

**FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (whole, sections, or sliced; their flesh or pulp)**

If the fruit is:	And its condition:	And:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Above 20°F at time of arrival	Prevents an effective inspection					REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56	
	Permits an effective inspection	A Federal Noxious Weed ↗	With a permit <sup>ff</sup>			RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit		
			No permit			REFUSE ENTRY		
		Water bamboo <sup>†</sup>						
		Other than in the 2 cells above				USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual*		
20°F or below at time of arrival	A Federal Noxious Weed ↗	With a permit <sup>ff</sup>				RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit		
		No permit				REFUSE ENTRY		
	Avocado					SEE page 5.48		
	Citrus					SEE page 5.73		
	Mango					SEE page 5.113		
	Palm Heart				Peeled or trimmed*	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
					Unpeeled	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual <sup>‡</sup>	7CFR 319.56	
	Potato	Canada				RELEASE	7CFR 321 or 7CFR 319.56	
		Other than Canada	Cooked			INSPECT AND RELEASE		
			Uncooked	Peeled				RELEASE after verifying there is no skin present
				Unpeeled				USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual <sup>‡</sup>
	Water bamboo <sup>†</sup>					REFUSE ENTRY		
Other than an article in the 8 cells above					INSPECT AND RELEASE			

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

\*To be adequately peeled or trimmed, all outer green tissue must be removed leaving a white to off-white piece of stem.

<sup>†</sup>Water bamboo is Manchurian wild rice (*Zizania latifolia*) infected with the wild rice smut, *Ustilago esculenta*.

<sup>‡</sup>Regulate as if the produce were fresh and unfrozen.

<sup>ff</sup>A valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds)

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FRUIT JUICES, PUREES, CONCENTRATES, PICKLES, MARMALADES, PRESERVES, OR JELLIES

If:	And:	And the shipment is:	And the amount of pulp present:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	Canned, frozen, or pasteurized				RELEASE	Unrestricted
Juice	Fresh	Non-commercial	Hinders inspection		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
			Does not hinder inspection	No live fruit fly present	RELEASE	
		Commercial		Live fruit fly present	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.106
					RELEASE upon verification that the product is as invoiced or stated	7CFR 319.56
Concentrate, puree, marmalade, preserve, or jelly						
Pickle	Other than a mango pickle					
	A mango pickle	With seed	Non-commercial		REGULATE as fresh mangoes using the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	
			Commercial		RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Seed absent					

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

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FRUIT—DICED, SECTIONED, SEGMENTED, SLICED, OR OTHERWISE PRECUT

If:	And the precut fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Avocado		See page 5.48	
Citrus		See page 5.71	
Mango		See page 5.113	
A fruit other than one listed in the 4 cells above	Sufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		INSPECT and REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	
	Insufficiently processed such that pests may have survived	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	

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GARLIC

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh	Whole, peeled garlic cloves	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Whole, unpeeled garlic cloves including decorative wreaths, bouquets, braids, and ristas made from garlic	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	
Processed (chopped, crushed, frozen, pickled salsa, sauce, or similar products)		RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

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GASTRODIA ELATA (Trade names include Ch'onma, Chi Jian, Ding Fëö, Gastrodia rhizome, Gastrodien-Wurelstock, Ming Tian Ma, Rhizoma Gastrodiae elatae, Tenma, Tian ma, Tianma, and Tien-ma.)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, pollen, or pollinia			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.50 CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants*			
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild*	Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)		Not entering a designated port**	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer***	
		Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

\*Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, not their cultivated hybrid counterparts.

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

\*\*\* If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see if export is an option.

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

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GINSENG

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

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

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GOATSKINS, LAMBSKINS, AND SHEEPSKINS

If:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Tanned, blue-chromed, pickled in mineral acid, or salted and moist		GO to the Animal Products Manual (APM)	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6
Processed by a method other than one described in the cells above	India or the Sudan	1. GO to the APM 2. If restricted or unrestricted REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and 3. REQUIRE a written permit	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6 7CFR 319.75
	Other than India or the Sudan	GO to the APM	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6

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

CAUTION: Apply the restrictions under Title 9 before Title 7.

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GOLDENSEAL (*Hydrastis canadensis*) (other common names include Eye Root, Ground Raspberry, Indian Jaundice Root, Orange Root, Yellow Puccoon, and Yellow Root)

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

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

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GRAPE (Vitis spp.) Articles made, crafted, or woven from grapevines (wholly or in part)

If the shipment is:	And you judge that:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by written evidence or certification from the plant protection service of the country of origin that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	The treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines incapable of propagation <sup>1/</sup>	1. TAKE two of each article in the shipment and send to the plant quarantine facility (see instructions, page 5.18, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37  closest plant inspection station. (the inspection station will advise whether to release and if you must collect additional samples for the National Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center, or refuse entry to the articles.) (See instructions, page 5.18)
	The treatment the article received was insufficient such that the vines are capable of propagation <sup>1/</sup>	1. HOLD the shipment, and 2. TAKE two of each kind of article in the shipment and send to the plant inspection station. (the inspection station will advise whether to release and if you must collect additional samples for the National Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center, or refuse entry to the articles.) (See instructions, page 5.18)	
Not accompanied by a written statement of certification that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	The vines are apparently dry and dead	REFUSE ENTRY	
	The vines are apparently dry and dead	REFUSE ENTRY	

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

<sup>1/</sup> To evaluate whether or not the treatment is sufficient to make the grapevines incapable of propagation—dry or higher for 2 hours is satisfactory. If there is any doubt that the treatment is capable of preventing propagation contact your nearest plant inspection station.

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GRASSES (all genera and species of Poaceae) Stems, leaves, inflorescences, and arrangements\*

If the grass is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
A weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act	Seed is present			REFUSE ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit	7CFR 360	
	No seed is present or seed is not viable			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
Not a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act	An herbarium specimen			SEE the entry in this manual for Herbarium Specimens	7CFR 360	
	Not a herbarium specimen	Bamboo, broomcorn, corn or related genera, goatgrass and its intergeneric crosses, rice, sugarcane, or wheat and its intergeneric crosses		SEE the entry in this manual under the specific grass		
			Lemon Grass, dried**	From Mexico	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
				From other than Mexico	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Not a grass listed in the cell above		Herbage cut and cured as food or bedding for livestock (fodder, hay, or straw, for example)		GO to page 5.106		
		Not herbage as described above		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	

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

\*Permit Services of Scientific Services will decide on a case-by-case basis.

\*\*If not thoroughly dried, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and regulate as if it were fresh.

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GUAIAECUM OFFICINALE (Trade names include Boise de guïac, Brazil wood, Gayac, Guaiaci lignum, Gua  
 Guaiacum, Gum Guaiacum, Gummi Guajaci, Leno de guayaco, Lignum Guaiaci, Lignum vitae, Palsanto,

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

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

Guaiacum officinale is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its wood. However, the bark, wood, and resin are also used to manufacture medicine.

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GUAIAECUM SANCTUM (Trade names include Brazil wood, Franzosenholz, Guajak, Gaiac, Guaiacum Resin, Guaiacum Wood, Gum Guaiacum, , Guayacan,, Guayacancillo, Guayacan Blanco, Gwajak, Heiligenholz, Mexiko- Pockholz, Palo santo, Pockholz, Pockhout Pockwood, Resin de Gaiïac, Resina guajaci, and Resin

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

\*Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

\*\*Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.

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

\*\*\*\* If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see if export is an option.

Guaiacum sanctum is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its wood. However, the bark, leaves, wood, and resin are also used to manufacture medicine.

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GUITAR, ROSEWOOD AND OTHER ARTICLES MADE FROM ROSEWOOD (*Dalbergia nigra*) (Trade names include Brasilianisches Rosenholz, Brazilian rosewood, cabiúna, camboré, caviuna legitima, jacarandá, palissander Rio, palissandre Rio, palissandre Brésil, Palissandre da Brésil, palissandro, pau preto, Rio Palissander, Jacarand, urauna Palisader)

If the guitar is:	Then:	Authority:
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Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	REGULATE as CITES I	50CFR 23
Not entering at a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Alert the importer that an original CITES Certificate or Permit is required. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.	

\*If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact you Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see what is an option.

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

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GUMS (largely from tropical and subtropical species of the Leguminosae)

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

Gums are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle.

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HAY, FODDER, SILAGE, STOVER, AND STRAW\* (various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage)

If cut from:	And an article:	Then:	Authority:
Broomcorn		SEE page 5.62	

Corn or corn relatives other than broomcorn		SEE page 5.78	
Rice		SEE page 5.131	
Sugarcane		SEE page 5.144	
Wheat		SEE page 5.151	
A plant other than one listed in the five cells above	Crafted or manufactured from hay or straw	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		USE Table 1	

\*See the Index for the specific genera or plant.

Table 1 (Hay)—HAY FODDER, SILAGE, STOVER, AND STRAW\* (various herbage of plants cut and cured forage)

And harvested in	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada or New Zealand	A noxious weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act*	The herbage contains seed heads or seeds	1. HOLD, and 2. REFER all requests for permits to Permits and Risk Assessment (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7CFR 350
		The herbage lacks seed heads or seeds	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 9CFR 95.21 9CFR 95.28
Mexico	Accompanied by an Official Mexican Certificate**	There is certification that, "The hay was grown in a tick-free area"	1. REQUIRE T310, or • AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix 5 of APM***	
		There is no certification as described above		
	Not accompanied by an Official Mexican Certificate**			
Other than Canada, Mexico, or New Zealand		Will be used as animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD, and 2. CONTACT PPQ VMO	
		Is for purposes other than animal feed or bedding	• REQUIRE T310, or • AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix 5 of APM***	

Fodder and hay are regulated to prevent the entry of various exotic pests and pathogens including ticks and animal diseases.

\*See Appendix 6 for a listing of Federal Noxious Act Weeds.

\*\*The certificate must be issued by a full-time salaried veterinary Official of the national government of Mexico should provide the location or address where the hay was grown.

\*\*\*At this time there are no approved establishments for hay, straw, or grasses; therefore, herbage must receive

HERBARIUM SPECIMENS AND OTHER PRESERVED PLANT MATERIALS (various genera and species of

Because herbarium specimens are:

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

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

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

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

If:	And is:	Then:
The plant material is prohibited	From an agronomic crop or a high value horticultural crop*	1. HOLD the specimen, and 2. GIVE the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not from a crop with a high economic value as described above	USE Table 1
The plant material is enterable	Infested or infected by a known high risk pest or pathogen like a rust	1. HOLD the specimens, and 2. GIVE the importer an opportunity to apply for a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests
	Not infested or infected or if infested or infected, the pest or pathogen involves little or no risk	USE Table 1

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

Table 1—Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials

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

\*Scientific Services Staff will make decisions on a case-by-case basis.

Table 2 (Herbarium)—Dried and pressed plants or plant parts

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

Table 3 (Herbarium)—Unpreserved specimens and those preserved in a fluid

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

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

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HIBISCUS SPP. — Decorative Pods

If:	And the pods are:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by certification that the pods were treated by T203-g-1 or its equivalent		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
Not certified as described in the cell above	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example, bleached, boiled, or dyed)	destroyed	
	Unprocessed	REQUIRE T203-c-5	

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

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HONEY (including comb honey)

If the honey is:	And originated in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
To be fed to bees (bee feed)	Canada		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ 1/	RELEASE or CONTROL (treat) as specified on the permit 1/	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not to be fed to bees			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

The importation of honey from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

1/ The permit (PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds) is issued by the Plant Quarantine Unit of Scientific Services Staff. The permit will usually specify that the honey shall be heated to 212°F for 30

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HONEYCOMB

If you:	And moving:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cannot confirm that the honeycomb had been melted (liquefied)	From Canada		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	From other than Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPO 1/	RELEASE OR CONTROL (TREAT) as specified on the permit 1/	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Can confirm that the honeycomb had been melted to obtain beeswax			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

The importation of honeycomb from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

1/ The permit (PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plants and Noxious Weeds) is issued by the Scientific Services Staff and will usually specify that the beeswax must be melted.

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**MANGO (*Mangifera indica*)**

If the product is:	Then:
Fresh, sliced, or similarly prepared mango	USE Table 1
Dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, or leaves of mango	USE Table 2
Frozen mango	USE Table 3
Juice, puree, concentrate, pickle, marmalade, preserve, or jelly	SEE table for Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalade, preserves, or jellies on page 5.96

**Table 1 (Mango)—Fresh, sliced, or similarly prepared mango**

If from:	And a:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico or the West Indies 1/	Commercial lot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Peeled,</li> <li>● Free from seed, and</li> <li>● In slices an inch or less in thickness</li> </ul>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Not as described above	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail)			7CFR 319.56
Other than Mexico or the West Indies			USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. REGULATE the mango as if whole and fresh.	

1/ The principal countries in the West Indies from which the U.S. imports agricultural products are: Anguilla, Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and Barthelemy), Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Virgin Islands (British).

Table 2 (Mango)—Dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, and leaves or mango

If it is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Dried fruits with seeds	Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas* except for Taiwan	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Taiwan or the Americas* except for Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Dried or candied fruit pulp		RELEASE after verifying that the product could not support living pests or their various life stages	7CFR 330.105
Dried or dried, powdered peel (amchur)			
Dried leaves		INSPECT AND RELEASE	

\*North, Central, and South America and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

Table 3 (Mango)—Frozen mango

If from:	And the:	And:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas* except for Taiwan	Seed(s) were removed prior to arrival	Above 20°F at the time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetable Manual. REGULATE the mango as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Seed(s) were not removed	20°F or below at the time of arrival		1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
				REFUSE ENTRY	
Taiwan or the Americas* except for Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	Fruit is either with or without seed(s)	Above 20°F at the time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetable Manual	7CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	
		20°F or below at the time of arrival		1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
				REFUSE ENTRY	

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

\*North, Central, and South America and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

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**NARDOSTACHYS GRANDIFLORA** (Trade names include Himalayan Nard, Indian false valerian root oil, Nard oil, Nardostachys jatamansi root oil, Rhizoma nardostachydis, and Spikenard oil)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome)*	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.50 CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port**	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer***	
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed		INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed		REGULATE using the appropriate manual (Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Unprocessed Seeds)	

\* If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the articles. Currently, fresh *Nardostachys grandiflora* roots (rhizomes) are inadmissible from all countries of the world

\*\* See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end)

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

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

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NUTS

If the nuts are:	And are:	And harvested in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Boiled cooked, pureed, roasted, or otherwise treated such that pests and pathogens would be destroyed				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Neither heated nor treated as described in the cell above	Free from their husks	Canada			
		Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
			Neither acorns nor chestnuts	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Neither Canada nor Mexico		CONTINUE to the table that follows		
	Free from both shell and husk				
With both shell and husk				USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. REGULATE the nuts in their husk as fresh produce	7CFR 319.56

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NUTS OUT OF THEIR HUSKS BUT UNCOOKED OR UNPROCESSED BEYOND SHELLING FROM OTHER THAN MEXICO

If:	And:	And destined to:	And:	And	Then:	Authority:	
Harvested dry unshelled, and whole	Ginkgo or piñon (pine) nuts				INSPECT AND RELEASE		
	Other than ginkgo or piñon nuts				USE the Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual		
Shelled	Acorns				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56	
	Chestnuts	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands			INSPECT AND RELEASE		
		Other than Guam or the CNMI	Arriving from Canada (nuts were harvested in a country outside the US or Canada but were shipped into Canada)	Accompanied by a Canadian certificate declaring the nuts received T101-t-1, or T101-u-1			1. REQUIRE a permit and 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1
		Not arriving from Canada					
	Peanuts			Harvested in Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Senegal, or Thailand	Blanched, boiled, cooked, parboiled, pureed, or roasted	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
					Not processed such that pests and pathogens are destroyed	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
			Harvested in other than a country listed in the cell above		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105	
	Other than acorns, chestnuts, or peanuts						

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

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OKRA (Abelmoschus spp.) Dried or processed pods and seeds

If:	Then:	Authority:
Dried, roasted, or otherwise processed so that seeds are incapable of harboring live bollworms	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Pods or seeds capable of harboring live bollworms	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual Regulate as if the okra were fresh	7CFR 319.56

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

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**PACKING MATERIAL EXCEPT THAT FROM WOOD AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS (incorporating the p 319.69 and 9CFR 95.21-22)\***

If the packing is:	And:	And you judge the material is:	And:	And derived from:	Then:
Burlap	New				INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Used				SEE Page 5.67
Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners	Clean and uncontaminated				INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Contaminated with blood, evidence of breakage, feathers, manure, or shell				REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material***
Forest litter					
Soil	From other than Canada				
	From Canada <u>1/</u>				INSPECT AND RELEASE
Other than one listed in the four cells above	Organic or contains organic material **	Processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests <u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>			
		Not processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests <u>4/</u>	Derived from grass/bamboo (Poaceae)		REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material***
			Derived from plants that are not grasses	Articles that are enterable without treatment <u>3/</u> , <u>5/</u>	
		Prohibited articles or those enterable only if treated <u>3/</u>			REQUIRE importer to remove and destroy packing material ***
Wholly inorganic material <u>6/</u>					INSPECT AND RELEASE

\*If from wood or other forest products, go to page 5.156. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, the shipment.

\*\* Of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms.

\*\*\* If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, then refuse entry to the aggregate.

1/ If from Newfoundland or the Land District of South Saanich on Vancouver Island, British Columbia—require remove.

2/ Examples include burlap, excelsior, ground cork, ground peat, ground rubber, paper, peat, polymer stabilized sawdust, seed free cotton lint, and wood shavings.

3/ Use this manual to determine enterability. Then if you have questions as to whether a particular material is authorized for packing, contact Port Operations.

4/ Examples include bagasse, cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed products, cotton waste, and linters (all prohibited).

5/ Examples include buckwheat hulls, coconut fiber, osmunda fiber, peat moss, and sphagnum.

6/ Examples include perlite, quarry gravel, and vermiculite.

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



**PALM HEARTS (Species of Palmae)**

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

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**PARASITIC PLANTS\* (such as mistletoe)**

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

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

\*See Appendix 6 for a list of genera containing parasitic plants.

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**PEACH (Prunus persica var. persica) Fresh, sliced peaches**

If from:	And a:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Commercial lot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Packed in syrup or its own juice</li> <li>● Peeled, and</li> <li>● In slices an inch or less in thickness</li> </ul>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Not as in cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail shipments)			7CFR 319.56
Other than Mexico			USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. REGULATE as if peach were fresh.	

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

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PEAT, PEAT MOSS, PEAT TAR, AND SPHAGNUM (*Sphagnum* spp.)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Shredded or baled sphagnum, milled peat (in powder or crumb form), peat briquettes, or peat	Free from soil or noxious weed contamination	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Contaminated with soil or noxious weeds	REFUSE ENTRY	
Used as packing material		SEE Page 5.119	

Because peat has decomposed in a water saturated environment in the absence of oxygen, it is at low risk for pests. Sphagnum too, which is partially decomposed, is low risk.

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PEPPERS (*Capsicum* spp.)

If from:	And bagged in:	And the dried peppers are	And from:	Then:	Authority:	
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap			1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate*	7CFR 319.75	
	New jute or burlap	Whole	Pakistan			
			Ground, crushed, or shredded	Other than Pakistan	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Other than jute or burlap					
Other than a country listed in the cell above						

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

\*Do not refuse entry or hold up a shipment for lack of a certificate.

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PICRORHIZA KURROOA (Trade names include Hu huang lian, Kadu, Kadugurohini, Karru, Katuka, Katuka, Katuruhini, Kaur, Kutaki, Kutki, Picorhiza, Picorhiza rhizome, Pocrorhizae rhizoma, and Rhizoma Picorhizae)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome)*	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.50 CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port**	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer***	
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed		INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed		REGULATE using the appropriate manual (Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Unprocessed Seeds)	

\* If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the articles.

Currently, fresh Picorhiza kurrooa roots (rhizomes) are inadmissible from all countries of the world

\*\* See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end)

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

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

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PODOPHYLLUM HEXANDRUM (Trade names include Banbaigan, Himalayan mayapple, Indian podophyllin, Podophylli emodi rhizoma, Podophylli resina, Radix podophylli emodi, Resins podophylli, Taer qi, an Ta)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74 50CFR 227.22
Seeds or pollen				
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants*			
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild**	Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port**	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer***	
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use		INSPECT AND RELEASE	319
	A precursor to be manufactured into pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port**	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.****	
Not as described in the three cells above		Not entering a designated port**	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.****	319
		Entering a designated port**	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

\*Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

\*\*Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.

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

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

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

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POLLEN

If the pollen is:	And was collected in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
To be fed to bees (bee feed)	Canada		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
To be fed to bees (bee feed)	Other than Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPO 1/	INSPECT AND RELEASE OR CONTROL (treat) as specified on the permit 1/	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not to be fed to bees			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

The importation of pollen from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

1/ The permit (PPO Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds) is issued by the Plant Quarantine Unit of Scientific Services Staff. The permit will usually specify that the pollen shall be treated in an airtight chamber of ethylene oxide per liter of chamber space at temperatures of at least 100°F for 8 hours.

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POMES (apple, pear, and quince) (*Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Cydonia* spp.) Branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

If the article is:	And:	And from:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of propagation				REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	With fruit	Canada		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Other than Canada	Processed so that it is incapable of harboring live fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Without fruit			Capable of harboring live fruit flies	REFUSE ENTRY
	Without fruit			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

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

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PRUNUS AFRICANA (Trade names include African cherry, Alumty, Cortex pygei africanum, Gwane, Kiral, Mgambo, Mkomohoyo, Mseneo, Muiri, Ntasesa, Pigeum, Pygei africani cortex, Pygeum extract, Red stin, Vla, and Wotangue)

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

\*Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

\*\* Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.

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

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

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

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**PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS** (Trade names include Bois de Santal rouge, Leno de Sandalo rojo, Pterocarpus lignum, Rakta, Red sandalwood, Red sanders and Zitanl)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, wood chips, or unprocessed broken material including powder and raspings	Entering a designated port*	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.40 as appropriate then REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 319.40 50CFR 23
	Not entering a designated port*	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer**	
Neither logs, wood chips, nor unprocessed broken material	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example gum, resin, or oil extracted from the wood)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Unprocessed Seeds, Wood in Miscellaneous and Processed Products)	

\* See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end)

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

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

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**RAINSTICKS\*** (Cactus Rainsticks, Palo de agua, and Palo de lluvia)

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

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

RAUVOLFIA SERPENTINA [Trade names include Araba, Bhuin Kuruma, Chota-chand, Chundra, Garud, B Kuruma (Paika), Garud (Bhumia) Indian snake root, Indische Schlangenwurzel, Nakuli, Patalagaruda, Radices rauwolfiae serpentinae, Reserpin, Sarpagandha, (Sarpa-gandha), Schlangenholz, Sergno serpen root, Serpentin, Snakewood, and Yohimbin.]

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50 CFR 23
Seeds or pollen				
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants*			
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild**	Entering a designated port***	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
Not entering a designated port***		HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer****		
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port***	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port***	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer****	
Not as described in the three cells above		Not entering a designated port***	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer****	
		Entering a designated port***	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

\*Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

\*\*Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.

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

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

Rauvolfia serpentina is threatened from over collection of its roots and leaves for medicine.

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RICE (*Oryza* spp.)

If destined to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	A red rice* of the	Any seed embryos are intact	REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Import Noxious Weeds (PPQ 526)	7CFR 330.105
		Germ removed or no seed embryos are found that are intact	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	Rice hulls or rice straw (not manufactured into anything)	For manufacturing into wallboard	USE Table 1	7CFR 330.105
		For other than manufacturing into wallboard	USE Table 2	
	Made from rice straw (baskets, mats, or other crafted articles)	USE Table 3		
	A milled product**	USE Table 4		
	A by-product of milling***	USE Table 5		
	Other than a product listed in the four cells above	USE Table 6		

\*Red rice may be any of the following three species: *Oryza longistaminata*, *O. punctata*, or *O. rufipogon*. You cannot identify red rice to specie without the inflorescence.

\*\*Milled products include basmati rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.

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

Table 1 (Rice)—Rice hulls or straw that are to be manufactured into wallboard

If arriving at:	And the port of arrival:	Than:	Authority:
A northern port (NA/NP)	Has commercial facilities for either tarp or chamber fumigation	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-a	7CFR 319.55 7CFR 330.105
	Lacks commercial facilities for fumigation	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a northern port having approved facilities for fumigation	
Other than a northern port		1. HOLD the shipment, and 2. CONTACT the permit unit for instructions	

Table 2 (Rice)—Rice straw and hulls imported for purposes other than manufacturing into wallboard

If the shipment:	And arrives	And the port of arrival	Then:	Authority:
Weighs 25 pounds or less and is uncompressed*		Has facilities for dry heat, formaldehyde, or steam	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE treatment	7CFR 319.55 7CFR 330.105
		Lacks facilities for dry heat, formaldehyde, or steam	1. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with facilities for dry heat, formaldehyde, or steam	
Is commercial*	At a northern port	Has commercial facilities for steam sterilization	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-b	
		Lacks commercial facilities for steam sterilization	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities for steam sterilization	
	Other than a northern port		1. HOLD the shipment, and 2. CONTACT your supervisor for instructions	

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

Formula for computing density of a package or bale of rice straw:

$\frac{\text{Weight of package or bale in pounds}}{\text{Length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height of package or bale in feet}} = \text{pounds per cubic foot}$
---

Table 3 (Rice)—Articles made or manufactured solely from rice straw\*

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

\* Rice straw articles from North Korea (Democratic People’s Republic), are presently under embargo by Executive Order 13224. Importers must obtain a license from Customs to enforce the prohibition.

\*\* If the import documents do not provide a clue as to intended use (such as beach mat, doormat, mongsok, p, sleeping mat, table mat, etc.), use the following guideline to judge whether the article is intended for indoor or outdoor use. If you conclude that the mat lacks durability, such that it is unlikely to last when exposed to moisture, then assume the mat is intended for indoor use.

\*\*\* For example, loosely woven mats (these may be manifested as Judo mats, tatami mats, or wrestling mats) are intended for outdoor use.

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

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

Table 4 (Rice)—Milled products\*

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

\* Milled products of rice include basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice bran.

\*\* This includes whole seeds.

Table 5 (Rice)—By-products from the milling of rice\*

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

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

Table 6 (Rice)—Articles made or manufactured from rice panicles, leaves, hulls, or seeds, and may or may not be used for human consumption\*

If apparently for use:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Indoors	Includes the seed			REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
	Does not include the seed	Includes straw		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat, T202-d-2-1 (steam sterilization, or T303-d-2-3 (methyl bromide fumigation)	
			Straw is absent	Includes hulls	
			Hulls are absent	INSPECT articles carefully for live stem borers and other pests and RELEASE if free from pests	
Outdoors				REFUSE ENTRY	

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

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SAUSSUREA COSTUS =Saussurea lappa (Trade names include Auklandia, Changala, Costus root, Guang Xiang, Kosta, Kushta, Kust, Kuth roots, Lau Mu Xiang, Mu Xiang, Ouplate, Patchak, Quang Mu Xiang, Radix lappae, Radix Costus, Radix Saussureae. )

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

\*If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see if export is an option.

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

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SCREENINGS FROM AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE SEED

If separated from:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Barley, browntop millet, buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, kodo millet, oat, rye, or soybean	Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing, not seeding"	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 330.105
		Lacking above declaration	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
	Other than processing or manufacturing			
Corn			USE Table 1	
A corn relative*			USE Table 2	
Wheat, goatgrass, and their intergeneric crosses			USE Table 3	
Other than a crop listed in the four cells above or the crop from which the screenings were collected is indeterminable			USE Table 4	

\*Chionachne spp., Coix spp., Echinochloa spp., Eleusine spp., Euchlaena spp., Miscanthus spp., Panicum spp., Pennisetum spp., Polytoca spp., Sclerachne spp., Setaria spp., Sorghum spp., Trilobachne spp., and Tripsacum spp.

Table 1 (Screenings)—Screenings separated in cleaning corn

If separated from corn that was harvested in:	that And:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadjikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam				REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	Accompanied by a phyto-sanitary certificate or other satisfactory proof of origin	Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration, "screening for processing, not for seeding"	REQUIRE a written permit and INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 319.41
			Lacking the above declaration	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
	Other than processing or manufacturing				
	Lacking evidence of origin			REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41

Table 2 (Screenings)—Screenings separated in cleaning relatives of corn

If separated from a crop that was harvested in:	Has screenings were separated from:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraina, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam				REFUSED ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	Broomcorn, sorghum, or the following millets: African, broom, bulrush, channel, common, finger, foxtail, German, hog, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, little, pearl, proso, or shama	Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing, not for seeding"	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 330.105
		Other than processing or manufacturing	Lacking the declaration identified above	REFUSED ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
	Other than a crop listed in the cell above				

Table 3 (Screenings)—Screenings separated in cleaning wheat, goatgrass, and their intergeneric crosses

If intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration, "screening for processing, not for seeding"	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 102.224 7CFR 330.105
	Lacking such declaration	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
Other than processing or manufacturing			

Table 4 (Screenings)—Screenings separated from other than corn or its relatives, wheat, goatgrass, or their intergeneric crosses

If screenings were separated from:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canola, mustard, or rape	Processing or manufacturing	Moving to an approved establishment for processing *	RELEASE and send a copy of invoice and entry summary to SEF**	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 330.105
		Not moving to an approved establishment for processing	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than processing or manufacturing			7CFR 201.223
Rice				7CFR 319.55
Other than canola, mustard, rape, rice, wheat, or a crop identified in Table 2				7CFR 201.223

\*Establishments approved for processing of screenings:

Agra Basic Feed 100 S. Broadway Belgrade, MT 59714	Conway Feed, Inc. P.O. Box 576 Conway, WA 98238	Koch Agri Services P.O. Box 1186 Occidental and Sub Streets Burley, ID 83318	Western Stockman, Inc. 223 Rodeo Avenue Caldwell, ID 83605
Bleyhl Farm Services Granger, WA 98033	SVO/Lubrizol P.O. Box 748 Culbertson, MT 59218	Kropf Seed, Inc. 23765 Towerline Road Harrisburg, OR 97446	Wilcox Feed & Seed, Inc. 200 N. 5th Street Harrisburg, OR 97446
Cenex Ag., Inc. 5996 Lawrence Road Everson, WA 98247	Evans Grain & Elev. Co. P.O. Box 1025 Conrad, MT 59425	Land O'Lakes Cenex Ag. 2407 Warren Avenue P.O. Box 123 Twin Falls, ID 83303	Winn Feed Company 600 South 400 West Smithfield, UT 84335
Cenex Ag. P.O. Box 1029 13007 Downs Road Mt. Angle, OR 97362	Evans Grain & Elev. Co. P.O. Box 2208 Great Falls, MT 59408	Manna Pro Co. P.O. Box 03269 Portland OR 97203	Wolfkill Feed & Fertilizer P.O. Box 369 Stanwood, WA 98296
Cenex Ag., Inc. 1801 Taylor Way Tacoma, WA 98412	Farmers Feed & Sply Co., Inc. 549 S 2nd Hillsboro, OR 97123	Ralston Purina P.O. Box 684 Woodinville, WA 98072	
Columbia River Ag Cnt N. Benton Kennewick, WA 99336	206 Male Grain P.O. Box 39 Ferdale, WA 98248	River Grain 206 N. Benton Kennewick, WA 99336	

\*\*See page 5.35 for directions for sending paperwork and/or samples to the SEF.

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

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SCREENS, WOODEN

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

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

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SEEDS\*\*, OTHER THAN NUTS, THAT ARE PROCESSED OR MANUFACTURED INTO ARTICLES

If:	And you judge that the seed is::	And:	Then:	Authority:
The seed of parasitic plant**	incapable of propagation	—————>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330
	Capable of propagation	—————>	REFUSE ENTRY	
The seed of weed listed in the Federal Noxious weed Act**	incapable of propagation	—————>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 360
	Capable of propagation	—————>	3. HOLD shipment, and 4. REFER all requests to the Permit Unit in Riverdale (admissibility is decided on a case-by-case basis)	
Faba beans or lentils that are merely split	—————>	—————>	SEE entry under faba beans or lentils in the Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual	
Coffee, corn or corn relatives, cucurbits, cumin, mango, Prunus spp., rice, or wheat and wheat relatives	So thoroughly processed that all pests and pathogens would have been destroyed (like roasted)	—————>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Not processed to the extent that all pests or pathogens would have been destroyed	Seed art that is framed for hanging such that pathogen dispersal would be unlikely		
		Not as described above	—————>	SEE entry in the Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual
A seed other than one listed in the four cells above	—————>	—————>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Live seeds of parasitic plants and noxious weeds could introduce these pests. Seeds are also host to a variety of pests and pathogens.

\*If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagation material, see 5.38.

\*\*See Appendix 6 for a listing of parasitic plants and noxious weeds.

**SLICED OR SEGMENTED, FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

If the commodity is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A mixture of fruit or vegetables		REGULATE each fruit or vegetable in the shipment separately	7CFR 319.56
Not a mixture	Avocado	GO to page 5.48	
	Citrus	GO to page 5.71	
	Peach	GO to page 5.121	
	Other than avocado, citrus, or peach	REGULATE as a whole, fresh fruit or vegetable. SEE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	

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

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**SOIL AS SUCH AND RELATED MATERIALS (Including Live Rock and Quarry Products)\***

If:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	
Accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label				RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
Moving to a laboratory approved to receive soil**				ALLOW the shipment to proceed to the approved laboratory	
Lacking the documents identified in the top cell above not moving to a laboratory approved to receive soil	Live Rock			GO to Table 3	
	Peat			GO to Page 5.122	
	Quarry products	Gravel or sand			RELEASE
		Other than gravel or sand			GO to Table 2
	Soil or its components (clay, sand, and silt)	Sand	Clean beach sand or clean desert sand (free from organic matter)		RELEASE
			Not as described in the cell above		GO to Table 1
	Soil, clay, or silt				

\*Soil is regulated by 7CFR 330.300-302

\*\*See current edition of PPQ Publication, Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil

Table 1—Soil as Such, Clay, Sand (other than clean beach sand or clean desert sand) or Silt that Is Lacking a Phytosanitary Certificate and Is Not Moving to an Approved Soil Laboratory

If originating from:	And from:	And there are:	Then:
Canada	Newfoundland or that portion of central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	3 or fewer pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	21. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE* the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. GIVE an oral permit
		More than 3 pounds of soil, clay sand, or silt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REFUSE ENTRY or</li> <li>GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (See page 5.42)</li> </ul>
	Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above		RELEASE
Other than Canada		3 or fewer pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	21. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE* the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. GIVE an oral permit
		More than 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REFUSE ENTRY or</li> <li>GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (See page 12.2)</li> </ul>

\*If treatment is impractical or will interfere with the intended use of the material, REFUSE ENTRY or HOLD and GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit. See page 5.42. If additional shipments are planned, ASK the importer to apply for a permit. See page 5.42.

Table 2—Quarry Products Except for Gravel or Sand (including cobblestones, flagstone, granite, ironstone, marble, quartzite, slate, and soapstone)

If from:	And:	And going to:	And:	Then:
Canada	The province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or Ontario	CT, DE, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT		RELEASE
		Other than one of the States listed in the cell above	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Domestic Movement Certificate declaring that "The product is free from gypsy moth."	
			Lacking either of the certificates or certification identified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Other than one of the provinces listed in the cell above			RELEASE
Other than Canada	Packed in wood crates			See page 5.188 for regulating the wood packing material
	Packed in other than wood crates			RELEASE

Table 3—Live Rock

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

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STONE FRUITS (*Prunus* spp.) Branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

If the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of propagation	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	INSPECT AND RELEASE after verifying that the article is incapable of propagation	7CFR 319.105

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

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SUGARCANE (*Saccharum* spp.)

If:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse, bagacillo, stalk residue	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.15
	Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	USE Table 1	
Sugarcane products		USE Table 2	

Table 1 (Sugarcane)—Bagasse, bagacillo, and stalk residue (fibrous residues left after extraction of the juice)

If destined to or transiting:	And the by-products use or further processing will:	And port of arrival has facilities for:	Then:	Authority:
Sugarcane <sup>1/</sup> growing areas		Dry heat or steam*	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T514	7CFR 319.15
		Other than dry heat or steam	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities**	
A nonsugarcane growing area <sup>1/</sup>	Eliminate pests, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Used as a fuel</li> <li>● Compounded into fiberboard</li> <li>● Processed for extraction of its wax</li> <li>● Manufactured into cellulose</li> </ul>		1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Not eliminate pests, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fed to animals</li> <li>● Used as mulch</li> <li>● Used for fertilizer</li> </ul>	
		Other than dry heat or steam	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities	

\*See the Treatment Manual for a list of approved facilities.

\*\*Allow this only if appropriate safeguards are available. If you're unsure whether a county grows sugarcane, that State's Department of Agriculture.

<sup>1/</sup> These are the sugarcane growing areas: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Table 2 (Sugarcane)—Sugarcane products and by-products including parts of the sugarcane plant

If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Juice		1. REQUIRE a written permit, 2. REQUIRE heat treatment— 212°F for 10 minutes	7CFR 319.15
Syrup, molasses, baglomolasses, blackstrap molasses		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Filtercake, filter-press cake, mud press, mud-press cake			
Chews	Peeled and without nodes		
	Unpeeled or having nodes	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.15
Bagasse ashes		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than an article listed in the five cells above, collected from the sugarcane plant (including leaves, seeds, and inflorescences)	Processed so as to inhibit propagation and kill all categories of pests		
	Capable of propagation or not processed sufficiently to kill all categories of pests	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.15

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

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TAXUS WALLICIANA (Trade names include Basmi, Folia Taxi, Hong dou shan, Talispatra, Taxi folium. TH shan cun)

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

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

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

Taxus walliciana is threatened both from over collection of its bark and leaves for medicine and its timber.

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TREE FERN (Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae) Stumps, bark, and their products

If the:	Examples of articles derived from tree fern stumps:	Then:	Authority:
Plant or any part derived from the plant <u>except</u> its spores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baskets</li> <li>● Bark</li> <li>● Ground bark</li> <li>● Pots</li> <li>● Plaques</li> <li>● Slabs</li> </ul>	INSPECT. Take action under Federal Plant Pest Regulations first—then take action under endangered species legislation. Protected materials must enter at a designated port.	7CFR 330 50CFR 17 50CFR 23
Spores		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330

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

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VANILLA (Vanilla planifolia)

If the article is:	And harvested from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The pod or parts or derivatives of the pod or cut flowers	Naturalized* or cultivated plants	Dried and cured articles or risk free derivatives or parts	INSPECT AND RELEASE (the article is not regulated by CITES)	7CFR 330.105
		Fresh, cut flowers	SEE page 3.9 (cut flowers are not regulated by CITES)	7CFR 319.74
		Fresh pods	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual (the pods from cultivated plants are not regulated by CITES)	7CFR 319.56
Whole plants, portions of plants, or articles not described above	Plants growing in the wild		CONTACT a designated port for directions—the article is protected by CITES	50CFR 23

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

\*Vanilla planifolia is endemic to Mexico and Central America but is now naturalized throughout many parts of the world including Brazil, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, the Seychelles, Tahiti, Tanzania.

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VEGETABLES AND HERBS—FRESH, PRECUT SALADS, HERBS, AND SOUP MIXES

If the fresh vegetable(s) or herb(s) are:	And are:	And were harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Identifiable	Admissible without treatment or special conditions under 7CFR 319.56	Israel	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment with special conditions under 7CFR 319.56	Other than Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● REQUIRE TREATMENT or</li> <li>● APPLY SPECIAL CONDITIONS</li> </ul>	
	Inadmissible under 7CFR 319.56		REFUSE ENTRY	
Unidentifiable				

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

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WHEAT (TRITICUM SPP.), GOATGRASS (AEGILOPS SPP.), AND THEIR INTERGENERIC CROSSES

If destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.106
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Straw, except that intended for decorative purposes (including herbage that is chopped, ground, or combined with materials)	USE Table 1 or other	
	Straw intended for decoration or art crafted from any part of the wheat plant	USE Table 2	
	Products and by-products milled from wheat	USE Table 3	

Table 1 (Wheat)—Wheat straw (except that intended for decoration

If from:	And the intended use is for:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela*		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
Canada, New Zealand, or Norway**		INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Other than a country listed in the two cells above***	Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD—contact PPO, VMO, and 2. REQUIRE a VS permit	9CFR 95.22 9CFR 95.28
	Other than animal feed or bedding	REQUIRE T310 or authorize shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix 5 of APM. (Currently there are none)	9CFR 95.28-78

\* Countries infected with flag smut and/or Karnal bunt.

\*\* Countries free from exotic, contagious animal diseases, fever ticks, flag smut, and Karnal bunt.

\*\*\* Countries free from flag smut and Karnal bunt but infested with fever ticks.

Table 2 (Wheat)—Wheat straw intended for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant

If the straw or article is from:	And:	And is processed or manufactured for:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, or Pakistan*	The seed head is present	Use outdoors	REFUSE ENTRY to article. Prohibit because of risk associated with intended use	7CFR 319.59
		Use indoors	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Other than a country listed in the cell above	The seed head is absent		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

\*Countries infected with Karnal bunt. The pathogen of Karnal bunt occurs on the seed.

Table 3 (Wheat)—Milled products and by-products

If from:*	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Republic of), Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadzhikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	Processed to the extent that pests (including spores) are killed. For example, bulgur 1/, puffed wheat, and cracked grain	that are	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Flour** or bran		
		Not processed to the extent that pests (including spores) are killed (the grain is merely cracked, crushed, or ground)	Bran, pollards, sharps, or shorts	REFUSE ENTRY
	Other than one listed in two cells above 2/	CONTACT PORT OPERATIONS**		
Other than a country listed in the cell above**			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

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

\*CAUTION: Confirm the origin of the grain. Grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.

\*\*CAUTION: If the product is flour or similarly finely milled, and is bagged in used burlap or jute, then see page

\*\*\*Decisions on such products will be made on a case-by-case basis.

1/ The boiling then toasting of cracked wheat (bulgur) leaves a browning or burnt appearance to the grain. If brownish-crystalline appearance, then it is sufficiently processed. If on the other hand, the grain retains a meal appearance, then it is insufficiently processed.

2/ For example, middlings and their purified products (cream of wheat and farina) and clears.

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WILLOW, PUSSY WILLOW (Salix spp.)

If grown in:	And it's:	Then:	Authority:
Europe	Capable of propagation <sup>1/</sup>	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	Incapable of propagation	<sup>1/</sup> INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Europe	Incapable of propagation		<sup>1/</sup>
	Capable of propagation <sup>1/</sup>	REGULATE as a propagative article	7CFR 319.37

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

<sup>1/</sup> If green color or soft tissue is present or buds have actually sprouted, then the article is capable of propagation. In an absence of green color and the tissue is brittle, then the article is incapable of propagation.

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