform the importer of the conditions of entry, and to allow regulators to verify that importers had prior knowledge of VS requirements.

VS Form 16-6, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors is mainly used for commercial importations of restricted or prohibited animal products and by-products. VS Form 16-6A is mainly used for animal products and byproducts imported for research, such as organisms and vectors.

When a VS permit authorizes the entry of an animal product or by-product PPQ or CBP regulatory officials at the POE review the permit to verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address. Three asterisks will precede restrictions and precautions that must be confirmed as being met.

Refer to the *Animal Product Manual* for the background, procedures, and regulatory actions to enforce the regulations governing the import and export of animals products and by-products.

CITES Permits

While the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is a multinational treaty regulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), PPQ and CBP are designated to inspect protected plants and plant products moving in international commerce. The importation, exportation, and reexportation of protected plants and plant products are restricted to designated ports (usually with PPQ plant inspection stations (PISs)) with qualified specialists, such as botanists, to process such shipments.

PPQ Form 622, Protected Plant Permit, is issued by USDA–APHIS–PPQ– Permit Services for all commercial importations, exportations, and reexportations of plants and plant products regulated under the Endangered Species Action (ESA) (50 CFR 17) and CITES (50 CFR 23). USDA regulation 7 CFR 355 requires that importers possess a valid Protected Plant Permit, which is valid for two years. A Protected Plant Permit **does not** authorize entry into the United States, and is rarely seen in passenger baggage, which does not typically involve commercial shipments.

In addition to a Protected Plant Permit, importations of CITES Appendix I and CITES Appendix II plant material **must** be accompanied by an export certificate from the country of origin. Also, importations of CITES Appendix I plant material **must** have an import permit from the U.S. FWS, issued first then sent to the origin country so they can issue the export permit. These shipments of rare, wild-collected specimens are for scientific research purposes **only**; **no** commercial trade is allowed. Exceptions can be made for some artificially propagated specimens of CITES Appendix I specimens or hybrids, allowing them to be traded legally as though they are CITES Appendix II specimens.

Importers apply for Protected Plant Permits by completing *PPQ Form 621*, *Application for Protected Plant Permit to Engage in the Business of Importing, Exporting, or Reexporting Terrestrial Plants*. Importers may visit the Permits Services Web site or call, toll free, at 1-877-770-5990.

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are documents for specific plants or plant products issued by an official of an exporting country, or country of reexport, attesting to freedom from pests and admissibility into the destination country.

Phytosanitary certificates can be valid and accurate, yet still be insufficient to meet conditions of entry. Therefore, even when plants or plant products are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials inspect the importations to confirm admissibility.

- In general, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials use phytosanitary certificates to perform the following tasks at the POE:
- Confirm that plants or plant products meet specific certification requirements
- Determine how much of the shipment to inspect
- Determine if quarantine requirements are met (growing season, preclearance)
- Determine if the plants or plant products were treated in country of origin and, if so, identify the treatment
- Identify area where plants or plant products were grown
- Identify type of plants or plant products

Do not confuse foreign-issued phytosanitary certificates with PPQ-issued import permits. A phytosanitary certificate is issued by the foreign plant protection organization and is a statement of fact (certifies the inspection), while an import permit is issued by USDA–APHIS–PPQ as an authorization to import or transit a commodity. If there is an operational preclearance program for the imported plants or plant products in the country of origin, inspection may be waived for precleared shipments bearing a U.S. Department of Agriculture release stamp on the foreign document. Occasionally spot check precleared shipments.

Appendix B

Articles Requiring Special Consideration

Contents

Appendix

Prohibited Cut Flowers and Greenery Articles of Canadian Origin **B-1** List of Species Susceptible to Chrysanthemum White Rust **B-2**

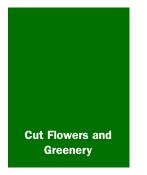
Prohibited Cut Flowers and Greenery Articles of Canadian Origin

- Almond (*Prunus* spp.)
- Apple (*Malus* spp.)
- Apricot (*Prunus* spp.)
- Cherry (*Prunus* spp.)
- Cherry laurel (*Prunus* spp.)
- Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)
- Crabapple (*Malus* spp.)
- English laurel (*Prunus* spp.)
- Flowering quince (*Chaenomeles* spp.)
- Grape (*Vitis* spp.)
- Nectarine (*Prunus* spp.)
- Peach (*Prunus* spp.)
- Pear (*Pyrus* spp.)
- Prune (*Prunus* spp.)
- Quince (*Cydonia* spp.)

List of Species Susceptible to Chrysanthemum White Rust

Following is a list of species susceptible to Chrysanthemum white rust (CWR):

- Chrysanthemum arcticum (=Arctanthemum arcticum, Dendranthema arcticum)
- Chrysanthemum boreale (=Chrysanthemum indicum var. boreale, Dendranthema boreale)
- *Chrysanthemum indicum (=Dendranthema indicum)*
- Chrysanthemum japonense (=Dendranthema japonense, Dendranthema occidentali japonense)
- Chrysanthemum japonicum (=Chrysanthemum makinoi, Dendranthema japonicum)
- Chrysanthemum x morifolium (=Anthemis grandiflorum, Anthemis stipulacea, Chrysanthemum sinense, Chrysanthemum stipulaceum, Dendranthema x gloriflorum, Dendranthema x morifolium, Matricaria morifolia)
- *Chrysanthemum pacificum (=Ajanica pacifica, Dendranthema pacificum)*
- Chrysanthemum shiwogiku (=Ajania shiwogiku, Dendranthema shiwogiku)
- *Chrysanthemum yoshinaganthum* (=*Dendranthema yoshinaganthum*)
- Chrysanthemum zawadskii ssp. yezoense (=Chrysanthemum arcticum subsp. Maekawanum, Chrysanthemum arcticum var. yezoense, Chrysanthemum yezoense, Dendranthema yezoense, Leucanthemum yezoense)
- Chrysanthemum zawadskii ssp. Zawadskii (=Chrysanthemum sibiricum, Dendranthema zawadskii, Dendranthema zawadskii var. zawadskii)
- Leucanthemella serotina (=Chrysanthemum serotinum, Chrysanthemum uliginosum, Pyrethrum uliginosum)
- Nipponanthemum nipponicum (=Chrysanthemum nipponicum, Leucanthemum nipponicum)



Introduction

Use this *Glossary* to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating the fresh, cut articles imported for decoration or ornamentation. To locate where in the manual a given definition, term, or abbreviation is mentioned, use the *Index* on page Index-1.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Glossary

additional declaration (AD). statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a foreign phytosanitary certificate and that provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a shipment.

branch. cut portion of a woody plant, with or without foliage or blooms.

broomcorn. grass (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) having flower clusters with stiff, branching stalks that are used to make brooms and brushes.

certificate. authorization to move a regulated item, most often indicated by stamping "Released" or "Treated and Released" on documents or containers.

commercial shipment. goods imported for resale purposes or for profit; **not** for personal use.

contaminants. undesirable impurity, e.g., soil, animal manure, and weed seeds.

culm. jointed stem of a grass or sedge.

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, i.e., a single stem with the inflorescence, a lei made of many inflorescences threaded on a string like beads, or a bouquet consisting of a mixture of flowers like carnations, lilies, and roses. This definition **does not** include decorative plant material that has been dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated; or 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.

dried. category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air.

endemic. common and/or widespread in a particular place.

filler and greenery. fresh foliage used for decoration, such as fern and palm fronds, asparagus (fern) plumes, pine sprays, chamaedorea fronds, willow branches, *Ruscus, Cyperus, Euonymus*, and other greens. Compare cut flowers.

foreign phytosanitary certificate. official document issued by an employee of the national plant protection organization of the exporting country attesting to the phytosanitary condition of plants or plant products (*see also phytosanitary certificate* on page Glossary-3).

fruit. ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant; examples commonly encountered in the florist trade are peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and holly branches (*Ilex* spp.) with berries.

hitchhiking pest. insects or other pests that are **not** directly associated with their host material and that move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers.

import permit. official document issued by the importing country authorizing the importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements.

inflorescence. characteristic arrangement of flowers on a stalk or in a cluster.

inspectional unit. portion of a shipment used to determine what size sample should be inspected; quarantine action is taken on the inspectional unit.

intergeneric. existing or occurring between genera (hybridization).

noncommercial. goods **not** imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption.

noxious weeds. undesirable plant as specified by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations. As defined by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations, noxious weeds are "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."

packing material. covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods during shipment, e.g., straw, plant litter, paper, vermiculite.

panicle. any pyramidal inflorescence with a main axis and subdivided branches as in oats, rice, and sorghum.

pathogen. organism capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts, and obtaining its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism, e.g., a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.

pest-risk 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 (*see also Table 2-10* on page 2-14).

phytosanitary certificate. official document issued by an employee of the national plant protection organization of the exporting country attesting to the phytosanitary condition of plants or plant products (*see also foreign phytosanitary certificate* on page Glossary-2).

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.

preclearance. inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ officers in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ-approved phytosanitary requirements.

precleared. articles inspected and/or treated under PPQ monitoring/approval at origin and in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival; precleared shipments are **always** accompanied by PPQ Form 203.

propagative structure. any plant part capable of reproduction or growth by itself.

sample. portion that is representative of the whole; a specimen.

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.

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 listing specific conditions that **must** be met during the transit period.

treatment. chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests (e.g., fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat).

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