



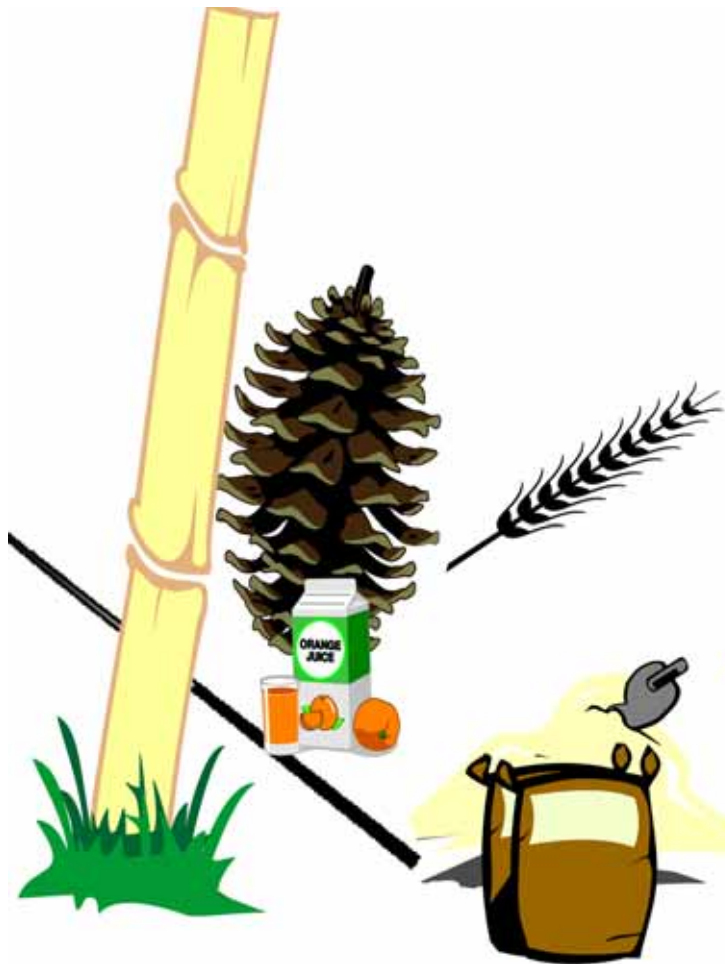
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

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



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

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1

Miscellaneous
Manual

Introduction

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Purpose

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

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

Scope

What the Manual Covers

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

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

- ◆ Products that result from the harvesting and milling of field crops—principally corn, cotton, rice, sugarcane, and wheat
- ◆ Products that result from the harvesting, preserving, and processing of fruits, herbs, nuts and other seeds, and vegetables

Processed Plants and Plant Parts

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

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

Miscellaneous Plant Products

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

Nonplant Articles

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

Table 1-1 Examples of articles covered

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

The manual is divided into the following chapters:

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Procedures
- ◆ Reference

The manual also includes one appendix, a *glossary*, and an *index*.

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

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

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

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

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

What the Manual Does Not Cover

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

- ◆ Botanical fruits for decoration such as decorative *Ananas* spp. (pineapple), *Capsicum* spp. (pepper), and *Cynara* spp. (artichoke) (see *Cut Flowers Import Manual*)

- ◆ Dried, mature, unprocessed seeds such as acorns, chestnuts, coconuts, faba beans, lentils, macadamia nuts, or peanuts (see *Seeds Nor For Planting Import Manual*)
 - ◆ Fresh fruits and vegetables (see *FAVIR*)
 - ◆ Fruits, vegetables, or herbs imported for planting or growing purposes (see CFR 319.37)
-

Users

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

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

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

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

Related Documents

Authority

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

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

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

Code of Federal Regulations

The Code of Federal Regulations (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: 7 CFR 300s; 7 CFR 201 (CFR enforcing the “Seed Act”); 9 CFR 95 (CFR for sanitary control of hay and straw offered for entry into the U.S.); and 50 CFR 17 and 23 (CFR for protecting plants that are in danger of extinction).

Treatment Manual

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

Application

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

Conventions

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

Advisories

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



DANGER indicates that people can easily be hurt or killed.



WARNING indicates that people could possibly be hurt or killed.



CAUTION indicates that people could possibly be endangered and slightly hurt.



NOTICE indicates a possibly dangerous situation, goods might be damaged.



IMPORTANT indicates helpful information.

Boldface

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

Bullets

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

Change Bars

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

Chapter

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

Contents

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

Control Data

Control data is located at the top and bottom of each page to help manual users keep track of where they are in the manual and be aware of updates to specific chapters, sections, appendixes, etc., in the manual. At the top of each page is

the chapter title and first-level heading for that page. At the bottom of each page is the transmittal number (month, year, number), title of the manual, page number, and unit responsible for content.

To track revisions to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*, use the **Control Data**.

Decision Tables

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

Table 1-2 How to Use Decision Tables

If you:	And if the condition applies:	Then:
Read this column cell and row first	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell
Find the previous condition did not apply, then 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. Examples always appear in boxes as a means of visually separating them from the other information contained on the page.

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

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

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

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

Heading Levels

Within each chapter and section there are three heading levels. The first heading is indicated by a horizontal line, and the heading follows 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-hand column and the text is in the right-hand column.

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

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

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

Indentions

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

Italics

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

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

Transmittal Number

The transmittal number contains the month, year, and a consecutively issued number (beginning with -01 for the first edition and increasing consecutively for each update to the edition). The transmittal number is **only** changed when specific chapter sections, appendixes, figures, tables, glossary, or index is

updated. If **no** changes are made, the transmittal number remains unchanged. The transmittal number **only** changes for the entire manual when a new edition is issued or changes are made to the entire manual.

EXAMPLE:	03/2011-96 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter. 03 is the month the updated was issued. 2011 is the year the update was issued. 96 is the number (the original new edition was 01 plus 1 update).
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Using the Manual

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

EXAMPLE:	To find information on regulating snails, see Table 3-104 on page 3-89 .
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Reporting Problems With or Suggestions For the Manual

Use [Table 1-3 on page 1-10](#) to determine where to report problems, disagreements, or improvements that directly affect the contents of the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*.

Table 1-3 Where to Report Problems With the Miscellaneous Manual

If you:	Then:
Are not able to access the online manual	CONTACT PPQ's Manuals Unit via email (amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov) or call 240-529-0352.
Have a situation requiring an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action	CBP CONTACT the field office liaison through the chain of command. PPQ CONTACT Claudia Ferguson (claudia.ferguson@aphis.usda.gov) or call 301-734-0754.
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the content (design, layout, composition, grammar, or spelling)	CONTACT the PPQ Manuals Unit via email (amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov) or call 240-529-0352.
Disagree with the admissibility of a commodity	CBP CONTACT the field liaison through the chain of command. PPQ CONTACT PPQ's Regulations, Permits, and Manuals (RPM) through proper channels.
Disagree with policy or procedures	CBP CONTACT the field liaison through the chain of command. PPQ CONTACT PPQ's Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support (QPAS) through proper channels with the reason or the disagreement and a recommendation.

Manual Updates

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

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

Each immediate update contains the following information:

- ◆ Link to access and download the online manual
- ◆ List of the revised page/table numbers
- ◆ 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 hard copies of manuals from the APHIS Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center in Riverdale, Maryland. Visit the Riverdale Print Shop Web site for detailed information and printing costs. The Manuals Unit is not responsible for printing costs.

2

Miscellaneous
Manual

Procedures

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Introduction

Description of Inspection

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

Organization of This Section

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

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

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

1. To detect and refuse entry to any prohibited articles; and
2. To find pests and prevent their dissemination without unnecessarily damaging the articles or material.

Overview

The inspection process is summarized as follows:

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

Figure 2-1 Inspection Process

Equipment

When inspecting, you'll need the following equipment:

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

General Inspection Procedures Leading to Final Action

Step 1—Determine the Makeup of the Shipment

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

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

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

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

1. Set up your inspection in a safe place where there is sufficient space, light, and freedom from interruption.
2. Evaluate the shipping environment (e.g., use of approved packing/ packaging materials and freedom from soil or animal contamination).
3. Arrange the material so that you can inspect the articles in the shipment effectively. Be prepared to catch any pests that might escape when the articles are removed from their containers.
4. Make sure the conveyance is emptied so that you can search for pests that might be free or infesting the container. Look for evidence of pest contamination (frass, webbing, cast skins).
5. If the articles are processed, then evaluate the effectiveness of the processing in killing pests.
6. Evaluate whether the article's use will limit pathogen dissemination (e.g., is the article cooked and to be eaten; is the article to be used indoors or outdoors).
7. Examine the articles, looking for pests and pathogens and evidence of pests or disease signs and symptoms.
8. Cut open articles when you find escape holes, frass, tunneling, or other evidence of pest presence.
9. If pests are at large or there is an opportunity for pest escape, kill or contain the pests to prevent their further dissemination.
10. Refer to Chapter 6, Preventing the Spread of Pests and Diseases in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* for additional information.

Procedures

General Inspection Procedures Leading to Final Action

- 11.** Prepare any interceptions for identification. Attempt to identify the pests. Submit the interception with its completed PPQ Form 309 for conformation of identification. Refer to Chapter 7, Preparing Plant Pest Interceptions in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* for additional information.
- 12.** Based upon the results of your inspection, the identification of any pests, and your authority, take the appropriate regulatory action. If you need assistance, contact local PPQ through channels.

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

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

Safety Instructions When Inspecting Certain Categories of Cargo

When Inspecting Vehicles

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

When Inspecting the Outside of Containers

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



Never inspect containers suspended by hook and cables!

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

When Inspecting the Inside of Full Containers

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

When Inspecting the Inside of Empty Containers

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

When Inspecting Dunnage or Wood Crating

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

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

Targets

- ◆ Stem borers
- ◆ Ticks

Steps

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

7. If you find signs of damage or pest presence, split the stalks to locate internal feeders.



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

Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)

Targets

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

Steps

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

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)

Table 2-1 Steps for Sampling Basmati Rice

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

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

Table 2-2 Determining Regulatory Action Based on Hull Count

If the combined total of contaminant hulls ¹ is:	Then:
More than 28	REFUSE ENTRY
28 or fewer	RELEASE if there are not actionable pests

¹ This includes whole seeds.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Broomstraw

Target

European corn borer

Steps

1. Examine how the broomstraw is bundled and baled. If the broomstraw is not bundled and baled as described below, then that broomstraw becomes subject to seasonal limitations. See entry in the Reference Section, [Table 3-29 on page 3-31](#).
 - A. See that the broomstraw is bundled so that the base of each straw is at the same end—that is, there are no alternating layers.
 - B. Ensure each bundle is securely tied to prevent anything breaking off.
 - C. See that individual bundles of straw are arranged so that the butt of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale.
 - D. See that each bale is securely bound to prevent shifting or loosening of the bundles while in transit.
2. Look for stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, or leaves. If any of these are present, then treat the straw as broomcorn. See entry in the Reference Section [Table 3-29 on page 3-31](#).

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

Target

Khapra beetle

Steps

1. Place a HOLD on the shipment.
2. Determine if the cargo is from a khapra beetle endemic country (Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey). If the consignment is from a **nonendemic** country,

Procedures

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

then examine the cargo that can be reached from the rear doors (a tailgate examination). If the cargo is from an endemic country, then proceed to 3 below.

3. From endemic countries, give a “tailgate” inspection to 50 percent of the vans in the consignment.
4. Select one of the vans given a “tailgate” inspection and require that the van be emptied.
5. Vacuum (or sweep) in the corners and crevices of the van, picking up the debris. Using a Berlese funnel or similar method, examine the debris for evidence of khapra beetle. If khapra beetle is found, live or dead (including cast skins)—take the appropriate action.
6. Look for snails and contamination with soil.
7. Examine the bagged contents of the van following procedures outlined in #8 below.
8. Use this decision table to determine how many bags or units to examine.

Table 2-3 Determining Sample Size for Bagged Cargo

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

1. See if the contents are double bagged with jute or burlap. If double bagged with jute or burlap, cut the outer bags to expose the inner bags.
2. Examine the bags for evidence they were previously used for:
 - A. Coffee
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Fresh or frozen meat
 - D. Root crops
 - E. Wheat or wheat products (including seeds of field crops screened from wheat)
3. If you find evidence that the bags or bagging were previously used for any of the commodities listed in #10 above, see [Table 3-17 on page 3-20](#) then return to this page after determining enterability.
4. Closely examine the inner seams and ears of the bags for khapra beetle and their cast skins.

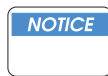
Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark

Target

- ◆ Hitchhikers
- ◆ Snails

Steps

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



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

Special Procedures—Inspecting Dried Herbarium Specimens

Targets

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



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

Steps

1. Determine the makeup of the collection. Interview the herbarium's owner. If the owner is not present, then read a few of the labels or examine a few of the specimens to determine the collection's makeup.
2. Determine if the collection contains any prohibited or restricted material.
 - A. If the collection contains any material that would ordinarily be prohibited or postentry and it is possible to propagate from that material (e.g., seeds are present)—interview the collection's owner to ensure there is no intent or incentive to propagate. If the prohibited or postentry material could be propagated, and you are reasonably

certain that the owner intends to propagate the material, take the appropriate regulatory action under the specific plant quarantine regulation.

- B.** If the collection's purpose is to exhibit signs or symptoms of disease (like rusts) or to display pests (like scale insects), interview the collection's owner to ensure there is no intent or incentive to culture the pathogen or recover the pest. If you are reasonably certain the owner intends to culture a pathogen or recover the pest, take the appropriate regulatory action as prescribed in M330.201 through M330.211.
- 3.** If the collection's purpose is to legitimately exhibit signs or symptoms of disease or display pests, ensure there is no opportunity for disseminating those pests (e.g., the specimens may be preserved in biological fixative or permanently mounted.) If there is imminent risk of pest dissemination, take the appropriate safeguards.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible¹ Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

Targets

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

Steps

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

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

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

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

If consigned to:	Then:
The Associated Manufacturing Company , Montgomery, Alabama, or The Knud Nielson Company , Evergreen, Alabama	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DO NOT INSPECT the consignment.2. SEAL the original container with CBP or government security seals.3. AUTHORIZE shipment of that original container to the appropriate company, and4. CALL the Prattville Work Unit at (334) 358-8568 to notify them of the shipment.
Other than one of the two companies listed in the cell above	CONTINUE to #2 below that begins the instructions for inspecting the shipment.

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

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

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

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

Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets¹

Target

Any articles capable of propagation

Steps

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

¹ Includes any other article made with grapevines or stems.

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods

Table 2-6 Certification Associated with Grape Vines

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

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

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

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

Release
Collect and send additional samples to:
Officer in Charge, QPAS-PPQ-APHIS-USDA
National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station
Building 580, BARC-East
Beltsville, MD 20705
Prohibit Entry



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

Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods

Targets

- ◆ Egg masses
- ◆ Pupae
- ◆ Snails

Steps

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

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

Targets

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

Steps

1. Recognize commodities associated with wood packaging and thus are good candidates for inspection.
 - A. Aluminum conductors
 - B. Auto parts, brakes
 - C. Bearings

Procedures

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

- D.** Cast iron products (dumbbells, sporting goods)
 - E.** Compressor
 - F.** Copper
 - G.** Electrical, electric motors
 - H.** Equipment
 - I.** Exercise equipment (barbells, weights)
 - J.** Forklift parts
 - K.** Foundry (ore, metal)
 - L.** Granite (tiles, slabs, ceramics, marble, slate)
 - M.** Hardware (sprockets, tools)
 - N.** Heating elements
 - O.** Housing gear
 - P.** Ingots
 - Q.** Iron forging, casting, ironware
 - R.** Lighting
 - S.** Machinery (tractor, parts)
 - T.** Metalwork
 - U.** Pottery
 - V.** Pumps and parts
 - W.** Railway products
 - X.** Sanitary fixtures
 - Y.** Steel products (pipes, chains)
 - Z.** Stoneware
 - AA.** Tractor parts
 - AB.** Wire Spools
- 2.** Look at the wood for signs of insect damage. Signs include frass, exit holes, small piles of frass (insect waste), sawdust, tunneling, and discoloration or staining of the wood. Also, look for “silvery” tracks (the snail’s dried slime trails), which indicate the presence of snails.
 - 3.** If bark is present, look for exit holes on the surface and any breaks or holes or egg galleries on the edge between the bark and the wood. To examine beneath the bark, put a knife blade in the wood about 1/10”

from the bark. Press the knife into the wood by twisting the blade. This should begin separating the bark from the wood. Continue working the blade along the edge until you have stripped off the bark.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Maritime Containers (Including Reefers)

Targets

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

Steps

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



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

- D. Arrange to examine the containers upon their discharge from the vessel. Exterior inspection of containers from the Mediterranean should be completed within two days of their discharge from the vessel.
- E. Examine the undercarriage, sides, and ends of the containers for pests, soil, and other contamination.

Procedures

Special Procedures—Inspecting Used Bags, Bagging, and Covers

2. Interior inspection of inbound, empty containers
 - A. Determine the location from which the containers are arriving.
 - B. If the containers, including reefers, are from a khapra beetle endemic country,¹ examine 10% of the containers in each consignment.
 - C. If the containers are from **other than** a khapra beetle endemic country, examine 2% of the containers.
 - D. Carefully examine the interior, paying attention to the floor, corners, crevices, and walls.
3. Policy on treating empty containers infested with snails
 - A. Once you find a snail, even though you have already inspected and released a portion of the shipment—inspect all the remaining containers in the consignment, or on a bill of lading, or all those from the same shipper.
 - B. In deciding which containers to treat, generally you need to treat only those found infested—release the containers that are free from snails.
 - C. But, if the risk is unacceptable because of the number of snails found, their life stage, or the inability to inspect the shipment—ports may opt to treat all the containers in the consignment, or on a bill of lading, or all those from the same shipper.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Used Bags, Bagging, and Covers

Targets

- ◆ Jute or burlap bags
- ◆ Bags that previously held:
 - ❖ Coffee
 - ❖ Cotton
 - ❖ Fresh or frozen meat
 - ❖ Root crops
 - ❖ Wheat or wheat products

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

Steps

1. Examine the exposed surfaces of each bale without debanding.
2. Look for jute or burlap bags. These will require fumigation when coming from khapra beetle endemic countries.
3. Look for differences in appearances of the bags which suggest types that may have held the articles listed in the target section.
4. If you need to examine bags that are suspect, try to pull them from the bales without debanding. If the bale is so tightly baled that it's impossible to pull suspect bags, you must require debanding.
5. If you find burlap or jute bags, or bags that held coffee, cotton, fresh or frozen meat, root crops, or wheat and wheat products, go to the decision table [Table 3-18 on page 3-21](#) on used bags, bagging, and covers to determine the appropriate regulatory action based on the results of your examination.


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

Targets

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

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

Table 2-7 Determine Whether the Vehicle is Precleared

If the vehicle is arriving from:	And is:	Then:
Azores; Belgium; Germany; Greece; Italy; Netherlands; Norway; Spain; Turkey; United Kingdom	A military POV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ CONSIDER the vehicle as precleared and only monitor as appropriate. ♦ If, upon monitoring, you find the vehicle contaminated, take the appropriate regulatory action and provide the QPAS staff in Riverdale with information on the shipment (if available, use a copy of the DD Form 1252) ♦ DESCRIBE what was found and where
	Not a military POV	INSPECT the vehicle following Steps #1 through #4 which follow.
Other than a country listed in the cell above		INSPECT the vehicle following Steps #1 through #4 which follow.

Steps

1. If a vehicle, look under the hood in the engine compartment and just below the wiper blades resting spot for plant material. Look near door hinges and in the wheel wells for soil contamination.
2. In general, look for soil and contamination with plant debris. If plant debris is hay, straw, or grassy material, also carefully examine for contamination from animals (principally manure).
3. Recover any seeds and other pests found among the debris.
4. Require cleaning and/or treatment appropriate to the contaminant. Follow the directions in the APM, MAC, or other sections of this manual as determined necessary. Remove and destroy soil. Remove all plant debris. Disinfection may be necessary for animal disease concerns or steam cleaning may offer the best mitigation. Contact your supervisor or PPQ through appropriate channels for further information on cleaning protocols as needed.

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

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

Background Information

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

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

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

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

Procedures

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

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

If the noxious weed is:	The smallest seed dimensions ¹ length x width (in mm) is:	Then the largest USA Standard screen through which milled product must 100% pass (smaller-pored screens may be used):
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> (onionweed)	(seed) 2.5 x 1.7	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Avena sterilis</i> (animated oat)	(caryopsis) 7 x 2	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Borreria alata</i> = <i>Spermacoce alata</i> (borreria)	(seed) 1.3 x 0.8	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Carthamus oxycantha</i> (wild safflower)	(achene) 3 x 1.8	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> (Benghal dayflower)	(seed) 1.6 x 1.3	710 microns (USS # 25)
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. (dodder)	(seed of smallest species) 0.6 x 0.6 (round)	355 microns (USS # 45)
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i> = <i>Digitaria abyssinica</i> (African couch grass)	(spikelet) 1.7 x 0.8	500 microns (USS # 35)
<i>Digitaria velutina</i> (velvet fingergrass)	(spikelet) 1.6 x 0.5	300 microns (USS # 50)
<i>Emex spinosa</i> (devil's thorn)	(fruit, floral parts removed) 3 x 1.6	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (giant hogweed)	(mericarp) 7 x 4.5	2.80 mm (USS # 7)
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and <i>Imperata brasiliensis</i> (cogongrass) (Brazilian satintail)	(caryopsis) 0.8 x 0.3	180 microns (USS # 80)
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (Chinese water spinach)	(seed) 4 x 2.8	1.70 mm (USS # 12)
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i> (murain-grass)	(caryopsis) 2 x 0.9	500 microns (USS # 35)

¹ Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens.

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

Purpose

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

Directions

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



Softwood firewood, hardwood firewood, and spruce logs each have separate heat treatment certificates.

- ◆ For an example of a certificate for **softwood firewood**, see [Figure 2-2 on page 2-30](#)
- ◆ For an example of a certificate for **hardwood firewood**, see [Figure 2-3 on page 2-31](#)
- ◆ For an example of a certificate for **spruce logs**, see [Figure 2-4 on page 2-32](#)

Procedures

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

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

Figure 2-2 Softwood Firewood Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility

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

Figure 2-3 Hardwood Firewood Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility

Procedures

Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility

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

Figure 2-4 Spruce Logs Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility

3

Miscellaneous
Manual

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Prohibitions and Restrictions

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Prohibitions and Restrictions

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

- ◆ Article intended for propagation
- ◆ Fresh, cut article of the florist trade
- ◆ Fresh, unprocessed fruit or vegetable

- ◆ Unprocessed seed not intended for propagation

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

Introduction

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

A Caution in Using This Reference

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

Limitations of This Section

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

Steps for Using This Manual With a Common Name

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

Table 3-1 Categories of Products Listed in this Reference

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

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

Steps for Using This Manual With a Scientific Name and Without the Common Name

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

Applicability to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

Reference Tables

Table 3-2 *Allium* spp. (alliaceous vegetables including but not limited to garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots)

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

Table 3-3 *Aloe ferox* (trade names include Afrikanische aloe, aloe capensis, aloe del Capo, aloe lucinda, aloes du Cap, berg-aloe, cape aloe, kap-aloe, lucid aloe, lui hui, luhui, nohwa, rokai, tap aloe, and tou ming lu hui)

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

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

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

Table 3-4 *Aniba roseodora* (bois de rose, bois-de-rose-femelle, Brazilian rosewood, carcara, legno di rose, palo de rosa, palo de rose, Pau-Rosa, Rosenholzbaum, rosewood tree)

If:	And the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, or plywood		→	USE the <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>	50 CFR 23
Essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail)	Accompanied by a valid and unexpired CITES Permit or Certificate and a Protected Plant Permit	Entering a designated port listed in 50 CFR Part 24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>) 3. INSPECT and RELEASE 	
		Not entering at a designated port	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantine first) 2. ALERT the importer that an original CITES Certificate or Permit is required. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer 	
	Lacking solely the Protected Plant Permit or having an expired Protected Plant Permit	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIVE the importer an opportunity to renew the permit 2. HOLD the consignment until you are provided with an unexpired permit 	
	Lacking the CITES II permit or certificate, or the permit or certificate have expired	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD the consignment until you are presented with a valid or unexpired permit or certificate¹ 2. Consignments of <i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> lacking the CITES permits or certificates are subject to seizure and forfeiture 	
Other than a commodity listed in the cell above		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330

1 The CITES export permit or certificate presented must be issued on or before the date the shipment was exported or reexported. Do not accept a CITES permit or certificate which was issued after the date the consignment was shipped from the country of export or reexport. If you are presented with a retrospectively issued CITES document, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT the APHIS Regional CITES Specialist through channels. The Regional CITES Specialist will verify if the permit/certificate was issued in accordance with the requirements for obtaining a retrospective CITES document as per <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl>.

Table 3-5 *Aquilaria malaccensis* (trade names include agallco, agar, agar wood, agaru, aggalichandanam, agru, akyaw, aloewood, calambac, calamboe)

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

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

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

Table 3-6 Artichoke (*Cynara* spp.) — branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

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

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

Table 3-7 Avocado (*Persea* spp.)

If the product is:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Avocado oil	—————→	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
Fresh avocados with the seeds removed	Mexico	USE Table 3-8	
	Other than Mexico	USE the <i>FAVIR</i>	
Fresh avocados with seeds	—————→	USE Table 3-9	
Frozen avocados	—————→		
Avocado plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds	—————→	USE Table 3-10	

Table 3-8 Avocado—fresh Mexican avocados with seeds removed

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

Table 3-9 Avocado—frozen

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

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

Table 3-10 Avocado (*Persea* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds

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

Table 3-11 Carrots and baby carrots (page 1 of 2)

If they are:	And they are from:	Then:	Authority:
Carrots that have had their tops removed and have been peeled and cut into uniform cylinders	Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Bahamas; Barbados; Belgium; Belize; Bermuda; Canada; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Curacao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Grenada; Germany; Grenada; Guadeloupe (and St. Barthélemy); Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Israel; Jamaica; Japan;; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Netherlands; Nevis; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Palestinian Authority West Bank; Panama; Peru; Philippines; Poland; St. Barthélemy; St. Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Korea; Taiwan; Thailand; Turks and Caicos Islands; United Kingdom; Vanuatu; Venezuela; British Virgin Islands	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
Carrots not processed as above	—————→	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> and 2. REGULATE	

Table 3-11 Carrots and baby carrots (page 2 of 2)

If they are:	And they are from:	Then:	Authority:
Baby carrots (immature, miniature roots) that have had their tops removed and have been peeled	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Grenada, Germany, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthélemy), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands, Nevis, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palestinian Authority West Bank, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Venezuela, and British Virgin Islands also Kenya and Zambia	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Naturally miniature carrots that are harvested when immature and tiny or any carrots that have not had their tops removed	Other than a country listed in the cell above 	PROHIBIT ENTRY 1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> and 2. REGULATE	7 CFR 319.56

Table 3-12 Bags, bagging, and covers

If the bags, bagging, and covers are:	If the bag or cover held:	And the bag or cover is made from:	Then:	Authority:
New	_____ →	_____ →	The covers are unrestricted	7 CFR 319.8 and 7 CFR 319.75
Used	Coffee	_____ →	USE Table 3-18	
	Cotton	_____ →	USE Table 3-13	
	Meat (fresh or frozen)	_____ →	USE Table 3-17	
	Root crops	_____ →	USE Table 3-19	
	Any combination of the five cells above	_____ →	1. REFER to the appropriate tables listed above for the type of materials the bags or covers held, and 2. NOTE the action required, then 3. USE Table 3-20	
	Articles other than those listed in the cells above	Burlap or jute	USE Table 3-21	
Neither burlap nor jute		RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8 and 7 CFR 319.75	

Table 3-13 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton

If from:	And arriving from:	And is entering through:	Then:	Authority:
Burlap or jute	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	A California port	USE Table 3-14	
		A northern port	USE Table 3-15	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE Table 3-16	
Other than burlap or jute	→	A California port	USE Table 3-14	
		A northern port	USE Table 3-15	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE Table 3-16	

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

Table 3-14 Bags, bagging, and covers that held or covered cotton entering a California port

If the covers:	And are:	And the Contents are:	Then:	Authority:
Can move to destination by an all water route	Consigned to an approved mill ¹	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill by an all water route 	7 CFR 319.8
	Not consigned to an approved mill	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags 	
Cannot move to destination by an all water route	→	Compressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T301-a-1, and 3. ALLOW to proceed overland 	
		Uncompressed	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

Table 3-15 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a Northern Port

If destined to:	And is:	And bags or covers are:	Then:	Authority:
A northern port	Consigned to an approved mill ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill	7 CFR 319.8
	Not consigned to an approved mill ¹	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	
Other than a California or northern port	→		USE Table 3-16	

1 Approved mills for utilizing cotton covers are:

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

Table 3-16 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a Port Other Than a California or a Northern Port

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-17 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Fresh or Frozen Meat

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

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

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

Table 3-18 Bags, bagging, and covers used to hold or cover coffee

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

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

Table 3-19 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Root Crops

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

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

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

Table 3-20 Bags—shipments containing a mixture of bags and covers

If the bags or covers previously held:	And:	And are destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh or frozen meat	Unroasted coffee	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.8 and 7 CFR 319.75
		Other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	ALLOW MOVEMENT to an approved establishment	
	Burlap or jute from countries infested with khapra beetle ¹	→	1. REQUIRE treatment for plant pests (refer to the specific entry (e.g., cotton, wheat) to determine the required treatment), then	
	Cotton or root crops	→	2. ALLOW movement to an approved establishment	
Any combination of bags or covers regulated for plant pests		→	REQUIRE the most drastic of the actions you were directed to take. See the “List of actions from most to least drastic” below to determine which action you should take.	

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

List of actions from most to least drastic:

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

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-21 Bags, bagging, and covers made from used or new burlap or jute¹

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

1 Not used for cotton, fresh or frozen meat, wheat or wheat products, coffee, or root crops.

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

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

Table 3-22 Bamboo (Bambusaceae)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Wood (includes culms, poles, stems, and stakes)	—————→	USE Table 3-183	
Leaf or shoot	An ingredient in potpourri	USE Table 3-134	
	Cooked, dried, pickled, preserved, or prepared such that propagation is impossible	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Fresh shoot (or leaf)	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> 2. REGULATE the bamboo as if fresh and unfrozen	7 CFR 319.56 ¹
	Fresh frozen shoots	USE Table 3-79	
Other than cane, leaf, or shoot ²	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 Quarantine 56 regulates the entry of fresh cut bamboo shoots and leaves for eating purposes.

2 Rhizome, root clump, seed, or seed head, for example.

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

Table 3-23 Bees from all origins (dead)

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

1 Dead bees must meet one of the following conditions:

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

Table 3-24 Bees from all origins (alive; includes package bees¹ and queen bees with attendants²)

If:	And from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Brood, comb, honey, or pollen is present		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 322.2
Brood, comb, honey, or pollen is absent	Canada ³	Accompanied by an export certificate from CFIA dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping and declaring the bees ^{4 5} to be of Canadian origin from parental livestock produced in Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY that the export certificate is from CFIA 2. VERIFY that the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee⁶ 3. VERIFY that the species manifested is one of the six species listed in footnote #4 below 4. For species other than honey bees, VERIFY that the contaminants are not present; for honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees¹ or attendant workers² 5. NOTIFY Aphis–PPQ headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms⁷ 6. RELEASE 	
		Lacks an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	New Zealand ³	Accompanied by an export certificate from MAF dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping ⁸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY that the export certificate is from AQIS or MAF 2. VERIFY that the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee or bee pest (mesh opening must not exceed 2mm)⁶ 3. VERIFY that the species are manifested as required⁹ 4. For honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees¹ or attendant workers²—no wax, comb, or honey 5. NOTIFY Aphis–PPQ headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms¹⁰ 6. RELEASE 	
		Lacks and export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Other than Canada or New Zealand	Accompanied by national government export documents and a valid PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit	
		Lacks export documents and PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 A quantity of adult honey bees (2 to 5 pounds), with or without a queen, contained in a screened shipping cage.
- 2 A queen and two or six worker bees confined in a small shipping cage.
- 3 **Do not** allow live bees to transit Hawaii.
- 4 The following bee species can be imported from Canada without a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit
 - Apis mellifera* (honey bee)
 - Bombus impatiens* (bumble bee)
 - Bombus occidentalis* (bumble bee)
 - Megachile rotundata* (alfalfa leafcutter bee)
 - Osmia lignaria* (blue orchard bee)
 - Osmia cornifrons* (horn-faced bee)All other species require a PPQ form 526, Plant Pest Permit
- 5 New or used bee boards of Canadian origin imported with bee specimens **other than *Apis mellifera* must** meet the entry requirements for wood products.
- 6 It is not unusual to find hitchhiking bees on the outside of the escape-proof shipping cages. As long as the packaging is intact, proceed to the next step.
- 7 Use any one of the following methods for notification:
 - By mail to this address:
 - Bee Imports
 - USDA-APHIS-PPQ
 - 4700 River Road, Unit 133
 - Riverdale, MD 20737-1236
 - By FAX at (301) 734-8700
 - By email to Pest.Permits@aphis.usda.gov
- 8 Honey bees, *Apis mellifera*, can be imported from New Zealand without a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit.
- 9 From New Zealand, the species must be manifested as *Apis mellifera* (no subspecies necessary on the export document).
- 10 See footnote #7 above.

Table 3-25 *Bletilla striata* (trade names include bai ji, bletilla tuber, bletilla rhizoma, byakukyu, paekkup, pai-chi, rhizoma bletillae, and tuber bletillae)

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

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

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

Table 3-26 Branches and arrangements with fruit attached

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

Branches and arrangements capable of harboring fruit flies are prohibited.

Table 3-27 Brassware¹

If:	And:	And:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from and/or originating in Mumbai, ² India	Associated with any packing material	—————→	Has facilities for MB (either NAP or vacuum)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T413-a or T413-b	7 CFR 319.75
	No packing material present	Contained in anything that could conceal or be a source of food for the khapra beetle	Lacks facilities for MB	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with facilities for MB	
			Not in a container or if in a container, the CBPAS determines that the khapra beetle could not be concealed	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE
Neither arriving from nor originating in Mumbai, India	—————→	Bagged in used burlap or jute	—————→	USE Table 3-21	
		Bagged in other than used burlap or jute	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

1 Articles made by hand or by machinery from brass.

2 The ports of Jawaharlal Nehru (JNP) and Nhava Shiva are **not** part of Mumbai.

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

Table 3-28 Broomcorn—broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*)

If destined to:	And the product is:	And is a:	And harvested:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	An ingredient in potpourri	—————→		—————→	USE Table 3-134	
	Broomcorn	Commercial lot	In Canada	—————→	USE Table 3-32	
			In China or Ethiopia	Consigned to an approved establishment ¹	RELEASE to the approved establishment	7 CFR 319.24 and 7 CFR 319.41
				Not consigned to an approved establishment ¹	USE Table 3-36	
			In the Western Hemisphere other than Canada ²	—————→	USE Table 3-35	
			Outside the Western Hemisphere ² but other than China or Ethiopia	—————→	USE Table 3-36	
	Sample or noncommercial lot	—————→	USE Table 3-31			
	Broomstraw	—————→	USE Table 3-37			
	Brooms or other articles made from broomcorn or broomstraw	—————→	Mexico	—————→	USE Table 3-33	
Other than Mexico			—————→	USE Table 3-29		
Guam or the CNMI	—————→	USE Table 3-38				

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

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

2 Although the broomcorn may be transitting through and arriving from Canada.

Table 3-29 Broomcorn—brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and except from Mexico)

If harvested:	And there are:	And consigned to:	And there are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
In Canada				→	USE Table 3-32	7 CFR 319.24 and 7 CFR 319.41
In other than Canada or Mexico	Stems present that exceed 1/4 inch in diameter (or any portion of the stem remains where the straw attaches to its axis)	A Pacific Coast port (CA, OR, WA)		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Other than a Pacific Coast port (CA, OR, WA)	Seeds present	Are bleached, boiled or dyed such that the dye has penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
				Have not been processed as described above or the dye has penetrated not beyond the seed coat	1. REGULATE as unprocessed seeds 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrant	
			No seeds		→	1. INSPECT and RELEASE 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrants
No stems exceed 1/4 inch in diameter				→	USE Table 3-30	

Table 3-30 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw with No Stem Exceeding 1/4 inch in Diameter (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and except from Mexico)

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

Table 3-31 Broomcorn—Samples and Noncommercial Lots of Broomcorn (except into Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

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

Table 3-32 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn that Were Grown and Harvested in Canada (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

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

Table 3-33 Broomcorn—Commercial Shipments of Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw Harvested in Mexico (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-34 Broomcorn—Passenger Baggage Containing Brooms and/or Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw Harvested in Mexico (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)




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

Table 3-35 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn that Were Harvested in the Western Hemisphere Other than Canada (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If harvested in:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Brazil; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe (and St. Barthélemy); Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; St. Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela; British Virgin Islands ¹	A Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.41
	Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, WA, OR)		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants	

¹ If Canada, see [Table 3-32](#).

Table 3-36 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn Harvested *Outside* the Western Hemisphere (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

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

Table 3-37 Broomcorn—Broomstraw¹ (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada		→	USE Table 3-28 , regulate as broomcorn	7 CFR 319.41
Ethiopia	Consigned to an approved establishment ²	→	RELEASE to the approved establishment	
	Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	→	RETURN to the fourth cell in the first column of this table	
China	Consigned to an approved establishment ^{2 3}	→	RELEASE to the approved establishment	
	Not consigned to an approved establishment ^{2 3}	→	RETURN to the fourth cell in the first column of this table	
Other than Canada, Ethiopia, or China, or from China or Ethiopia but not consigned to an approved establishment ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The straw is bundled with the bottom of each straw at the same end ◆ Each bundle is tied to prevent breakage ◆ Individual bundles are baled so that the end of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale 	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants 	
	Not bundled and baled as described in the cell above	Feb. 16 thru Sep. 14 Sep. 15 thru Feb. 15		PROHIBIT ENTRY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309, if pest warrants. Have contents repacked to prevent breakage or scattering of contents (if necessary)

- 1 Individual straws entirely free from stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, and leaves. If seeds are present, see the entry for Corn and Closely Related Plants in the [Seeds Not for Planting Manual](#).
- 2 Broomcorn and broomstraw must be consigned to one of the following approved establishments:
 - ◆ PelRay International, San Antonio, TX
 - ◆ Harper Brush Works, Stockton, CA
- 3 Shipments arriving from China are not permitted under compliance agreement and must meet the conditions set forth in this table.

Table 3-38 Broomcorn—Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw Moving Into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

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

Table 3-39 *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (bois de gaiac, gaiacwood, guaico, guajaco, guajakholz, holy wood, palo balsam, palo santo, Paraguay-lignum, true guaiac)

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

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

Table 3-40 *Cibotium barometz* (trade names include chain fern rhizome, cibot rhizome, cibota, cibotii baromez rhizoma, cibotii rhizoma, gou ji, gouji, llamb of Tartary, *Paleae sypticae*, pili ciboti, *Pili stypticae*, *Rhysoma cibotii*, shougouifipian, and tanggouji)

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

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

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

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

Table 3-41 *Cistanche deserticola* (all parts and derivatives are protected—trade and common names include desert broom rape, cistanche, desert cistanche, desert-living cistanche, herba cistanches, herba cistanches deserticola, and rou cong rong)

If the article is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processed such that it is incapable of propagation	Entering a designated port ¹	TAKE ACTION under 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II (see <i>CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual</i>)	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
	Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ²	
Capable of propagation (including seeds) or a fresh plant part	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests and NOx-ious Weeds)	7 CFR 330 7 CFR 360

1 See 50 CFR 24.

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

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

Table 3-42 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae); heat treated¹

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

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

Table 3-43 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae); NOT heat treated¹

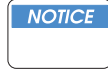
If the product is:	And is:	And is destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Sterile, shelf-stable, and sealed in a container		→	USE Table 3-46	
Not sterile, shelf-stable, nor sealed in a container	Entering the U.S.	Guam	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 and 7 CFR 319.28
		Other than Guam	USE Table 3-44	
	Transiting the U.S.	→	USE Table 3-51	

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

Table 3-44 Citrus (Rutaceae—all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae): NOT heat treated,¹ sterile, shelf-stable, NOR sealed; entering the U.S.; AND destined to OTHER THAN Guam

The product is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:	
A concoction to be boiled		→	USE Table 3-166		
A medicinal or pharmaceutical		→	USE Table 3-52		
An ingredient in potpourri		→	USE Table 3-134		
Neither a concoction to be boiled, a medicine or pharmaceutical, nor a potpourri ingredient	Whole fruit or portions of the fruit with peel	Frozen	USE Table 3-47		
		Dried	USE Table 3-48		
		Segmented or sliced	USE Table 3-49		
	Peeled fruit	Frozen	USE Table 3-45		
		Dried	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 and 7 CFR 319.28	
		Segmented or sliced	USE Table 3-49		
	Solely the peel	Fresh	USE Table 3-47		
		Frozen	USE Table 3-47		
		Dried	USE Table 3-48		
Bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root		→	USE Table 3-50		

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



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

Table 3-45 Citrus—peeled citrus fruit that is frozen or dried (except into Guam)

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

Table 3-46 Citrus—shelf-stable products sealed in containers (pickles, preserves, marmalades, canned fruit, or similar products)

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

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

Table 3-47 Citrus—frozen, unpeeled fruit or fresh or frozen peel (except into Guam)

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

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

Table 3-48 Citrus—fruit, peel, or ground spice that is heated or heatdried—with or without preservatives¹ (except into Guam)

If:	If the product originated from:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the product was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	→		INSPECT and RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
You can verify that the product was thoroughly cooked, or that a preservative was used (e.g., sugar [candies], salt [brine], or spices)	→			
You cannot verify that the product was thoroughly cooked, or that a preservative was used ² nor is documentation present showing that the product was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer ³	Afghanistan; Andaman Islands; Argentina; Bangladesh; Brazil; Cambodia; Caroline Islands; China; Comoro Islands; Congo (Democratic Republic of the and Republic of the); Côte d'Ivoire; Fiji Islands; Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Japan and adjacent islands; Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of); Laos;; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Mauritius; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Oman;; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Philippines; Reunion Island; Rodrigues Islands; Ryukyu Islands; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles; Sri Lanka; Taiwan (Province of China); Thailand; Thursday Island; Timor-Leste; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Vietnam; Yemen	A ground spice		
		Whole Szechwan peppercorns ⁴		
		Neither a ground spice nor Szechwan peppercorns	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.28
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	A whole fruit ²	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> and 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh	7 CFR 319.56
	Solely the peel		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

- 1 If bark, flower, leaf, root, or stem—see [Table 3-50](#).
- 2 With peel, the inside remains white while the outside retains its natural color (yellow, orange, green).
- 3 Freeze drying citrus fruit with peel attached is not considered sufficiently processed, unless the heating requirement (time/temperature) is also met.
- 4 The whole peppercorn may include the seeds and the small supporting stem of the peppercorn. Szechwan peppercorns, because they're used in cooking or as medicine, and because they may be roasted prior to grinding, pose negligible risk.

Table 3-49 Citrus—segmented or sliced citrus packed in natural juices or syrup (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If:	And is a:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Peeled, segmented, or sliced	Commercial lot	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mail, or mail shipment)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Unpeeled	→	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Caroline Islands, China, Comoro Islands, Congo (Democratic Republic of the and Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, or Yemen	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.28
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> and 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen 	7 CFR 319.56

Table 3-50 Citrus—bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root (includes branches, inflorescences, and arrangements) (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If it is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Preserved in a biological preservative (for example, FAA solution or KAAD)	—————→		RELEASE	7 CFR 330.108
Not preserved as described in the cell above	Bark	To be used as food or medicine or for chemical extraction	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-7(e)
		In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-167	
		Not for a use described in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-7(e)
	Flower, leaf, or stem	In the form of a medicinal or pharmaceutical	USE Table 3-52	
		In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-165 or Table 3-167	
		Not for a use described in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.19
	Root	In concoctions that are to be boiled or microwaved with liquid, or for processing into tea	USE Table 3-170	
		Not in a tea concoction nor for processing into tea	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37

Table 3-51 Citrus—citrus fruit that is transiting the United States

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

1 If the conditions on the permit are not met, refuse to allow the consignment to transit the U.S.

2 See the permit for specific information.

3 Send a copy of the Customs T&E document to the port where the citrus will exit the U.S.

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

Table 3-52 Citrus—citrus in the form of a biological, medicine, or pharmaceutical

If it is in the form of a	And:	Then:	Authority:
Capsule	It is merely dried or powdered citrus parts put in a capsule	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 and 7 CFR 319.28
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Enzyme	→		
Granule	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Liquid extract ² or syrup	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Oil	→		
Tablet or lozenge ³	There has been no processing beyond drying and pressing into tablets	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Tea or tea bags ⁴	→	USE Table 3-165	

- 1 If you are hesitant about the sufficiency of processing to kill pests and pathogens, read the label or ask the importer to give you information on how the product was processed or manufactured.
- 2 E.g., citrus extract or citrus seed extract.
- 3 E.g., a citrus fruit lozenge, citrus pectin tablet, or citrus bioflavonoid complex tablet.
- 4 It may be solely citrus parts or citrus parts added to green or black teas or other herbs (e.g., ginkgo or echinacea).

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

Table 3-53 Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

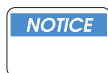
If:	And:	And has:	And moving:	And is:	Then:	Authority:	
The bean or berry	Roasted	_____	_____	_____ →	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.73	
	Unroasted	Any of the pulp attached ¹	_____	_____ →	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56	
		No pulp attached	To Hawaii or Puerto Rico ²	_____	Processed to the extent borers and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

1 Pulp may be capable of harboring fruit flies.

2 **NOTE:** Bags that previously held coffee beans are also prohibited into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

3 If necessary, apply safeguards and allow material to proceed.

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



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

Table 3-54 Cones (seed cones/seed pods)

If from:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A conifer (e.g., pine cones)	Arriving from India	Packed in impermeable wrapping	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.105
		Packed in permeable wrapping (such that it would be permeable to a fumigant)	REQUIRE the following treatment: ♦ T404-b-1-1	
	Arriving from other than India	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
All other seed pods that appear as cones (e.g., banksia seed cones or Brazil nut seed pods)	The seed pods are empty (free from seed)	—————→		
	The seed pods have seed	The seeds have been treated		
		The seeds are untreated	USE Table 3-113	

Table 3-55 Corn and closely related plants¹

If it is:	And is:	Then:
An ingredient in portpourri	—————→	USE Table 3-134
Broomcorn	—————→	USE Table 3-28
An article crafted or manufactured from any part of corn or a closely related plant	Job's tears or Adlay millet	USE Table 3-66
	Other than Job's tears or Adlay millet	USE Table 3-57
Other than any of the items listed above	—————→	USE Table 3-56

¹ The following genera identify the plants that are closely related to corn: *Chionache* spp.; *Coix* spp.; *Echinochloa* spp.; *Eleusine* spp.; *Euchlaena* spp.; *Miscanthus* spp.; *Panicum* spp.; *Pennisetum* spp.; *Polytoxa* spp.; *Sclerachne* spp.; *Setaria* spp.; *Sorghum* spp. (if broomcorn, see specific entry under broomcorn—broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) Table 3-25; *Trilobachne* spp.; and *Tripsacum* spp.

Table 3-56 Corn and closely related plants¹ (OTHER THAN an article crafted or manufactured article or ingredient in potpourri) (page 1 of 2)

If it is:	And is:	And:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Ears of corn or shucked corn	Canned, cooked, or similarly processed	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-60	
		Dried shucked or unshucked corn	Popcorn in commercial, microwaveable packaging ²	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Other than microwaveable popcorn	Canada	USE Table 3-61	
		Other than Canada	USE Table 3-62		

Table 3-56 Corn and closely related plants¹ (OTHER THAN an article crafted or manufactured article or ingredient in potpourri) (page 2 of 2)

If it is:	And is:	And:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Cobs (cannery waste from the by-products of processing corn)	Ground corn cob including corn cob as a carrier ³	Accompanied by documentation that shows that the product was heated to a temperature of 194 °F (90 °C) or above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56 and 7 CFR 319.28
		Not heated to 194 °F (90 °C) or above	Canada	USE Table 3-58	
	Other than a corn cob carrier		Canada	USE Table 3-58	
		→	Other than Canada	USE Table 3-59	
Husks, shanks, or silks (cannery waste from the by-products of processing corn)			Canada	USE Table 3-58	
	→	→	Other than Canada	USE Table 3-59	
Fodder, hay, silage, or stover			Canada	USE Table 3-63	
	→	→	Other than Canada	USE Table 3-64	
Soley grain (unprocessed seed)			→	SEE the entry for Corn or Millets in the Seeds Not for Planting Manual	
Products or by-products of the milling of grain	Millet	Adlay millet	→	USE Table 3-66	
		Millet other than Adlay millet	→	USE Table 3-110	
	Other than a millet		→	USE Table 3-65	

1 The following genera identify the plants that are closely related to corn: *Chionache* spp.; *Coix* spp.; *Echinochloa* spp.; *Eleusine* spp.; *Euchlaena* spp.; *Miscanthus* spp.; *Panicum* spp.; *Pennisetum* spp.; *Polytoxa* spp.; *Sclerachne* spp.; *Setaria* spp.; *Sorghum* spp. (if broomcorn, see specific entry under broomcorn—broomstraw (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) Table 3-25; *Trilobachne* spp.; and *Tripsacum* spp.

2 Individual packages (bags) cannot total more than 4 ounces of popcorn.

3 Ground corn cobs used as an inert substance that is a vehicle for dispensing vitamins (choline, chloride), pesticides, fertilizers, or other material; an animal feed supplement.

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-57 Corn—articles made or crafted from any part of the corn or corn-related plant except Job's tears




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

Table 3-58 Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, or silks (including cannery waste) from Canada

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

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

**Table 3-59 Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, and silks (including cannery waste) from other than Canada
(page 1 of 2)**

If to:	And are:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
The U.S. other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Silks	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Bleached, trimmed husks	Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia; Brazil; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe (and St. Barthélemy); Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; St. Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela; British Virgin Islands		
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
	Other than silk or bleached, trimmed husks	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Bartholemy), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Isladns, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and British Virgin Islands	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41

Table 3-59 Corn—cobs, husks, shanks, and silks (including cannery waste) from other than Canada (page 2 of 2)


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

Table 3-60 Corn—canned, cooked, or similarly processed corn or corn-related plants

If the processing is:	Then:	Authority:
Sufficient to eliminate all categories of pests	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Insufficient to eliminate all pests	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> 2. REGULATE the corn as if it were fresh, green corn	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41 7 CFR 319.56

Table 3-61 Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from Canada

If from the province of:	And destined to:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Accompanied by certification by Canadian official that material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
		Without such certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
British Columbia		→		

Table 3-62 Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from other than Canada (page 1 of 2)

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

Table 3-62 Corn—dried ears of corn—shucked or unshucked from other than Canada (page 2 of 2)

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

Table 3-63 Corn—fodder, silage, or stover (stems and leaves) that was harvested in Canada

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

Table 3-64 Corn—fodder, silage, or stover that was harvested in a country other than Canada

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

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

Table 3-65 Corn—products and by-products of the grain milling (e.g., cornmeal, cracked corn, grits, oil, samp, starch)

Action:	Authority:
INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Table 3-66 Corn—Job's tears or adlay millet¹

If the article is arriving from:	And has been:	And the:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Congo (the Democratic Republic of the), Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji Islands, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan; Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tadjikistan (Tajikistan), Taiwan (Province of China), Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Manufactured into jewelry ²	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Not manufactured into jewelry ²	Outer shell was removed ³		INSPECT and RELEASE
Outer shell was not removed ⁴			See the entry for Corn in the Seeds Not for Planting Manual	7 CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

- 1 Seed from *Cois* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pennisetum* spp., *Setaria* spp., and *Sorghum* spp. (great millet).
- 2 Used as beads; making such things as bracelets, necklaces, pins, and rosaries.
- 3 Only the fused pericarp and seedcoat remain; leaving a grooved seed about the size of a kernel of popcorn or smaller.

Reference

Reference Tables

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

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

Table 3-67 Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

If destined to:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8 7 CFR 319.37
Other than CNMI	Raw cotton ¹		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Ginned cotton ² (includes the lint)		HOLD—contact Permit Unit through channels	
	Gin trash or gin waste ³		1. Requires Import Permit 2. Follow Import Permit exactly	
	Bolls, branches, or inflorescences	Dyed or lacquered and with-out lint or seeds ⁴		INSPECT and RELEASE
An ingredient in potpourri			USE Table 3-134	
Not dyed or lacquered or having lint or seeds nor an ingredient in potpourri			PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

For other products of cotton, consult M319.8—Foreign Cotton and Covers (e.g., lint, linters, and samples). For covers, see [Table 3-12](#) through [Table 3-21](#).

Table 3-68 Cottonseed products

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cottonseed hulls	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8 and 7 CFR 319.37
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cottonseed cake¹ ♦ Cottonseed meal² ♦ Cottonseed oil cake 	A noncommercial consignment	A single consignment is 50 pounds or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INSPECT AND RELEASE 2. ALLOW no more than 2 consignments of samples per week 	
		A single consignment is more than 50 pounds	REGULATE as a commercial consignment	
	A commercial consignment	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE 	
Cottonseed oil	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Gossypol ³	→	→		
Cottonseed ⁴	→	→	USE the <i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>	

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

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

Table 3-69 Cucurbit seeds¹ (*Cucurbitaceae*) dried, roasted, and salted seeds

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

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

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

Table 3-70 Cumin, roasted or ground¹ (*Cuminum cyminum*)

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

¹ If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see [Special Procedures—Job Aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds](#) on page 2-24.

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

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

Table 3-71 Date palm (*Phoenix* spp.) leaves (fronds) and articles made or crafted from the leaves

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

¹ See also [Table 3-121](#) (Palm Fronds).

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

Table 3-72 *Dendrobium* spp. (trade names include *Caulis Denbrobii*, *Dendrobii herba*, dendrobium stem, *Herba dendrobii*, shihu)

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

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

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

Table 3-73 *Dioscorea deltoidea* (trade names include dioscorea deltoidea rhizome, gun, kildri, kithi, kniss, kourta, medicinal yam, san-jiao-ye-shu-yu, and singlimingii)

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

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

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-74 Dodder (trade names include *Semen cuscutae*, *Cuscuta chinensis* (tu si zi in Chinese), *Cuscuta japonica* (toshishi in Japanese), *tosaja* (in Korean))¹

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

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




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

Table 3-75 Dried¹ fruits (diced, sectioned, segmented, sliced, or whole—with or without seeds)

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

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

Table 3-76 Dried¹ herbs and vegetables (chopped, diced, minced, or whole)

If the herb or vegetable is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Gourds or other similar pepos ²		INSPECT and RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
Imperata, imperatae, bai mao, or cogongrass (rhizomes of <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	The rhizomes are dehydrated ³ and seeds are absent		
	The rhizomes are fresh (moist and bendable) and/or seeds are present	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 360
Potatoes		USE Table 3-133	
Lemon grass ⁴	If moving forward for processing or it is processed as tea or in bags	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than gourds, imperata, potato, or lemon grass		INSPECT and RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations

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

- 2 Fruits having a hard or leathery rind.
- 3 The inner texture is woody and dry and the rhizomes snap at the nodes when bent.
- 4 If fresh, use the *FAVIR* to regulate the lemon grass.

Table 3-77 Beekeeping equipment¹

If, with the equipment, there are:	And the equipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Any live bees associated with it	—————→		USE Table 3-23	
No live bees associated with it	New	There is comb foundation ² made from beeswax present	USE Table 3-100	7 CFR 322.2
		There is no comb foundation present or the comb foundation is synthetic ³	RELEASE	
	Used	The consignment is accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ ⁴		
		The consignment lacks a written permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

Table 3-78 Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), articles processed from

Action:	Authority
INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Table 3-79 Frozen fruits and vegetables (whole, sections, or sliced; their flesh or pulp)

If the fruit is:	And its condition:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Above 20 °F at time of arrival	Prevents an effective inspection	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56	
	Permits an effective inspection	Water bamboo ¹	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330	
		Other than water bamboo	Whole		USE the <i>FAVIR</i> ³	
Sections or slices			USE Table 3-82			
20 °F or below at time of arrival		Avocado	—————→	USE Table 3-7		
		Citrus	—————→	USE Table 3-42		
		Mango	—————→	USE Table 3-105		
		Palm Heart	Peeled or trimmed ²		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
			Unpeeled		USE the <i>FAVIR</i> ³	7 CFR 319.56
		Potato	—————→	USE Table 3-133		
		Water bamboo ¹	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330	
		Other than an article in the cells above	—————→	1. REQUIRE A PERMIT ⁴ , and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56	

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

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

Table 3-80 Ready-to-eat, fresh-cut fruit processed in Canada that may have originated in a country other than Canada¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Apple ² , blueberry, cantaloupe, grape ³ , grapefruit ⁴ , honeydew, kiwi, mango ⁵ , orange ³ , papaya, pineapple, pomegranate, strawberry, or watermelon	Accompanied by a shipping document or label from an approved shipper in Canada ⁶ indicating origin	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Lacking above documentation	USE Table 3-82	
Other than above	—————→		

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

Table 3-81 Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalades, preserves, or jellies (page 1 of 2)

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

Table 3-81 Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalades, preserves, or jellies (page 2 of 2)

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

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

Table 3-82 Fruit—diced, sectioned, segmented, sliced, or otherwise precut

If the commodity is:	And:	And the precut fruit is:	Then:	Authority:	
A mixture of fruit or vegetables	—————→	—————→	REGULATE each fruit or vegetable in the consignment separately	7 CFR 319.56	
Not a mixture	Apple	Commercially packaged in slices 1.5 centimeters (0.59 inches) or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE		
		Not as described above	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> and REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit		
	Avocado	—————→	USE Table 3-7		
	Citrus	—————→	USE Table 3-42		
	Mango	—————→	USE Table 3-105		
	Papaya	Commercially packaged in slices 1.5 centimeters (0.59 inches) or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE		
		Not as described above	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit		
	Peach	—————→	USE Table 3-124		
	Pitahaya	Commercially packaged in slices 1.5 centimeters (0.59 inches) or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE		
		Not as described above	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit		
	Pomegranate	Solely arils ¹ separated from the peel and pith membrane	INSPECT and RELEASE		7 CFR 330.105
		Other than solely arils	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit		
A fruit other than one listed in the five cells above	Sufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105		
	Insufficiently processed such that pests may have survived	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit			

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

Table 3-83 *Gastrodia elata* (trade names include ch'onma, chi jian, ding feo, gastrodia rhizome, gastrodien-wurelstock, ming tian ma, *Rhizoma gastrodiae elatae*, tenma, tian ma, tianma, and tien-ma)

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

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

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

Table 3-84 Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)

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

Table 3-85 Goatskins, lambskins, and sheepskins

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

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



Apply the restrictions under Title 9 *before* Title 7.

Table 3-86 Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) (other common names include eye root, ground raspberry, indian dye, jaundice root, orange root, yellow puccoon, and yellow root)

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

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

Table 3-87 Grape (*Vitis* spp.) articles made, crafted, or woven from grapevines (wholly or in part)

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

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

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

Reference

Reference Tables

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

Release

Collect and send additional samples to:

Officer in Charge, QPAS-PPQ-APHIS-USDA

National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station

Building 580, BARC-East

Beltsville, MD 20705

Prohibit Entry

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

Select three to five pieces of vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds

If you find green, succulent tissue, the vines are capable of propagation.

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

Table 3-88 Grasses (all genera and species of *Poaceae*) stems, leaves, inflorescences, and arrangements¹

If the grass is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
A weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations (7CFR 360)	Viable seed is present	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit ²	7 CFR 360	
	No seed is present or seed is not viable	→	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
Not a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations (7CFR 360)	An ingredient in potpourri	→	→	USE Table 3-134		
	An herbarium specimen	→	→	See the entry in this manual for Herbarium Specimens, "Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (various genera and species of plants)" on page 3-81	7 CFR 360	
	Not an herbarium specimen nor an ingredient in potpourri	Bamboo, broom-corn, corn or related genera, goatgrass and its intergeneric crosses, rice, sugarcane, or wheat and its intergeneric crosses	→	→	See the entry in this manual under the specific grass	
	Lemon Grass, dried		→	INSPECT and RELEASE ³	7 CFR 319.56	
	Not a grass listed in the cell above	Herbage cut and cured as food or bedding for livestock (fodder, hay, or straw, for example)		→	USE Table 3-92	
	Not herbage as described above			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	

- 1 If not thoroughly dried, use the [FAVIR](#) and regulate as if it were fresh.
- 2 Permit Services of Registrations, Permits, and Manuals will decide on a case-by-case basis.
- 3 Especially look for rusts.

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-89 *Guaiacum* spp. (trade name includes lignum-vitae)

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

- 1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.
- 2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.
- 3 See 50 CFR 24.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

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

Table 3-90 Guitar, rosewood, and other articles made from rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*) (trade names of the wood include *Brasilianisches Rosenholz*, Brazilian rosewood, baciuna, camboré, caviuna legitima, jacaranda, palisandro, palissander rio, palissandre rio, palissandre Bresil, palissandre da Bresil, palissandro, pau preto, rio Palisander, rio Jacarand, urauna palisader)



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

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

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







Reference
Reference Tables

Table 3-91 Gums (largely from tropical and subtropical species of the *Leguminosae*)

If shipped:	And is from:	Then:	Authority:
As an ingredient in pot-pourri		USE Table 3-134	
As bulk cargo; unpackaged as loose bulk cargo, in a ship's hold or in a container (not in any type of packaging or bagging)	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 or T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
In used burlap or jute bags	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 or T302-c-3	7 CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Other than the cells above			

Gums are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle.

Table 3-92 Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw¹ (various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage)

If cut from:	And an article:	Then:	Authority:
Broomcorn		USE Table 3-29	
Corn or corn relatives other than broomcorn		USE Table 3-57	
Rice		USE Table 3-140	
Sugarcane		USE Table 3-161	
Wheat		USE Table 3-174	
A plant other than one listed in the five cells above	Crafted or manufactured from hay or straw	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		USE Table 3-93	

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

Table 3-93 Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw¹ (various herbage of plants cut and cured for forage) that is not a federal noxious weed (FNW)

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

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

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

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

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



Although low risk, herbarium specimens may be regulated by ESA and/or CITES (see *CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual*). Require articles regulated by ESA and/or CITES to enter at a designated port. If the articles meet ESA and/or CITES entry requirements, continue to the next paragraph.

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

Table 3-94 Deciding how to regulate herbarium specimens




If:	And is:	Then:
The plant material is prohibited	From an agronomic crop or a high value horticultural crop ¹	1. HOLD the specimen, and 2. GIVE the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not from a crop with a high economic value as described above	USE Table 3-95
The plant material is admissible	Infested or infected by a known high risk pest or pathogen like a rust or smut	1. HOLD the specimen 2. SAFEGUARD the consignment 3. GIVE the importer one of the following four options: ♦ Treat the consignment ♦ Reexport the consignment ♦ Destroy the consignment ♦ Give the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not infested or infected or if infested or infected, the pest or pathogen involves little or no risk	USE Table 3-95

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

Table 3-95 Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials (page 1 of 2)

If the specimen:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Is a weed listed in the noxious weed regulations	Viable seed is present			1. HOLD and 2. REFER all requests for permits to PRIM ¹	7 CFR 330.105
	No seed is present or if present, seed is not viable	Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is apparent incentive to propagate the material or there is reason to believe the importer intends to culture a pathogen or recover a pest from the material	REGULATE the item as a propagative structure or a plant pest	
			There is no apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	USE Table 3-96	
		Unpreserved			USE Table 3-97

Table 3-95 Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials (page 2 of 2)

If the specimen:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Is not a listed weed in the noxious weed regulations		Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is apparent incentive to propagate the material or there is reason to believe the importer intends to culture a pathogen or recover a pest from the material	REGULATE the item as a propagative structure or a plant pest	7 CFR 330.105
			There is no apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	USE Table 3-96	
		Unpreserved or preserved in a fluid		USE Table 3-97	

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

Table 3-96 Herbarium specimens—dried and pressed plants or plant parts


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

Table 3-97 Herbarium specimens—unpreserved specimens and those preserved in a fluid

If the specimen:	And is:	And you:	Then:	Authority:
Appears to be natural (not preserved)	In plant presses or otherwise in the process of drying	—————→	REGULATE as if dried, USE Table 3-96	7 CFR 330 plant pest regulations
	Loose and/or there is no evidence of further processing	Are satisfied that the material does not present a significant risk for disseminating pests	1. EXAMINE the material to confirm the nature of the collection, and 2. RELEASE	
		Judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk for disseminating pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Is preserved	—————→	Are satisfied that the nature of the preservation method reduces the risk of pest dissemination	RELEASE	
	—————→	Judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

Table 3-98 Hibiscus Inflorescences in association with plant parts

If the inflorescences are:	And the consignment is for:	Then:	Authority:
Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example, bleached, boiled, dyed)	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
Bulk, commercial consignments moving forward for further manufacturing or processing ¹ (for example, to be used as an ingredient in tea)	—————→		
An ingredient in potpourri	—————→	USE Table 3-134	
In ingredient a tea concoction	—————→	USE Table 3-166	
Other than something described in the cells above	Food or feed	CONTACT HEADQUARTERS with details of the consignment	
	Other than food or feed	1. REQUIRE T302-d 2. HOLD the consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels	

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

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

Table 3-99 Hibiscus plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds


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

Table 3-100 Honey bee products (including bee bread, beeswax, comb, honey, propolis, and royal jelly)

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

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

- 8 The refuse from melted comb after the wax has been rendered or removed.
- 9 Includes products such as honey, comb honey (honey produced and sold in the comb), raw honey, or honey with chunks or pieces of comb in it.
- 10 Disregard dead bees or bee parts associated with the product.

Table 3-101 Hoodia (*Hoodia* spp.)

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

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

Table 3-102 Insects (including bees), earthworms, pathogens, snails, and similar PRESERVED organisms

Action:	Authority:
RELEASE	7 CFR 330.200

Table 3-103 Insects (including bees), earthworms, pathogens, snails, and similar LIVE organisms

If:	And from:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Earthworms	Canada	In soil	From potato cyst nematode (PCN)-infested areas ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.200
			From other than a PCN-infested area	RELEASE ²	
		No soil	→		
	Other than Canada	→	Accompanied by a valid PPQ 526 permit and by a PPQ 599 red and white label ^{3 4}	SEND to a PPQ Plant Inspection Station unless otherwise instructed in the permit conditions	
Lacking a PPQ 526 permit			PROHIBIT ENTRY		
Bees ⁵	→	→	→	USE Table 3-23	
Plant pests other than snails (e.g., fungi, insects, pathogens, and various baits)	→	→	Accompanied by a valid PPQ 526 permit and by a PPQ 599 red and white label ^{3 4}	SEND to a PPQ Plant Inspection Station unless otherwise instructed in the permit conditions	7 CFR 330.200
			Lacking a PPQ 526 permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Snails	→	→	→	USE Table 3-104	
Animal disease vectors (e.g., sand flies or biting gnats)	→	→	→	REFER to <i>Animal Products Manual (APM)</i> ²	

- The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the following:
 Alberta: a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 British Columbia: that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 Newfoundland and Labrador: the entire island of Newfoundland
 Quebec: the municipality of Saint-Amable
- Because live specimens are perishable, expedite consignments you are authorized to release.
- The PPQ 599 red and white mailing label corresponds to a valid PPQ 526 permit and has the permit number on it. Expedite consignments destined for PPQ Plant Inspection Stations or other authorized location as stated in the permit conditions for clearance.
- If the red and white mailing label is missing or the permit has expired, contact the PPQ Permit Unit at (301) 734-0841 or (866) 524-5421. If the package is torn or open, immediately seal and safeguard the package and contact the PPQ Permit Unit at (301) 734-0841 or (866) 524-5421.
- If equipment for keeping bees, then use [Table 3-77](#); if honey, use [Table 3-100](#).

Table 3-104 Snails





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

1 The PPQ 599 red and white mailing label corresponds to a valid PPQ 526 permit and has the permit number on it. If the red and white mailing label is missing, or the permit has expired, or if the package is torn or open, REFER to the PPQ Permit Unit (301) 734-0841 or (866) 524-5421. Because live snails are perishable, expedite consignments destined for PPQ Plant Inspection Stations or release the consignment to the permit-authorized destination.

Table 3-105 Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

If the product is:	Then:
Sliced, or similarly prepared fresh mango	USE Table 3-106
Dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, or leaves of mango	USE Table 3-107
Frozen mango	USE Table 3-108
Cooked mango	USE Table 3-109
Mango preserved in liquid	USE Table 3-81
Juice, puree, concentrate, pickle, marmalade, or jelly	USE Table 3-81 for fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, marmalade, or jellies

Table 3-107 Mango—dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, and leaves

If it is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri		USE Table 3-134	
Dried fruits with seeds	Barbados; British Virgin Islands; Dominica; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Montserrat; St. Barthélemy; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago or any country outside the Americas ¹ except for Taiwan	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.56
	Taiwan or the Americas ¹ except for Barbados; British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Monserrat, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Dried seedless fruits or dried or candied fruit pulp		RELEASE after verifying that the product could not support living pests or their various life stages	7 CFR 330.105
Dried or dried, powdered peel (amchur)			
Dried leaves		INSPECT and RELEASE	

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-108 Mango—frozen

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

1 **Except for** Guimaras Island.

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

Table 3-109 Mango—cooked

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

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

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


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

Table 3-110 Millet and pseudo-Millet

If the grain is:	And:	And:	And there are:	Then:	Authority:
Alkali treated, malted, par-boiled, or pearled			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Not processed as described in the cell above	A corn relative ♦ <i>Coix</i> spp. ¹ ♦ <i>Echinochloa</i> spp. ² ♦ <i>Eleusine</i> spp. ³ ♦ <i>Panicum</i> spp. ⁴ ♦ <i>Pennisetum</i> spp. ⁵ ♦ <i>Setaria</i> spp. ⁶ ♦ <i>Sorghum</i> spp. (great millet)	Milled (hulled), such that the husk (the fibrous outer layers of the grain) is removed	28 or fewer unhulled seeds per quart of milled millet	USE Table 3-65	
			29 or more unhulled seeds per quart of milled millet		
		Unmilled	→		
			→		
	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> (bastard millet, ditch millet, kodo millet) or <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> (liverseed grass)	There are any intact embryos present	Has a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	7 CFR 360
			Lacks a permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁷	
		There are no intact embryos present	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Other than a corn relative ⁸ or noxious weed listed in the two cells above	→	→		


- 1 E.g., Adlay millet.
- 2 E.g., channel millet, Indian barnyard millet, Japanese barnyard millet, Japanese millet, millet Japonais, millet-rice, shama millet, and Siberian millet.
- 3 E.g., African finger millet, caracan millet, finger millet, wild finger millet.
- 4 E.g., Australian millet, broom millet, broomcorn millet, common millet, hog millet, little millet, millet commun, millet panic, millet rampant, panic millet, proso millet, sowi millet, and wild proso millet.
- 5 E.g., bulrush millet, cattail millet, millet changelles, millet perle, pearl millet
- 6 E.g., foxtail millet, German millet, green foxtail millet, Hungarian millet, Italian millet, millet d'Italie, millet des oiseaux, and wild foxtail millet.
- 7 Refer all requests for permits to Permit Services. Importations may be allowed under a Departmental Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.
- 8 E.g., *Bromus mango* (mango millet), *Digitaria exilis* (fonio millet), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (millet sanguin), *Eragrostis tef* (teff millet, teff), *Milium effusum* (millet grass, wood millet), *Milium vernale* (vernal millet grass), *Paspalum dilatatum* (millet bâtard), *Paspalum distichum* (seaside millet), *Piptatherum miliaceum* (rice millet), *Zizaniopsis miliacea* (water millet), *Urochloa deflexa* (Guinea millet), *Urochloa distachya* (armgrass millet), *Urochloa ramosa* (browntop millet), *Urochloa subquadripara* (armgrass millet), *Urochloa texana* (Texas millet), and the pseudo-milletts (*Amaranthus caudatus*, *Amaranthus cruentus*, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *Chenopodium* spp., *Fagopyrum esculentum*, and *Fagopyrum tataricum*).

Table 3-111 Mushroom, mushroom spawn, mushroom spores

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Mushrooms are for consumption (not on a growing substrate)		See FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
Mushrooms, mushroom spawn, or mushroom spores are on a growing substrate ¹	With a valid PPQ 526 (Red and White Permit Label)	Follow the permit conditions	7 CFR 330
	With a PPQ Pest Permitting Branch letter stating no permit is required	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Not as above	CONTACT PPQ Pest Permitting Branch at: ♦ 866-524-5421 or ♦ 301-734-0841	

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

Table 3-112 *Nardostachys grandiflora* (trade names include Himalayan nard, Indian false valerian root oil, nard root oil, *Nardostachys jatamansi* root oil, *Rhizoma nardostachydis*, and spikenard oil) (page 1 of 2)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome) ¹	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port ²	1. TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ³	

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-112 *Nardostachys grandiflora* (trade names include Himalayan nard, Indian false valerian root oil, nard root oil, *Nardostachys jatamansi* root oil, *Rhizoma nardostachydis*, and spikenard oil) (page 2 of 2)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (<i>Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual, FAVIR, Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>)	

- 1 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the [FAVIR](#) to regulate the articles. Currently, fresh *Nardostachys grandiflora* roots (rhizomes) are **inadmissible** from all countries of the world.
- 2 See 50 CFR 24.
- 3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to determine whether reexport is an option.

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

Table 3-113 Nuts (including palm kernels)

If the nuts are:	And are:	And harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Boiled, cooked, ground, oven dried, pureed, roasted, or steamed					INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Neither heated nor treated as described in the cell above	Free only from their husks (the shell remains)	Canada			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts			
			Neither acorns nor chestnuts¹		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		Neither Canada nor Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts	20 °F or below at time of arrival		USE Table 3-114
	Above 20 °F at time of arrival					
			Neither acorns nor chestnuts¹			
Free from both shell and husk						
With both shell and husk					1. USE the FAVIR 2. REGULATE the nuts in their husk as fresh produce	7 CFR 319.56

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

Table 3-114 Nuts—unprocessed nuts out of their husks, shelled or unshelled, from other than Canada or Mexico

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

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

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

Table 3-115 Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.) dried or processed pods and seeds

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

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

Table 3-116 Packing material (burlap)¹

If:	Then:	Authority:
New	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.69
Used	USE Table 3-21	

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on [page 3-149](#). If the packing material obstructs your inspection, have the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the consignment.

Table 3-117 Packing material (egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, or egg liners)¹

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

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on [page 3-149](#). If the packing material obstructs your inspection, have the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the consignment.
- 2 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.

Table 3-118 Packing material (forest litter)¹

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

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on [page 3-149](#). If the packing material obstructs your inspection, have the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the consignment.
- 2 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.

Table 3-119 Packing material (soil)¹

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

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on [page 3-149](#). If the packing material obstructs your inspection, have the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the consignment.
- 2 Following are the areas of Canada where potatoe cyst nematodes occur:
 Alberta: a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 British Columbia: that portion of the municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 Newfoundland and Labrador: the entire island of Newfoundland
 Quebec: the municipality of Saint-Amable
- 3 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.

Table 3-120 Packing material (OTHER THAN burlap, egg cartons, egg crates, egg flats, or egg liners, forest litter, or soil)¹

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

- 1 If from wood or other forest products, go to [Wood and Other Forest Products \(Articles of the Timber and Lumber Industry\)](#) on **page 3-149**. If the packing material obstructs your inspection, have the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the consignment.
- 2 Of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms.
- 3 E.g., burlap, excelsior, ground cork, ground peat, ground rubber, paper, peat, polymer stabilizer cellulose, sawdust, seed free cotton lint, and wood shavings.
- 4 Use this manual to determine admissibility. If you have questions as to whether a particular material may be authorized for packing, contact CBP AS.
- 5 E.g., bagasse, cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed products, cotton waste, and linters (all prohibited).
- 6 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, PROHIBIT ENTRY to the aggregate.
- 7 E.g., buckwheat hulls, coconut fiber, osmunda fiber, peat moss, and sphagnum.
- 8 E.g., perlite, quarry gravel, and vermiculite.

Table 3-121 Palm fronds and articles crafted from them

If a:	And the fronds were cut in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Noncommercial consignment (baggage or mail)	Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt;; Guadeloupe; India; Iran; Israel; Jamaica; Martinique; Mauritius; Pakistan; Philippines; South Sudan; St. Lucia; St. Martin; St. Thomas; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Trinidad; and Tobago	Single fronds imported for religious purposes	→	INSPECT ¹ AND RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		Single fronds but not imported for religious purposes	Completely dried or processed beyond drying		
		Fronds crafted or woven into articles ²	Fresh, green, and/or pliable	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
			Processed beyond crafting or weaving (bleached, dyed, painted, or shellacked)	INSPECT ¹ AND RELEASE	
	A country other than one listed above	Date palm (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.)	→	USE Table 3-71	
		Other than date palm	→	INSPECT ¹ AND RELEASE	
Commercial consignment	→	Date palm (<i>Phoenix</i> spp.)	→	USE Table 3-71	
		Other than date palm	→	INSPECT ¹ AND RELEASE	

1 Look for very small but visible, bright-red, mites. Also look for colonies of mites along the midrib of the leaves. Look for evidence of the mites feeding: green leaves having bright-green to pale green, to yellow, and finally copper-brown streaking or spots. Look for webbing.

2 Articles woven or crafted into animal figurines, baskets, bracelets, braided headbands, fans, hats, napkin rings, and place mats.

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

Table 3-122 Palm hearts (species of *Palmae*)

If the palm hearts are:	And are:	Then:	Authority:
Boiled, canned, cooked, roasted, or otherwise treated such that pests and pathogens would be destroyed	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Neither heated nor treated as described in the cell above	Peeled or trimmed such that all outer green tissue is removed (leaving a white to off-white piece of the stem)		
	Not peeled as described in the cell above	1. USE the <i>FAVIR</i> 2. REGULATE the unpeeled palm hearts as fresh produce	7 CFR 319.37

Table 3-123 Parasitic plants (e.g., mistletoe)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
So processed that article is incapable of propagation and dissemination of seeds	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Insufficiently processed so that article is capable of propagation of dissemination of seeds	An herbarium specimen	SEE <i>Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (various genera and species of plants)</i> on page 3-81	7 CFR 330
	Not an herbarium specimen	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests or Noxious Weeds)	

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

Table 3-124 Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*) fresh, sliced

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

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

Table 3-125 Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds

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

Table 3-126 Peat (including coco peat), peat moss, peat tar, dried decorative mosses, and moss-like plants

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Shredded or baled sphagnum, milled peat (in powder or crumb form), peat, peat briquettes, peat moss, or peat tar	Free from contamination ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Contaminated	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Dried decorative moss ²	Clean, free from contaminants and pests	RELEASE	
	Contaminated or infested	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Spanish moss ³	Clean, free from contaminants and pests	RELEASE	
	Contaminated or infested	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Used as packing material	—————▶	USE Table 3-119	

- 1 Pure peat or commercially baled and packaged peat moss **rarely** poses a soil risk. Other contaminants could be plant pests, including weed seeds
- 2 E.g., feather moss, frog moss, moss balls, moss rock, reindeer moss, and sheet moss.
- 3 Spanish moss is **not** a true moss and is unrelated to the mosses. It is more closely related to the pineapple. However, Spanish moss is used and traded as a decorative moss.

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

Table 3-127 Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)

If:	And if from:	And bagged in:	And the dried peppers are:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri	_____	_____	_____	_____➔	USE Table 3-134	
Not an ingredient in potpourri	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey	Used jute or burlap	_____	_____➔	REQUIRE a written permit	7 CFR 319.75
		New jute or burlap	Whole	Pakistan	REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate ¹	
			Ground, crushed, or shredded	_____➔	Other than Pakistan	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Other than jute or burlap	_____➔	_____➔	_____➔	
		Other than a country listed in the cell above	_____➔	_____➔	_____➔	_____➔

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

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

Table 3-128 *Picorhiza kurrooa* (trade names include hu huang lian, kadu, kadugurohini, karru, katuka, katukagogani, katurohini, kaur, kutaki, kutki, picorhiza, *Picrorhiza rhizome*, *Pocrorhizae rhizoma*, and *Rhizoma Picorizae*)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome) ¹	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 50 CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item nor a derivative	Entering a designated port ²	TAKE ACTION under 7 CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
		Not entering a designated port ²	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ³	
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 (Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual , FAVIR , Seeds Not for Planting Manual)	

1 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the [FAVIR](#) to regulate the articles.

2 See 50 CFR 24.

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

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

Table 3-129 *Podophyllum hexandrum* (trade names include banbaigan, Himalayan mayapple, Indian podophyllum, *Podophyllii emodi rhizoma*, *Podophyllii resina*, *Radix podophyllii emodi*, *Resins podophyllii*, taoer qi, and taoergi)

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

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

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

Table 3-130 Pollen

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

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

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

Table 3-131 Pomes (apple, pear, and quince) (*Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Cydonia* spp.) branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

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

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

Table 3-132 Pomes (apple, pear, and quince) (*Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Cydonia* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds

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

Table 3-133 Potatoes—processed

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

- 1 Potatoes, with or without peel, which are cut or whole, partially cooked and then frozen.
- 2 Potatoes, cut or whole, which are blanched, fried, boiled, or roasted.

Table 3-134 Potpourri and potpourri ingredients

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

- 1 Aromatic plant parts may include a diversity of materials including: bael nut slices, citrus peel, conifer needles, fir cone scales, flower buds and petals, globe amaranth, hawthorn berries, maple helicopters, orchids petals, pine cones (however, if whole pine cones and from India, see [Table 3-54](#)), rose hips, spices (anise, caraway, cardamom, cloves, juniper berries, vanilla) and various tree barks including cinnamon.
- 2 Fixatives include calamus, clary sage leaves, deer-tongue, dry milk powder, frankincense, grass cellulose including that from sorghums and other corn relatives, ground corn cobs, gum arabic, lichens (oak moss), natural or dyed wood chips, oatmeal, orris root, tonka beans, lichens (oak moss), vetiver root (*Vetiveria zizanoides*), and wheat bran.

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

Table 3-135 *Prunus africana* (trade names include African cherry, alumty)

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

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

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


Table 3-136 *Prunus africana* (trade names include African cherry, alumty) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-137 *Pterocarpus santalinus* (trade names include agaru, agarugandhamu, atta, chandanam, red sandalwood, and redsanders)


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

1 See 50 CFR 24.

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

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

Table 3-138 Rainsticks (cactus rainsticks, palo de agua, and palo de lluvia)






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

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-139 *Rauvolfia serpentina* (trade names include araba bhuin kuruma, chota-chand, chundra, garund, bhuin kuruma (palka), garund (bhumia) Indian snake root, *Indische schlangenzwurzel*, nakuli, patalagarunda, racine de serpentine, *Tadices rauwolfiae serpentinae*, reserpin, sarpagandha (sarpa-gandha), schlangenholz, sergno serpention, serpent(ine) root, serpentin, snakewood, and yohimbin

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

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

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

Table 3-140 Rice (*Oryza* spp.) and Its products (page 1 of 2)

If the rice is:	And:	And the importer can:	And the rice is:	And the rice's origin is:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:	
A red rice ¹	Any seed embryos are intact	Provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of <i>Oryza sativa</i>	→	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.55	
			→	→	Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-141		
		Cannot provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of <i>Oryza sativa</i>	Invoiced as a noxious weed or identified as a noxious weed ²	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Import Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	7 CFR 319.55	
			Not invoiced as a noxious weed ²	→	Unknown	1. SEND the intercepted seed to your regional botanist for identification 2. HOLD consignment for final action as determined by your regional botanist		
				One where the noxious red rices occur ³	→			
				One where the noxious red rices do not occur	→	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-141							

Table 3-140 Rice (*Oryza* spp.) and Its products (page 2 of 2)

If the rice is:	And:	And the importer can:	And the rice is:	And the rice's origin is:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
A red rice ¹	Germ removed or no seed embryos found that are intact	_____ →			Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.55
		_____ →			Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-141	
Not a red rice		_____ →			Guam or CNMI	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.55
		_____ →			Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to Table 3-141	

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

Table 3-141 Rice articles from other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Rice milk ¹ or amazake	→	→	RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
An ingredient in potpourri	→	→	USE Table 3-134	
Rice straw or rice hulls as such (not manufactured into anything)	→	To go forward for manufacturing	USE Table 3-142	7 CFR 330.105
		Not not going further for manufacturing	USE Table 3-143	
Articles made or manufactured from rice straw (fully finished articles or merely crafted articles like baskets, dolls, and mats)	→	→	USE Table 3-144	
A milled product ²	There is evidence that the seed was cooked (e.g., parboiled, parched, roasted, or steamflaked)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks evidence that the seed was cooked	→	USE Table 3-145
A by-product of milling ³	→	→	USE Table 3-146	
Other than a product listed in the cells above	→	→	USE Table 3-147	

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

Table 3-142 Rice straw or rice hulls that are to be manufactured at APHIS-approved sites

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

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



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

Table 3-143 Rice straw or rice hulls imported for purposes other than manufacturing

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



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

Weight of package or bale in pounds Length x width x height of package or bale in feet	= pounds per cubic foot
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Figure 3-1 Formula for Computing Density of a Package or Bale of Rice Straw

Table 3-144 Rice—articles made of or fully manufactured and finished from rice straw

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

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

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

Table 3-145 Rice—milled products¹

If the shipment originated from:	And is:	And if there are:	Then:	And:	Authority:
Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey; or United Arab Emirates	Commercial	29 or more contaminant hulls ² in a quart sample	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Federal Order DA-2011-38; effective July 30, 2011
		28 or fewer contaminant hulls in a quart sample ²	REQUIRE: 1. a phytosanitary certificate with an Additional Declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)" OR 2. a reexport certificate and the original phytosanitary certificate (one of which must have the required additional declaration language from above)	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	
	Noncommercial		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Federal Order DA-2011-39; effective July 30, 2011
Other than a country listed above	→	29 or more contaminant hulls ³ in a quart sample	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.55
		28 or fewer contaminant hulls in a quart sample ³	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

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

2 This includes whole seeds.

3 This includes whole seeds.

Table 3-146 Rice—by-products from rice milling¹

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

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

Table 3-147 Rice—articles made or manufactured from rice panicles, leaves, hulls, or seeds, and may or may not contain straw¹

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

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

Table 3-148 *Saussurea costus*=*Saussurea lappa* (trade names include auklandia, changala, costus root, quant mu xiang, kosta, kushta, kust, kuth roots, lau mu xiang, mu xiang, ouplate, patchak, quang mu xiang, *Radix auklandiae lappae*, radix costus, *Radix saussureae*)

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

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


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

Table 3-149 Screenings that have been pelletized

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

- 1 A statement that the product will be used as fuel **must** appear on the air waybill, bill of lading, invoice, or similar document.
- 2 For approved facilities, see [CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities](#) on **page B-1**.
- 3 Screenings, including those that are insufficiently pelletized and used for feed, could result in the dissemination of noxious weeds.

Table 3-150 Unpelletized screenings from agricultural and vegetable seeds¹

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

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

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

Table 3-151 Screens, wooden

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

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-152 Seeds (other than nuts) that are processed or manufactured into articles




If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton		1. REQUIRE T301-a-4, then 2. RELEASE consignment	7 CFR 319.8
Millet		USE Table 3-167	
Pulpy seed	Capable of harboring fruit flies	PROHIBIT ENTRY (it is also prohibited into Guam and CNMI)	7 CFR 319.37
	Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Sugarcane	Moving to CNMI or Guam	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Moving to other than CNMI or Guam	1. REQUIRE T514, then 2. RELEASE consignment	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
Other than one listed in the cells above		USE Table 3-153	

Table 3-153 Seeds (other than nuts) that are processed or manufactured into articles

If:	And processed so that is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The seed of a parasitic plant ¹	Incapable of propagation	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
	Capable of propagation ²	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
The seed of a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed regulations ¹	Incapable of propagation	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 360 7 CFR 361
	Capable of propagation	→	1. HOLD consignment, and 2. REFER all requests to Permit Services in Riverdale (admissibility is decided on a case-by-case basis)	
Cucurbit ³	→		USE Table 3-69	
Faba beans or lentils that are merely split	→		See entry under faba beans or lentils in the <i>Seeds Not For Planting Manual</i>	
Coffee, corn or corn relatives, cumin, hemp, ⁴ mango, <i>Prunus</i> spp., rice, or wheat and wheat relatives	So thoroughly processed that all pests and pathogens would have been destroyed (e.g., roasted)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Not processed to the extent that all pests or pathogens would have been destroyed	Article is manufactured such that pest dispersal would be unlikely, such as seed art framed for hanging and/or contained in jars for decorative purposes , or seeds strung as beads, or any other purely decorative indoor use		
		Not as described above	SEE entry in Seeds Not for Planting Manual	
A seed other than one listed in the five cells above	→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 To access external databases, see the [GRIN database](#) (a taxonomic database that also identifies CITES-listed plants, ESA-listed plants, and Federal noxious weeds). Also see the [Parasitic Plants Database](#).
- 2 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see [Special Procedures—Job Aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds](#) on **page 2-24**.
- 3 E.g., melon, cucumber, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, and gourd.
- 4 Although not specifically regulated by APHIS, seeds of this article may be controlled or banned by CBP or by other government entities due to their chemical or toxic properties. If the amount entering seems to exceed reasonable limits or is being imported commercially in bulk, special consideration as to intended use, end use processing, and importer identity may be helpful in determining admissibility or regulatory authority. Contact a Customs and Border Protection supervisor or officer to determine admissibility as this information may need to be recorded in CBP systems of record.

Table 3-154 Soil (as such) and related materials (including live rock and quarry products)¹ (page 1 of 3)

If the consignment:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Is soil incorporated into handi-crafts or jewelry (includes religious articles)		→	Accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525) and a Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that soil was heat treated at 250 °F (121 °C) for 2 hours in layers no thicker than 1/2" (1.27 cm)	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
		→	Lacking the permit and/or certification	USE Table 3-155	

Table 3-154 Soil (as such) and related materials (including live rock and quarry products)¹ (page 2 of 3)







If the consignment:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Is accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label				ALLOW the consignment to proceed to the Plant Inspection Station or (via a bonded courier service) to an approved laboratory to receive soil ²	7 CFR 330.300

Table 3-154 Soil (as such) and related materials (including live rock and quarry products)¹ (page 3 of 3)

If the consignment:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:	
Is soil that is not incorporated into handicrafts or jewelry or is soil lacking a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label	Live Rock	→	→	USE Table 3-157		
	Peat	→	→	USE Table 3-126		
	Quarry products	Gravel or sand	→	→	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
		Other than gravel or sand	→	→	USE Table 3-156	
	Soil or its components (clay, sand, and silt)	Sand		Clean beach sand, clean desert sand, or clean river sand, free from organic matter	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
				Not as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-155	
		Clay		Ball clay, clay desiccant, milled, mined, or refined, clay free from organic matter ³	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
				Not as described in the cell above	USE Table 3-155	
		Soil or silt		→		
	Core samples, drill cuttings, drilling mud, or well drilling samples	Accompanied by documentation of depth at which extracted		Sample taken at a depth of 6 feet or shallower	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)	7 CFR 330.300
				Sample taken at a depth greater than 6 feet	RELEASE once you're sure the sample is free from organic matter	
		Lacks documentation of depth at which extracted		→	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)	

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

Table 3-155 Soil (as such) clay, sand (other than clean beach sand, clean desert sand, or clean river sand), or silt that is lacking a permit or that is not moving to an approved soil laboratory

If originating from:	And from:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Ireland	Auld Sod Export Co.	A sealed package, canister, or pouch of Irish "soil" or Irish "dirt" ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
Canada	An area in Canada infected with Potato Cyst Nematode ²	3 or fewer pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE ³ the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. CONSULT Web site; it may require a U.S.-registered agent	
		More than 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY or 2. GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (see APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits)	
	Fewer than 3 pounds and no auto-clave available			
	An area in Canada free from Potato Cyst Nematode ²		RELEASE	
Other than Ireland or Canada		3 or fewer pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE ³ the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. CONSULT Web site; it may require a U.S.-registered agent	
		More than 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY or 2. GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (see APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits)	
		Fewer than 3 pounds and no auto-clave available		
		Residual material from a molten casting process for metal handicrafts	RELEASE	

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

Reference

Reference Tables

2 Following are the areas of Canada where PCNs occur:

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

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

Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland

Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable

3 If treatment is impractical or will interfere with the intended use of the material, PROHIBIT ENTRY or HOLD and GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (see the [APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits](#) Web site). If additional consignments are planned, ASK the importer to apply for a permit (see the [APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits](#) Web site).

Table 3-156 Quarry products, except for gravel or sand (including cobblestones, flagstone, granite, ironstone, limestone, marble, quartzite, slate, and soapstone)




If from:	And:	And going to:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	The province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or Ontario	CT, DE, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI or VT	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
		Other than one of the States listed in the cell above	REFER to the topic on soil in the Miscellaneous Section of the <i>Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual</i>	
	Other than one of the provinces listed in the cell above		RELEASE	
Other than Canada	Packed in wood crates		USE Table 3-183 for regulating the wood packing material	
	Packed in other than wood crates		RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300

Table 3-157 Rock—live


If you:	And the branchlets:	Then:	Authority:
Observe green, macroalgae covering the rock or you see <i>Caulerpa</i> listed on the invoice	Resemble a feather and are likewise fringed on the edges	CONFER with your Regional Botanist. The algae may be <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> , a Federal Noxious Weed	
	Are not feather-like (for example, they look like a bunch of grapes, like a branching saw-toothed cactus, or the edges are smooth)	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.300
Do not observe green macroalgae covering the rock nor do you find <i>Caulerpa</i> on the invoice			

Table 3-158 Roots and Tubers, precut (sliced, diced, sectioned) including sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.), yams (*Dioscorea* sp.), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*), dasheen (*Colocasia* sp.), and cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz)—commercial consignment only

If:	And:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Potato	Precut and fresh	→		REGULATE using FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
	Dehydrated, cooked, or frozen	→		REGULATE using Table 3-133	
Sweet potato, yam, cassava, dasheen	Precut and fresh; peel is present	→		REGULATE using FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
	Precut and fresh; peel is not present	Commercially vacuum packed and label says refrigeration required	In slices an inch or less in thickness	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.15
			Not in slices an inch or less in thickness	REGULATE using FAVIR	7 CFR 319.56
		→			
	Dehydrated or cooked	→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.15
Frozen	→		1. REQUIRE import permit 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56	

Table 3-159 Stone fruit (*Prunus* spp.) branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

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

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



Table 3-160 Stone fruit (*Prunus* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds

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

Table 3-161 Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.)

If:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse, bagacillo, or stalk residue	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.15
	Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	USE Table 3-162	
Sugarcane products	—————→	USE Table 3-163	

Table 3-162 Sugarcane—bagasse, bagacillo, and stalk residue (fibrous residues left after juice extraction)





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

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-163 Sugarcane products and by-products including parts of the sugarcane plant

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

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

Table 3-164 *Taxus walliciana* (trade names include barme salle, basmi, bhirmie, brahmi, and Himalayan yew)

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

1 See 50 CFR 24.

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

Table 3-165 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) (page 1 of 2)

If:	And:	And:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
Solely tea leaves ¹ (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>)			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
Leaves of other plants ²	Citrus leaves or the leaves of any plant in the citrus family (Rutaceae)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the leaves were heated to a temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer; or 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 12 hours or longer; or 115° F or above (46 °C) for 72 hours or longer		
		Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY		
	Barberry leaves		→		
	Coca leaves or khat (Arabian-tea) (<i>Catha edulis</i>)		→	REGULATE as a Controlled Substance	
	Lemongrass	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid		→	
Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea			→	1. CAREFULLY LOOK for rusts 2. RELEASE if free from rusts otherwise PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other leaves or mixtures of leaves			→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

Table 3-165 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) (page 2 of 2)

If:	And:	And:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
Leaves of other plants	Plant parts other than leaves or mixed with admissible leaves		→	USE Table 3-166	

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

Table 3-166 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than leaves or with admissible leaves

If from:	And:	And:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
Flowers ¹	Citrus flowers or the flowers of any plant in the citrus family (Rutaceae)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.19, 7 CFR 319.28, and 7 CFR 319.56
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the flowers were heated ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	
			Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Hibiscus ³ flowers including seeds	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74	
	<i>Prunus</i> spp. (apricot, cherry, peach, plum, etc.)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea					
Other flowers or mixtures of flowers	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.74		
Plant parts other than flowers or leaves or mixed with admissible flowers or leaves	—————→		USE Table 3-167		

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

Table 3-167 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than flowers or leaves or with admissible flowers or leaves (page 1 of 2)

If from:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:	
Bark ¹	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> (jabihy, saby, sakoakomba, tabily, zably)		→	REGULATE as CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)		
	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i> (bedoditra, botiboty, jabihy, tabily, zaby)		→			
	<i>Prunus</i> spp. (apricot, cherry, peach, plum, etc.)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.37
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Rutaceous (citrus relatives) including prickly ash bark	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.19, 7 CFR 319.28, and 7 CFR 319.56
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The consignment is accompanied by documentation that shows the bark was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer		INSPECT and RELEASE	
			The consignment lacks the documentation described in the cell above		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<i>Salix</i> spp. (willow bark)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-167 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than flowers or leaves or with admissible flowers or leaves (page 2 of 2)

If from:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The bark originated in Europe ² or you cannot confirm origin	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40
			You can confirm that the bark did not originate in Europe ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Plant parts other than bark, flowers, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, or leaves			→	USE Table 3-168	

- 1 If you're unsure whether the bark is protected under CITES, query the CITES Species Database at <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html>. Instructions on how to use this database are located on page 2-6 of the *CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual*. If you are still uncertain or require assistance, contact the PPQ Botanist who provides service to your port.
- 2 Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Holy See; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malta; Moldova; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; and the United Kingdom.

Table 3-168 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than bark, flowers, or leaves, or with admissible bark, flowers, or leaves

If:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Fruit ¹ (including fruit peel)	Rutaceous (citrus relatives)	Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwaved in liquid	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56
		Not a commercial bulk consignment moving forward for processing into tea nor in tea bags already	Is accompanied by documentation that shows the fruit or peel was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT and RELEASE	
			The consignment lacks the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Other fruit or mixtures of fruit	→	INSPECT and RELEASE		
Plant parts other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves			→	USE Table 3-169	
			→		

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


Table 3-169 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves, or with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves (page 1 of 2)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Dodder (Trade names include <i>Semen Cuscutae</i> , <i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> (Tu Si Zi in Chinese), <i>Cuscuta japonica</i> (Toshishi in Japanese), Tosaja (in Korean))	It is in individual, ready-to-steep packages	RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	It is not in individual, ready-to-steep packages	USE Table 3-74	
Any other seed of a parasitic plant	→	USE Table 3-153	

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-169 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves, or with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves (page 2 of 2)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Other seeds ¹	There is evidence that the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	There is no evidence that the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked	REFER to the <i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>	
Plant parts other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed		USE Table 3-170	

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

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

Table 3-170 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed, or with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed (page 1 of 2)

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-170 Tea, herbal tea, herbal infusions, pastas, soups, and other concoctions that are to be boiled (dried) made from other than bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed, or with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed (page 2 of 2)

If:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Other roots or mixtures of roots or other admissible plant structures				INSPECT and RELEASE

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

Table 3-171 Tree ferns (*Cyatheaceae* and *Dicksoniaceae*) stumps, bark, and their products

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

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

Table 3-172 Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*)

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

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

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

Table 3-173 Salads and soup mixes (fresh, precut)¹

If the fresh vegetable(s) are:	And, using the <i>FAVIR</i> are:	And are cut from:	Then:	Authority:
Identifiable or clearly named on the label or phytosanitary certificate	Admissible without treatment or special conditions	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment or with special conditions	Leaf, stem, or root	♦ REQUIRE treatment or ♦ APPLY special conditions	
	Inadmissible (not listed)	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Unidentifiable	—————→	—————→		

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

Reference

Reference Tables

Table 3-174 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	7 CFR 330.106
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	An ingredient in potpourri	USE Table 3-134	
	Straw, except that intended for decorative purposes (including herbage that is chopped, ground, or combined with other materials)	USE Table 3-175	
	Straw intended for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant	USE Table 3-176	
	Products and by-products milled from grain	USE Table 3-177	

Table 3-175 Wheat straw (except that intended for decoration or as an ingredient in potpourri)

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

1 Countries infected with Karnal bunt.

2 Countries free from exotic, contagious animal diseases, fever ticks, and Karnal bunt.

3 Countries free from Karnal bunt but infested with fever ticks.

Table 3-176 Wheat straw for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant

If:	And:	And the article is:	Then:	Authority:
-----	------	---------------------	-------	------------

Table 3-176 Wheat straw for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant

Processed or manufactured prior to arrival for use indoors		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.59
Processed or manufactured prior to arrival for use outdoors	Flag smut or flag smut in combination with Karnal bunt is known to occur in the country of origin (Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY to the article	
Solely Karnal bunt is known to occur in the country of origin (presently only Mexico)			INSPECT and RELEASE	
			Lacking the certification described above	
Neither flag smut nor Karnal bunt is known to occur in the country of origin (other than a country listed in the cells above)		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

Table 3-177 Wheat—milled products and by-products

If the product is:	And the product:	And the wheat was harvested in ¹ :	And inspection reveals:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bulgur ◆ Flour ◆ Freek² (freekh) ◆ Kibbled wheat ◆ Pearled or semi-pearled spelt or wheat ◆ Pelted wheat ◆ Pollards ◆ Puffed wheat ◆ Semolina (sooji), or ◆ Roasted grain] 			→	RELEASE
<p>Not one listed in the cell above</p>	Has been cooked or heated or the intent is to cook or heat it for food		→	INSPECT and RELEASE
	<p>Has not been heated or cooked nor is it intended to be heated or cooked for food (for example, a product that may be intended for animal feed or as bird seed)</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of and Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadjikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela</p>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Mexico	Bunted kernels	→
	No bunted kernels			
	Other than a country listed in the cells above ³		→	

Reference

Reference Tables

- 1 Confirm the origin of the grain. Grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment does not necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.
- 2 A Middle Eastern product made from wheat kernels which are still “green.” The product is green roasted (like coffee) and cracked with an appearance much like bulgur.
- 3 If the product is flour or similarly finely milled, and the baggage is used burlap or jute, use [Table 3-21](#).

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


Table 3-178 Willow, pussy willow (*Salix* spp.)

If grown in:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malta; Moldova; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Vatican City	Capable of propagation ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.37
	Incapable of propagation ¹	USE Table 3-180	7 CFR 319.40
Other than Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vatican City	Incapable of propagation ¹		
	Capable of propagation ¹	REGULATE as a propagative article	7 CFR 319.37

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

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

Table 3-179 Willow, pussy willow (*Salix* spp.) plants and plant parts including decorative branches, but excluding seeds

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

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

Overview

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

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

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

Reference

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

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

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

Step 1—Collect paperwork

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

Step 2—Determine tree source

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

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

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

Table 3-180 Navigation Table

If:	And:	And having:	And made from: wooden logs, limbs, branches, trunks, or twigs that are:	Then:
An ingredient in pot-pourri			→	USE Table 3-134
A handicraft ¹	From China	Bark or bark fragments (chips)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Twigs with intact bark	Greater than 1 centimeter (.39 inch) in diameter	
		No twigs with intact bark	1 centimeter or thinner (.39 inch) in diameter	RELEASE but the article may be subject to inspection
	From other than China	Twigs with intact bark	→	CONTINUE to "Step 1—Classify the tree"
		No twigs with intact bark	→	RELEASE but the article may be subject to inspection
Twigs, identified as chewsticks, miswak, siwak, or miswaak ² used to make natural toothbrushes			→	INSPECT and RELEASE
Packing material	→	Associated with live plants	→	See M319.37-9
	→	Not associated with live plants (either solid or loose-e.g., cases, crates, drums, dunnage, excelsior, packing blocks, pallets, sawdust, skids, sweepings, wood shavings, wood wool)	→	USE Table 3-197
Growing media	→	Associated with live plants	→	See M319.37-8
	→	Not associated with live plants	→	USE Table 3-201
Wood pulp			→	INSPECT and RELEASE
Other than above-listed items			→	CONTINUE to "Step 1—Classify the tree"

1 A commodity class of articles derived or made from natural components of wood (USE table above), twigs (USE table above), vines (regulate by species), seeds (USE [Table 3-152 on page 3-122](#)), and grasses (USE [Table 3-88 on page 3-77](#)) (including bamboo (USE [Table 3-22 on page 3-24](#) and [Table 3-183 on page 3-155](#))); because each component may have additional regulations to be met. Handicrafts include the following products in which wood is present: carvings, baskets, boxes, bird houses, manufactured Christmas trees, garden and lawn/patio furniture (rustic), potpourri, silk trees (typically artificial ficus trees), trellis towers, garden fencing and edging, and other items composed of wood.

Reference

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

- 2 Small twigs (about 4" long and ¼" in diameter) usually made of Arak tree (*Salvadora persica*) chewed at the end forming bristles and used as a toothbrush.



Important

The definition for a handicraft encompasses a commodity class of articles derived or made from natural components of wood (USE table above), twigs (USE table above), vines (regulate by species), seeds (USE [Table 3-152 on page 3-122](#)), and grasses (USE [Table 3-88 on page 3-77](#)) (including bamboo (USE [Table 3-22 on page 3-24](#) and [Table 3-183 on page 3-155](#))); because each component may have additional regulations to be met. Handicrafts include the following products in which wood is present: carvings, baskets, boxes, bird houses, manufactured Christmas trees, garden and lawn/patio furniture (rustic), potpourri, silk trees (typically artificial ficus trees), trellis towers, garden fencing and edging, and other items composed of wood.

Step 1—Classify the tree

Categorize the tree as one of the following:

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

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

Step 2—Classify the product

Put the product into one of the following categories:

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

Step 3—Determine admissibility

Table 3-181 Screening Wood to Determine Admissibility

If the product:	If the tree source is:	And was harvested:	And:	Then:	
Is finished, manufactured, or weathered to the extent that pests would be excluded ¹			→	RELEASE but article may be subject to inspection	
Appears raw or green	One in the subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, or Tod-dalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae ²		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not one of the rutaceous subfamilies listed in the cell above	In Canada	→	USE Table 3-202	
		In Mexico	→	USE Table 3-200	
		In neither Canada nor Mexico	You have evidence that the product was kiln dried or otherwise heat treated (Universal Importation Options) or treated with a preservative		USE Table 3-182
			You have no evidence that the product was heat treated or treated with a preservative		USE Table 3-183

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

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

Reference

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

Table 3-182 Wood and wood products treated with preservatives or having received universal treatment options

If:	And:	And the product's moisture reading is:	Then:
The product is marked "KD"	You are not confident in the marking	20% or more	USE Table 3-183
	You are confident in the marking	Less than 20%	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
—————→			
You have documentation that the product was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes (the product may be marked "HT")	The product was adequately safeguarded as stated in the permit	—————→	USE Table 3-183
	The product was not adequately safeguarded or there is no permit	—————→	
You have documentation that the product was pressure treated	The article is crossties	The treatment is not in accordance with the permit or there is no permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The treatment is in accordance with the permit	USE Table 3-183
	The article is other than crossties	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
The product meets none of the conditions listed in the three cells above	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-183

Table 3-183 Wood and wood products NOT meeting universal importation options

If the:	And:	And:	And the product is:	Then:	
Tree source is bamboo	The bamboo is split or cut lengthwise (renders the bamboo incapable of propagation) or a finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered product (things like carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, or veneer)	—————→		INSPECT and RELEASE	
		The bamboo is neither split nor cut lengthwise	The canes are well dried so that the bamboo is incapable of propagation	Bundled stakes used in gardens, garden centers, nurseries, or in association with living plants	REQUIRE an Import Permit and T404-d; but extend the 16-hour exposure time to 24 hours
				Other than described in the cell above	REQUIRE an Import Permit and INSPECT and RELEASE
		The canes are not well dried or have some green color so that the bamboo may be capable of propagation	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Tree source is other than bamboo or a rutaceous plant	Logs, burls ¹ , cants, crossties, or stumps	Harvested in Chile	Is <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine)	USE Table 3-186	
			Is not <i>Pinus radiata</i>	USE Table 3-186	
		Harvested in New Zealand	Is <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir)	USE Table 3-186	
			Is neither conifer listed in the cell above	USE Table 3-185	
		Harvested in neither Chile nor New Zealand	—————→		
	Other than logs, burls, cants, crossties, or stumps	—————→		USE Table 3-184	

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

Reference

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

Table 3-184 Wood and wood products OTHER THAN logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, or (and) wood vines


If the product is:	And is:	Then:
Cork or tree fern slabs	Associated with nursery stock	REGULATE under 319.37 instead of 319.40
	Not associated with nursery stock	USE Table 3-185
Sawdust or wood shavings	Used as a packing material for nursery stock	REGULATE under 319.37 instead of 319.40
	For use other than packing material for nursery stock	USE Table 3-185
Other than cork, sawdust, tree fern slabs, or wood shavings		


Table 3-185 Locator

If the product is:	And the tree source is:	And:	Then:
Bark	_____ →	_____ →	USE Table 3-201
Cross-ties	Temperate hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies) or softwood	_____ →	USE Table 3-193
	Tropical hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	_____ →	USE Table 3-188
Finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered products (things like carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, plywood, and veneer)	_____ →	_____ →	RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection
Firewood	_____ →	_____ →	REGULATE based on the form of the product the firewood is entering as (for example, bark, chips, lumber, logs, stump)
Logs, burls, cants, cross-ties, stumps, or wood vines	Hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	USE Table 3-191
		Tropical	USE Table 3-188
	Softwood	_____ →	USE Table 3-192
Lumber	Hardwood (other than that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	USE Table 3-189
		Tropical	USE Table 3-188
	Softwood	_____ →	USE Table 3-189
Packing material made of wood, both solid and loose	_____ →	_____ →	USE Table 3-197
Plant material to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch including wood chips, bark chips, pine straw, and sawdust	_____ →	_____ →	USE Table 3-201
Wood chips or bark chips themselves (not to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch)	_____ →	_____ →	USE Table 3-194

Reference

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

Table 3-186 Logs of two conifers from Chile and New Zealand NOT meeting universal importation options

If the source of the logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, or (and) wood vines is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority
<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (douglas fir) from New Zealand	Accompanied by a document from Chile or New Zealand stating that, "The logs meet the requirements of 7CFR 319.40-5(b)(1)(i)(A) through (D)"	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit, 2. INSPECT, and 3. ALLOW MOVEMENT, to a facility under compliance ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
		Not consigned to a facility as described in the cell above	CONTINUE to Table 3-187	
	Lacks the documentation as described above			

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

Table 3-187 Logs of two conifers from Chile and New Zealand lacking required documentation

If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-6
	Not documented as specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	1. Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking, and 2. Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded.	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
	Not accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

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

Table 3-188 Tropical hardwood products NOT meeting universal importation options

If the product is:	And destined to:	And the consignment is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, burls, cants, cross-ties, stumps ¹ , wood vines, or lumber with bark	Other than Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	15 or fewer logs, burls, cants, cross-ties, stumps, wood vines, or bundles of lumber	→	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
		More than 15 logs, burls, cants, cross-ties, stumps, wood vines, or bundles of lumber				
			The debarking has not removed the bark to the standard described in the cell above	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T404 as a condition of entry (treatment must occur prior to arrival)	
		The articles are not debarked	→			
Lumber free of bark	Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	→	→	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	

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

Table 3-189 Lumber (softwood and temperate hardwood) that is green or raw

If lumber is:	And was harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Green or raw— neither kiln dried nor heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; China (including Hong Kong); India; Iran (Asian); Japan; Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Russia; Taiwan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-6
	A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above	The importer documents that the lumber will be kiln dried within 30 days from the date of arrival and before the lumber is sawn or planed (dressed or finished)		1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. ALLOW the lumber to go forward for kiln drying to an approved facility operating under a compliance agreement ¹	
		Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	Temperate hardwood	USE Table 3-190	
Kiln dried or heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes			Is accompanied by a permit	RELEASE	
			Lacks a permit	HOLD THE CARGO. The importer must apply for a permit	

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

Table 3-190 Lumber (temperate hardwood) that is green or raw (continued from [Table 3-189](#))


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

Reference

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

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

Table 3-191 Temperate hardwood logs, burls, cants, crossties, stumps, or wood vines NOT meeting universal importation options

If the logs were harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), and Uzbekistan (Asian)	The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
		Not documented or safeguarded as specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	♦ Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement of debarking ♦ Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		Lacks a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above		Accompanied by documentation that the logs were treated with T312-a or T404 ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks documentation as described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

Table 3-192 Softwood logs, burls, cants, crossies, stumps, or wood vines

If:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (douglas fir) from New Zealand			RETURN to Table 3-185	7 CFR 319.40-6
Other than a species or origin listed in the cell above	The debarking has removed at least 98% of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5% of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Not documented as specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	♦ Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking; and ♦ Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1 °C (160 °F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		Not accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

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

Table 3-193 Crossties¹ NOT meeting universal importation options

If the crossties are from:	And:	And you have:	And the crossties:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Kazakhstan (Asian), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), and Uzbekistan (Asian)				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-6
A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above	Any bark is present				
	Completely free of bark	Evidence that the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative as stated on the permit		1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
		No evidence that the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative; or not preserved as specified on the permit; or there is not permit	Are accompanied by documentation that the crossties will be pressure treated within 30 days from the date of arrival	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND ALLOW the crossties to go forward for pressure treating ²	
			Lack the documentation described above	REGULATE as logs, cants, or stumps—if temperate hardwood, USE Table 3-191 ; if softwood, USE Table 3-192	

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

Table 3-194 Wood chips or bark chips NOT meeting universal importation options from specified countries

If harvested in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), or Uzbekistan (Asian)				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-6
A country not listed in the cell above				CONTINUE to Table 3-195	

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

Table 3-195 Wood chips or bark chips NOT meeting universal importation options

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Chips contain no free water and not over 15% water stained chips nor over 15% of the chips exhibit fungal fructification	Documented to be from live, healthy, plantation trees grown in tropical areas ¹	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT to the facility operating under compliance ²	7 CFR 319.40-6
		Not consigned to a facility operating under compliance	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Lack the documentation described in the cell above	Are accompanied by documentation that they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
Chips contain free water or over 15% water stained chips or over 15% of the chips exhibit fungal fructification		Lack the documentation described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	CONTINUE to Table 3-196

Reference

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

- 1 If no other regulated articles are present, and if the chips are completely covered by a tarpaulin during their entire journey to the U.S., such chips may be shipped on a barge.
- 2 **NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY:** Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the chips going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

Table 3-196 Wood chips or bark chips containing free water or >15 percent water staining or fructification

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

Table 3-197 Wood packaging materials (WPM)—natural or unfinished wood pallets, crates, or dunnage, serving to convey or protect cargo

If:	And	Then:	Authority:
U.S. ¹ returned ²	→	1. RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection 2. If an actionable pest is found, FOLLOW standard quarantine protocol	7 CFR 319.40-3
DoD sponsored as evidenced by bearing a stamp: ♦ DoD - See Figure 3-2 ♦ ISPM ³ - See Figure 3-3	→		
From Canada and cargo originated from Canada	→		
Moving Immediate Exportation (IE)	→	RELEASE for immediate export	
Moving In-bond Transportation & Exportation (T&E)	Bears an ISPM 15 mark ³	1. ALLOW MOVEMENT 2. If an actionable pest is found, FOLLOW standard quarantine protocol	
	Lacks an ISPM 15 mark ³	1. EXPORT out of North America 2. DO NOT ALLOW movement to Canada or Mexico	
Not U.S. returned, nor DoD sponsored, nor in transit, and if of foreign origin, that origin is other than Canada	→	USE Table 3-198	

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

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



Figure 3-2 DoD “Pest Free” Certification Mark

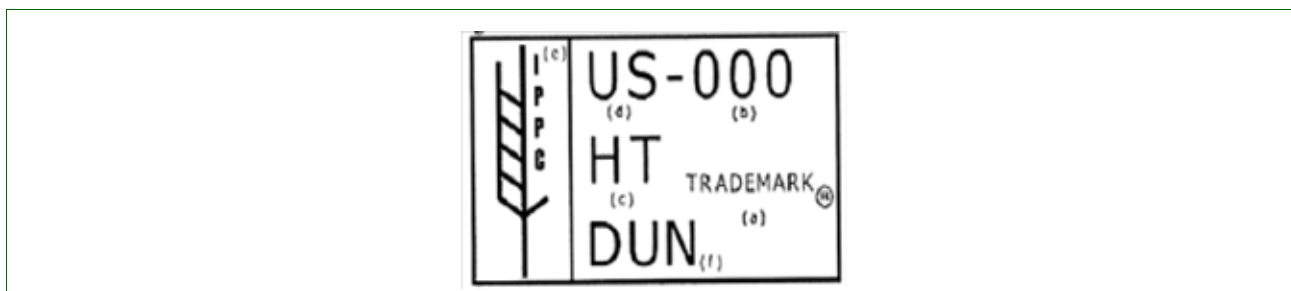


Figure 3-3 International Certification Mark

Reference

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

Table 3-198 Wood Packaging Materials (WPM) NOT U.S. Returned, NOR DoD Sponsored, NOR In Transit, and if of Foreign Origin, that Origin is OTHER THAN Canada (continued from Table 3-197)

If the wood:	And:	And the pests are:	Then:
Bears an ISPM 15 mark ¹ (see Figure 3-3)	No pest found or non-pest arthropods found (centipede, pill bug, spider, etc.)	—————→	RELEASE
	Pests are found	Timber pests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Buprestidae, ◆ Cerambycidae, ◆ Cossidae, ◆ Curculionidae, ◆ Platypodidae, ◆ Sesiidae, ◆ Siricidae, or ◆ Scolytidae 	1. SAFEGUARD infested WPM 2. COMPLETE and SUBMIT a PPQ Form 309 and identify the importation as a WOOD PRODUCT 3. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as nonactionable , RELEASE the WPM, or 4. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as actionable , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (e-EAN) for all actionable pests and the only option is export² ◆ RECORD the ISO country Code, facility registration code, and treatment type in Box 16 ◆ SHOW the commodity's county of origin in Box 13
		Other than timber pests (hitchhikers, seed contamination, soil, etc.)	1. SAFEGUARD infested WPM 2. COMPLETE and SUBMIT a PPQ Form 309 and identify the importation as WOOD PRODUCT 3. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as non-actionable , RELEASE the WPM 4. If the USDA identifier classifies the interception as actionable , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMPLETE an Emergency Action Notification (e-EAN) ◆ OFFER appropriate treatment options
Lacks an ISPM 15 mark ¹	—————→	—————→	USE Table 3-199

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

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

Table 3-199 Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)—Lacking ISPM 15 Mark (continued from Table 3-198)

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

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

Reference

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

Table 3-200 Mexican-origin timber products (page 1 of 2)





If originating in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The state of Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas (Mexican states adjacent to the U.S. border)	Firewood for personal use (barbecuing, burning, cooking, heating, use in smokers, and like uses)			INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-2, 7 CFR 319.40-5, and 7 CFR 319.40-6
	A commercial consignment of firewood (including mesquite)		Accompanied by any document that states that the wood was harvested in a Mexican state adjacent to the U.S. border		
Logs or crossies			Meets Universal Treatment Options ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Free from bark and treated with T312 or its equivalent		
			Meets none of the conditions spelled out in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Lumber			Meets Universal Treatment Options ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Treated with T404 or its equivalent		
			Meets none of the conditions spelled out in the cells above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A timber product other than one listed in the cells above				USE Table 3-183	

Table 3-200 Mexican-origin timber products (page 2 of 2)

If originating in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Other than a state adjacent to the U.S. border or you cannot tell where in Mexico the product was harvested	Crossties, firewood, logs, or lumber	Tropical	Debarked	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	7 CFR 319.40-2, 7 CFR 319.40-5, and 7 CFR 319.40-6
		Tropical with bark or temperate hardwood	Treated with T404 or its equivalent	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		All woods	Meets Universal Treatment Options ¹	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	
	Does not meet Universal Treatment Options ¹		PROHIBIT ENTRY		
	A timber product other than one listed in the cells above	—————→		USE Table 3-183	



1 The Universal Treatment Options are as follows:

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

Reference




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

Table 3-201 Bark and other plant material to be used for compost (humus, litter, and wood mulch)

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bark itself (things like cinnamon bark and cork) but not bark chips	To be used for food, manufacture of medicine, or chemical extraction ¹	Free from rot ²	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-6
		Not free from rot	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	The use is other than that described above	Is documented as being heat or steam treated to 56 °C (133 °F) or higher for 30 minutes or longer; or the temperature of the center of the bark was raised to at least 71.1 °C (160 °F) for at least 75 minutes such that the moisture content of the bark is 20% or less as measured by an electrical conductivity meter	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
Compost, humus, or litter ³		Is accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), heat treated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c)."	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		Lacks the documentation as described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Wood mulch ³ (including pine straw and sawdust)		Is accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), heat treated in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(c)."	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Lacks the documentation identified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

Table 3-202 Canadian-origin timber products¹

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Sawdust, shavings, or wood wool		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-2 and 7 CFR 319.40-5
Firewood		USE Table 3-203	
Logs		USE Table 3-204	
Lumber	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs; USE Table 3-205	7 CFR 319.40-2 and 7 CFR 319.40-5
	A pine species without bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species with pieces of bark attached	REGULATE as logs; USE Table 3-212	
	An ash species without bark Not a pine nor ash species	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Wood chips ² , bark chips, or mulch	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species	USE Table 3-214	
	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species	USE Table 3-215	
	Not an ash nor a pine species	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-2 and 7 CFR 319.40-5

1 Includes railroad cross-ties and mulch.

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

Reference

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

Table 3-203 Canadian-origin firewood

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

- 1 Refer to the [Firewood Job Aid](#) to determine whether the firewood is a softwood or a hardwood.
- 2 Refer to [Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility](#) on **page 2-28**.
- 3 Treated firewood may still harbor pests. Inspect treated firewood periodically to monitor for pests.
- 4 The only facility currently approved by APHIS is Phoenix Firewood, Inc., 71 Pond Brook Rd., Eagle Lake, ME 04739.

Table 3-204 Canadian-origin logs

If:	Then:
A species of pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	USE Table 3-205
A species of spruce (<i>Picea</i>)	USE Table 3-211
A species of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	USE Table 3-212
A species other than pine or ash	USE Table 3-213

Table 3-205 Canadian-origin pine logs¹

If From	And:	Then:	Authority:
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island	→	USE Table 3-206	
Ontario or Quebec	→	USE Table 3-207	
A province other than those listed above	<p>All of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur³ 2. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement⁴ that specifies the Canadian province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the logs originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA³ 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container 	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	REFER to CBP AS	

- 1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark attached are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada, as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided in a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 See the [CFIA Web site](#).
- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document.

Reference

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

Table 3-206 Pine logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth (see list of areas)	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	→	USE Table 3-207	7 CFR 319.40-5
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine’s <i>Treatment Manual</i>.” OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accompanied by a copy of an APHIS compliance agreement that is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing 		
	Without the above certification		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	→	USE Table 3-207	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur		
	Without the above certification		PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

Table 3-207 Pine logs from Ontario or Quebec—gypsy moth requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	→	USE Table 3-208	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. Proof of destination to approved processing plant or mill for handling or processing ²		
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ¹ (see list of areas)	→	USE Table 3-208	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur		
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.77

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

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

Reference

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

- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate. If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

Table 3-208 Pine logs from Ontario or Quebec—pine shoot beetle requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle (see list of areas)	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ¹ or a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ² 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container) ³	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	From a noninfested area of Ontario or Quebec	USE Table 3-209	
	From an infested area of Ontario or Quebec	USE Table 3-210	

- 1 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the consignment, or may be provided in a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated.
- 3 For firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

Table 3-209 Pine logs from an area of Ontario or Quebec NOT infested with pine shoot beetle to a U.S. area NOT infested with pine shoot beetle

If:	And:	And during:	And:	Then:	Authority:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ¹ 2. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ² and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ³ and an import permit	Have moved or will move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ^{4,5}	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
			The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		October through February	→	RELEASE	
	Have not moved or will not move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ⁶	→			
Neither of the above conditions is met			→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference

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

Table 3-210 Pine logs from an area of Ontario or Quebec infested with pine shoot beetle to a U.S. area NOT infested with pine shoot beetle

If:	And during:	And:	Then:	Authority:
<p>One of the following conditions is met:</p> <p>1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the required treatment recorded in the appropriate section¹</p> <p>2. The logs are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility²</p> <p>3. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility³ and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement⁴ and an import permit</p>	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
		The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	October through February		RELEASE	
<p>None of the above conditions are met</p>			PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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

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

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

3 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the regulated articles. The logs must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. facility. In addition, the name and address (including county and State) of the U.S. facility receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

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

Table 3-211 Spruce Logs and Wood with Bark

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Nova Scotia	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ¹ declaring that the logs were heat treated (HT) at 56 °C (Minimal core temperature) for 30 minutes and an import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE ²	Federal Order DA-2011-28, effective May 22, 2011
	Accompanied by a copy of a Compliance Agreement for treatment at an APHIS-approved facility ³ and an import permit	ALLOW the shipment to proceed to the facility listed on the Compliance Agreement	
	Lacks HT treatment, import permit, or copy of Compliance Agreement	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A province other than Nova Scotia	—————→	USE Table 3-213	

- 1 Refer to [Heat Treatment Certificates Using a Kiln Facility](#) on page 2-28.
- 2 Treated logs may still harbor pests. Inspect treated logs periodically to monitor for pests.
- 3 The **only** facility currently approved by APHIS is Phoenix Firewood, Inc., 71 Pond Brook Rd., Eagle Lake, ME 04739.

Table 3-212 Ash logs and wood with bark (page 1 of 2)

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the consignment meets one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating: "The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27cm during the debarking process." or ◆ "The articles have been heat treated at a temperature of at least 71.1 °C for a minimum of 75 minutes as specified in T314-a of PPQ's <i>Treatment Manual</i>."² The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC or ◆ "The articles in the shipment have been kiln dried as specified in T303-b-4 of PPQ's <i>Treatment Manual</i>." The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC 	USE Table 3-213	
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5

Reference

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

Table 3-212 Ash logs and wood with bark (page 2 of 2)

If from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys."	USE Table 3-213	
	Lacks a PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB ³	USE Table 3-213	
	Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.40-5

- 1 [Canadian areas regulated for EAB.](#)
- 2 The industry must meet the core temperature requirement.
- 3 If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

Table 3-213 Logs OTHER THAN ash and pine, or if ash, free of emerald ash borer

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1 2} (see list of areas)	→	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.77
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ♦ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ♦ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing		
		Without the above certification or proof of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	Areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1 2} (see list of areas)	→	RELEASE	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur		
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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




2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

Reference

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

- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log consignment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement. If the consignment is noncommercial, you may accept an oral declaration.

Table 3-214 Ash wood chips or bark chips

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

¹ Canadian areas regulated for EAB.

Table 3-215 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, or mulch

If from:	And from:	And:	Then:
Ontario or Quebec	Areas infested with pine shoot beetle (see list of areas)	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle (see list of areas)	USE Table 3-216
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	USE Table 3-217
	Areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	USE Table 3-216
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	USE Table 3-218
A province other than Ontario or Quebec	—————→		USE Table 3-219

Table 3-216 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, or mulch from Ontario or Quebec moving to U.S. areas INFESTED WITH pine shoot beetle

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were moved through one of more provinces of Canada considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the articles, or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.40-5
None of the above-mentioned requirements are met.	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

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

Table 3-217 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, or mulch from areas in Ontario or Quebec infested with pine shoot beetle moving to U.S. areas NOT infested with pine shoot beetle

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill pine shoot beetle. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 2. The regulated articles consist of pine bark and are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies both the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county or Province of origin. The additional declaration section must state, "The pine bark in this shipment has been ground into pieces less than or equal to 1 inch in diameter." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 3. The regulated articles are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility that processes only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the U.S. not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county or Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 4. The pine products are accompanied by a certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the regulated articles have been treated in accordance with 7 CFR part 305. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, package, or container. 5. The regulated articles, consisting of pine bark, are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility for use as a fuel at a cogeneration facility in the United States approved by APHIS. The pine bark must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. cogeneration facility. The Canadian facility from which the pine bark is shipped must be inspected by the CFIA at least twice a year to verify that the facility is following handling and processing procedures that adequately safeguard the pine bark for shipment to the U.S. cogeneration facility. CFIA must provide APHIS with a current list of approved facilities at least annually. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the pine bark, as well as the name and address of the U.S. cogeneration facility receiving the shipment (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the outer covering, packaging, or container of the pine bark. 	<p>RELEASE¹</p>	<p>7 CFR 319.40-5</p>
<p>None of the above-mentioned conditions are met.</p>	<p>PROHIBIT ENTRY</p>	

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic, canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle (see [list of quarantined areas](#)).

Table 3-218 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, or mulch from areas in Ontario or Quebec NOT infested with pine shoot beetle moving to U.S. areas NOT infested with pine shoot beetle

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate the specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated, and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moving through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province or origin. The certificate also must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles were originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not present, as determined by the CFIA." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles, or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container; or The regulated articles are consigned to a designated U.S. facility that operates under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
None of the above-mentioned conditions is met.	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic, canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle (see [list of quarantined areas](#)).

Table 3-219 Pine wood chips, bark, bark chips, nuggets, or mulch from provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec

If:	Then:	Authority:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the Province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were only moved through Provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; 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. 	RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 319.40-5
None of the above-mentioned requirements are met.	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

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

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle, en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic, canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle (see [list of quarantined areas](#)).

Step 1—Inspect the Shipment

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

Step 2—Take Final Action

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference

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

Appendix A

List of Trees and Classifications

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Introduction

Use the lists that follow to categorize the tree. Both scientific and common names are listed (scientific names are italicized). These lists are **not** exhaustive. For example, there are thousands of tree species that can be classified as tropical hardwoods, but at most, only a few hundred have been studied to determine the values of their woods.

Categories of Wood:
H —temperate hardwood
S —softwood (conifer)
TrH —tropical hardwood
Types of Protection:
CITES —Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
ESA —Endangered Species Act

Alphabetical List of Trees by Scientific Name

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 1 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir	S		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Abeto, Abeto mexicano, Guatemalan fir, Pinabete	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir	S		
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Box Elder, Maple	H		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder	H		
<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	Buckeye	H		
<i>Azalia</i> spp.	Mahogany	TrH		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 2 of 13)

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

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 3 of 13)

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

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 4 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> —populations of Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru	Spanish cedar	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Australian red-cedar, moulmein cedar, toon	TrH		
<i>Celtis</i> spp.	Hackberry, sugarberry	H		
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cedar	S		
<i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i>		TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood	H		
<i>Comutia obovata</i>	Capá jugüerilla, palo de nigua	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	Cordia, freijo, louro, orno	TrH		
<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress	S		
<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	Santa Cruz cypress	S	ESA-E	
<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	Denya, okan	TrH		
<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>	Muhimbi	TrH		
<i>Cynometra cauliflora</i>	Namnam	TrH		
<i>Cynometra iripa</i>	Red mangrove	TrH		
<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	Kekatong	TrH		
<i>Cynometra retusa</i>	Sotacaballo	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Bombay blackwood, Indian rosewood	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia melanoxydon</i>	African blackwood, African granadille	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Bahia rosewood, Brazilian rosewood	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 5 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Cocobolo, granadillo, Nicaraguan rosewood	TrH	CITES III—pop-ula- tion of Guate- mala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sissoo	TrH		
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	Honduras rosewood	TrH	CITES III—pop-ula- tion of Guate- mala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Daniella, fara, incenso, ogea, oziya	TrH		
<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	Beautiful paw-paw	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	Rugel's pawpaw	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	Virola	TrH		
<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	Angélique, basralocus	TrH		
<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	Apitong	TrH		
<i>Dipteryx</i>	Brazilian teak	TrH		
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	Ayan, ayin, bonsamdua, movingui	TrH		
<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	Kapur	TrH		
<i>Dyera costulata</i> , <i>Dyera lowii</i>	Jelutong	TrH		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 6 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Engelhardia (Oreomunnea) pterocarpa</i>	Gavilán	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus Vanilla ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Edinam, gedu nohor, kalungi, tiama	TrH		
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Aboudikro, penkwa, sapele	TrH		
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile	TrH		
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Earpod, guanacaste	TrH		
<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Beech	H		
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	Alerce, Chilean false larch	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	Boojum tree	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>	Arbol del barril	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	H		
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	H		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 7 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	Melawis, ramin,	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Agba,tola, tola branca, white tola	TrH		
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Seeds and pollen ◆ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Bossé, obobo,obobo-nufua, scented guarea	TrH		
<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	Bossé, obobo,obobo-nufua, scented guarea	TrH		
<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	Bubinga, olive walnut	TrH		
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell	H		
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Moreton Bay tulipwood, tulipwood	TrH		
<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	Mengkulang	TrH		
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly	H		
<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Butternut, walnut	H		
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	African mahogany	TrH		
<i>Koompasia malaccensis</i>	Kempas	TrH		
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	S		
<i>Libocedrus</i> spp.	Cedar	S		
<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	Gum	H		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulipwood	H		
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	H		
<i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i>	Black cabbage bark	TrH		
<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobé, ekki	TrH		
<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	Brisbane box, brush box	TrH		
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Cucumber, magnolia	H		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 8 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	Balukhat, baranthuri	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay	H		
<i>Melicope mucronulata</i>	Alani	TrH		
<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	Wenge	TrH		
<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	Abura, bahia, subaha	TrH		
<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Chechem negro, chechen, Santos mahogany	TrH		
<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	Triangle palm	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>		H		
<i>Nothofagus cliffortioides</i>	Myrtle beech	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle beech	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	Coigue	H		
<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	New Zealand red beech	TrH		
<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>		TrH		
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Chilean beech, roble	H		
<i>Nothofagus procera</i>	Rauli	H		
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	Black beech	TrH		
<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa	TrH		
<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	Greenheart	TrH		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 9 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>	Jabihiy, saby, sakoakomba, tabily, zabilly		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	Beoditra, botiboty, jabihiy, tabily, zaby	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
<i>Oreomunnea (Engelhardia) pterocarpa</i>	Gavilán	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	H		
<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	Bagtikan, urat mata, white seraya	TrH		
<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	Amaranth	TrH		
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	African teak, afrormosia, anyesan, assamela, awawai, baracara	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Physocalymma scabberimum</i>	Tulipwood	TrH		
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce	S		
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	Pilgerodendron	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Piptadenia macrocarpa</i> ; (= <i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>)		TrH		
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Agboin, dabema, dahoma	TrH		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 10 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	Cristobal, granadillo	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Pleiogynium cerasiferum</i>	Burdekin plum	TrH		
<i>Pleiogynium timorensis</i>	Tulip plum	TrH		
<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	Amunu, banuas, brown pine	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	Monteromero, Parlatore's podocarp	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	Himalayan may-apple	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Seeds and pollen ♦ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
<i>Populus spp.</i>	Aspen, cottonwood, poplar	H		
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar	H		
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Cherry	H		

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 11 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Prunus africana</i> (=Pygeum africanum)	African cherry, alumty	H	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	Scrub plum	H	ESA-E	
<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	Sepetir	TrH		
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas fir			
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	S		
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	African rosewood	TrH		
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Amboyna	TrH		
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Agaru, agarugandhamu, atta, chandanam, redsanders (red sandalwood)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak	H		
<i>Quercus hinckleyi</i>	Hinckley's oak	H	ESA-T	
<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	Buckthorn	H		
<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	Michaux's sumac	H	ESA-E	
<i>Robinia</i> spp.	Locust	H		
<i>Sabal</i> spp.	Palmetto	TrH		
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow	H		
<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	'Iliahi, lanai sandalwood	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Serenoa</i> spp.	Palmetto	TrH		
<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	Hayun lagu, tronkon guafi	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Balau, dark-red meranti, dark-red seraya, light-red meranti, yellow meranti	TrH		
<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	Cóbana negra	TrH	ESA-T	
<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	Palo de jazmin	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	TrH		Some species are protected

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 12 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Cabana, Pacific coast mahogany	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)—populations of the Neotropics	Acajou Amérique, American mahogany, araputanga, bigleaf mahogany	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and plywood
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	Acajou de Cuba, acajou de Santo Domingo, aguano	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> (see <i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)				
<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	Baldcypress, cypress, pondcypress	S		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	S		
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew	S		
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	Barme salle, basmi, birmie, brahmi, Himalayan yew	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	TrH		
<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Afara, fraké, korina, limba, ofram	TrH		
<i>Ternstroemia luquillensis</i>	Palo colorado	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Ternstroemia subsessilis</i>		TrH	ESA-E	

Table A-1 Alphabetical list of trees by scientific name (page 13 of 13)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	Tetracentron	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Cedar, white-cedar	S		
<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Basswood	H		
<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Florida torreya	S	ESA-E	
<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	Bariaco	TrH	ESA-E	
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	African whitewood, obeche	TrH		
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Watergum	TrH		
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock, hem-fir	S		
<i>Turraeanthus africana</i>	Avodire, African satinwood, African white mahogany	TrH		
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Oregon myrtle	H		
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Elm	H		

Alphabetical List of Trees by Common Name

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 1 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Abeto, abeto Mexicano	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Aboudikro	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	TrH		
Abura	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>			

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 2 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Acajou Amérique—populations of the Neotropics	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Acajou de Cuba	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Acajou de Santo Domingo	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Afara	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
African blackwood	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	TrH		
African cherry	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
African granadille	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	TrH		
African mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	TrH		
African rosewood	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	TrH		
African teak	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
African whitewood	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	TrH		
Afrormosia	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 3 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Agalloco	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agar wood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agar	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agaru	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Agaru	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 4 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Agarugandhamu	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Agba	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Agboin	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	TrH		
Aggalichandanam	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Agru	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Aguano	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S. mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S. mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Ají	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 5 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Ajillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Ajo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Akyaw	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Alani	<i>Melicope mucronulata</i>	TrH		
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	H		
Alerce	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 6 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Almendrillo	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Almendro	<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Aloewood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Alumty	<i>Prunus africana</i> (= <i>Pygeum africanum</i>)	H	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Amboyna	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	TrH		
Amaranth	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	TrH		
American mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 7 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Amunu	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Andiroba	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	TrH		
Angélique	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>	TrH		
Angico preto	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Anyesan	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Apitong	<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	TrH		
Araputanga	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (= <i>S. candollei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macrophylla</i> var. <i>marabaensis</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Araucaria	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Araucaria de Chile	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 8 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Araucaria espinuda	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Araucaria imbricata	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Arbol del barril	<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	H		
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Assamela	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Atta	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Australian red-cedar	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Avodire	<i>Turraeanthus africana</i>	TrH		
Awawai	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Ayan	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 9 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Ayin	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Ayuque	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Azobé	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Bagtikan	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Bahia	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	TrH		
Bahia rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Balau	<i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>Taxodium</i> spp.	TrH		
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	S		
Balsa	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	TrH		
Balsam poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	H		
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	S		
Balukhat	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Banuas	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 10 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Baracara	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afrormosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Baranthuri	<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> (formerly included as <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> ; also referenced as <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> and <i>Magnolia candollii</i> var. <i>obovata</i>)	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Bariaco	<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Barme salle	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T.baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Basmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T.baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Basralocus	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> , <i>Dicorynia paraisensis</i>	TrH		
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	H		
Beautiful paw-paw	<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.	H		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 11 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Beoditra	<i>Operculicarya pachy- pus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Bhirmie	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Bigleaf mahogany	<i>Swietenia macro- phylla</i> (= <i>S. candol- lei</i> , <i>S. krukovii</i> , <i>S. belizensis</i> , <i>S. macro- phylla</i> var. <i>mara- baensis</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.	H		
Black beech	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	TrH		
Black cabbage-bark	<i>Lonchocarpus castil- loi</i>	TrH		
Bloodwood	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	TrH		
Bois de gaiac	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual) (becomes CITES II on 6/23/ 2010)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Bois de rose (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 12 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Bois-de-rose-femelle (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except: finished products packaged and ready for retail
Bonsamdua	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Boojum tree	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Bombay blackwood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	TrH		
Bossé	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Botiboty	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	H		
Brahmi	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Brazilian rosewood (effective June 23, 2010)	<i>Aniba roseodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except: finished products packaged and ready for retail

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 13 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Brazilian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Brazilian teak	<i>Dipteryx</i>	TrH		
Breadnut	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	TrH		
Brisbane box	<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	TrH		
Brown pine	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Brush box	<i>Lophostemom confertus</i>	TrH		
Bubinga	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	TrH		
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	H		
Burdekin plum	<i>Pleiogyneium cerasiferum</i>	TrH		
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	H		
Caballo-kup	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 14 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Cabana	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Cagui	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Carcara (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Calambac	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Calamboe	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (= <i>A. agallocha</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 15 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Candlewood		H		
Capá jugüerilla	<i>Comutia obovata</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Castano	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	TrH		
Cebil	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cebil colorado	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp., <i>Libocedrus</i> spp., <i>Thuja</i> spp.	S		
Cedar	<i>Libocedrus</i> spp.	S		
Chandanam	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Chanfuta	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Chechem negro, Chechen,	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	TrH		
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	H		
Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	H		
Chicote	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	TrH		
Chilean beech	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	H		
Chilean false larch	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Chinquapin	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	H		
Ciprés de la Patagonia	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (= <i>F. patagonica</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Cóbana negra	<i>Stahlia monosperm</i>	TrH	ESA-T	

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 16 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Cocobolo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH	CITES III—popu- la- tion of Guate- mala (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Coigue	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	H		
Cordia	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Cottonwood	<i>Populus</i> spp	H		
Crabwood	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	TrH		
Cristobal	<i>Platymiscium pleio- stachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Cucumber	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	H		
Curupay-ata	<i>Anadenanthera mac- rocarpa</i>	TrH		
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp., <i>Tax- odium</i> spp.	S		
Dabema	<i>Piptadeniastrum afri- canum</i>	TrH		
Dahoma	<i>Piptadeniastrum afri- canum</i>	TrH		
Daniella	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Dark-red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Dark-red seraya	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Denya	<i>Cylicodiscus gabu- nensis</i>	TrH		
Diamond cherry	<i>Anadenanthera mac- rocarpa</i>	TrH		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	H		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 17 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Dominican mahagoni	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (= <i>Cedrela mahagoni</i> , <i>Cedrus mahogani</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>mahogoni</i> , <i>S. fabrilis</i> , <i>S. acutifolia</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>mahogani</i> var. <i>praecociflora</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Saw logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but not other parts or derivatives
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	S		
Edinam	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Ekki	<i>Lophira alata</i>	TrH		
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	H		
Fara	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Fir	<i>Abies</i> spp.	S		
Florida torreyia	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	S	ESA-E	
Four-petal pawpaw	<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Fraké	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Freijo	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Gaboon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	TrH		
Gaïac	<i>Guaiaacum</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Gaiacwood	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual) (becomes CITES II on June 23, 2010)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 18 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Gavilán	<i>Oreomunnea (Engelhardia) pterocarpa</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i> ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Gedhu nohor	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Granadillo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Granadillo	<i>Platymiscium plelostachyum</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Greenheart	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	TrH		
Guaico	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 19 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Guajaco	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Guajakholz	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Guanacaste	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	TrH		
Guatambú	<i>Bafourodendron riodelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited rutaceous genus
Guatemalan fir	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Guayacan	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Gum	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	H		
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	H		
Hayun lagu	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Hem-fir	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	S		
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	S		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 20 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.	H		
Himalayan may-apple	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Seeds and pollen ◆ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
Himalayan yew	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> (= <i>T. baccata</i> , <i>T. baccata</i> ssp., <i>Wallichiana</i>)	S	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Hinckley's oak	<i>Quercus hinckleyi</i>	H	ESA-T	
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	H		
Holy wood	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Honduras rosewood	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	TrH	CITES III—population of Guatemala (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	H		
'Iliahi	<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Incenso	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 21 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Jabihy	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> , <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Jelutong	<i>Dyera costulata</i> <i>Dyera lowii</i>	TrH		
Kapur	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	TrH		
Kekatang	<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	TrH		
Kempas	<i>Koompasia malaccensis</i>	TrH		
Korina	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Krabak	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Kuasi	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	S	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Lanai sandalwood	<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i> var. <i>lanaiense</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Legno di rose (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Lignum-vitae	<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia) ♦ Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade
Light-red meranti	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Limba	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Locust	<i>Robinia</i> spp.	H		
Louro	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Madrone	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.	H		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 22 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	H		
Mahogany	<i>Azelaia</i> spp.	TrH		
Mahogany bean	<i>Azelaia quanzensis</i>	TrH		
Manac palm	<i>Calyptronoma rivalis</i>	TrH	ESA-T	
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.	H		
Melawis	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Mengkulang	<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	TrH		
Mersawa	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	TrH		
Michaux's sumac	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	H	ESA-E	
Monkey puzzle tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (= <i>A. imbricata</i> , <i>Pinus araucana</i>)	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Monteromero	<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	
Moreton Bay tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	TrH		
Moulmein cedar	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Movingui	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	TrH		
Muhimbi	<i>Cynometra alexandri</i>	TrH		
New Zealand red beech	<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 23 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Nicaraguan rosewood	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	TrH	CITES III—pop-ula- tion of Guate- mala (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	H		
Obeche	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	TrH		
Obobo	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Obobonufua	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Ofram	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	TrH		
Ogea	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Okan	<i>Cylicodiscus gabu- nensis</i>	TrH		
Okoumé	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	TrH		
Olive walnut	<i>Guibourtia coleo- sperma</i>	TrH		
Oregon myrtle	<i>Umbellularia califor- nica</i>	H		
Orno	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	TrH		
Oziya	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	TrH		
Pacific coast mahogany	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Tim- ber Spe- cies Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Palmetto	<i>Sabal</i> spp., <i>Serenoa</i> spp.	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 24 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Palo balsam	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Palo Colorado	<i>Ternstroemia luquillensis</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de jazmin	<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de nigua	<i>Comutia obovata</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de Ramón	<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Palo de rosa (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Palo de rose (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Palo santo	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 25 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Paraguay-lignum	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Parlatore's podocarp	<i>Podocarpus parlaorei</i>	TrH	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Pau marfim	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	TrH		Prohibited rutaceous genus
Pau-rosa	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> (effective June 23, 2010)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Pecan	<i>Carya</i> spp.	H		
Pernambuko	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
Pilgerodendron	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Pinabete	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	S	CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives
Pod mohogany	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 26 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Pondcypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	S		
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.	H		
Ramin	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ♦ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Rauli	<i>Nothofagus procera</i>	H		
Red mangrove	<i>Cynometra iripa</i>	TrH		
Red sandalwood	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Redsanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, wood chips, powders, and extracts
Rhodesian teak	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	TrH		
Roble	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	H		
Rosenholzbaum (effective 6/23/2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Rosewood tree (effective June 23, 2010)	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil except : finished products packaged and ready for retail
Rugel's pawpaw	<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 27 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Saby	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>		CITES I (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Sakoakomba	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Santa Cruz cypress	<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	S	ESA-E	
Santos mahogany	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	TrH		
Sapele	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	TrH		
Satinwood	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>	TrH		
Satinwood	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (= <i>Afromosia elata</i>)	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Sawari	<i>Caryocar costaricensis</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ◆ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers ◆ Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Scented guarea	<i>Guarea cedrata</i> , <i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	TrH		
Scrub palm	<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	H	ESA-E	
Sepetir	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	TrH		
Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	H		
Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	TrH		
Sotacaballo	<i>Cynometra retusa</i>	TrH		

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 28 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
Spanish cedar—populations of Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.	S		
Subaha	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	TrH		
Sucupira	<i>Bowdichia nitida</i>	TrH		
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	H		
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	H		
Tabily	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> , <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	S		
Tanoak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	H		
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	TrH		
Tetracentron	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>	TrH	CITES III (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets
Tiama	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	TrH		
Tola, tola branca	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Toon	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	TrH		
Triangle palm	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	TrH	CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All readily recognizable parts and derivatives except : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants ♦ Seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia)
Tronkon guafi	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	TrH	ESA-E	

Table A-2 Alphabetical list of trees by common name (page 29 of 29)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category of Wood	Protection	Parts/Annotations
True guaiac	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	TrH	CITES III (becomes CITES II on 6/23/2010) (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powders, and extracts
Tulip plum	<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	TrH		
Tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i> , <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , and <i>Physocalymma scabberimum</i>	TrH		
Tupelo	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.	H		
Urat mata	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
Utile	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	TrH		
Vahl's boxwood	<i>Buxus vahlia</i>	TrH	ESA-E	
Virginia round-leaf birch	<i>Betula uber</i>	H	ESA-T	
Virola	<i>Dialyanthera</i> spp.	TrH		
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	H		
Watergum	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	TrH		
Wenge	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	TrH		
White-cedar	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	S		
White seraya	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	TrH		
White tola	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	TrH		
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	H		
Zabily	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Zaby	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>		CITES II (see CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual)	All parts and derivatives [note: bark is used to make herbal tea]
Zambezi redwood	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	TrH		

B

Miscellaneous
Manual

Appendix B

CFIA Export Certificate and Approved Facilities

Contents

Approved Facilities **B-1**

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04 **B-2**

Approved Facilities

- ◆ Alliance Grain Terminal
1155 Stewart St.
Vancouver, BC V6A 4H4
CFIA Facility Approval Number: CFIA-GSP-01

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04

Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04

Shipment Identification Number _____

Facility Name

Facility Address

CFIA Facility Approval Number **CFIA - GSP - ****

Bin Number

This certificate attests that the grain screening pellets in this consignment are not intended to be used for planting, and;

- 1) Meet the processing requirements as outlined in the compliance agreement between the above facility and the CFIA as per Directive D-11-04.
- 2) Have been produced from grain screenings of either U.S. or Canadian origin.
- 3) Have been produced from one or more of the following Canadian or U.S. grown crop kinds:

Figure B-1 Export Certificate Under CFIA Directive D-11-04

Glossary

Introduction

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

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

amchur. spice prepared by drying and powdering the mango peel

ancient egg. egg that is processed by covering (burying) with a paste containing lime, river mud, and rice hulls; also called “a thousand day egg”

areca nut. *see* betel nut

bagacillo. material derived from sugarcane consisting of the light, pithy elements separable from bagasse

bagasse. dry pulp remaining from sugarcane after the juice has been extracted

baglo molasses. molasses containing sugarcane pith

bale cover. secondhand burlap and other fabric used for wrapping or holding cotton; new or unused covers are excluded from this definition

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

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

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

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

beeswax. yellowish to dark-brown wax obtained by melting honeycomb with boiling water

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

blanch *v.* to take the color out of a vegetable and make it white by excluding light through burial, boarding, or wrapping the leaves, stem, or shoot (blanched *adj.*)

bran. seed husk or coat of a seed removed in milling

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

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

broomstraw. essential part of broomcorn used to manufacture brooms; to be classified broomstraw, each straw must be entirely free from stems, stalks, leaves, and stubs of stalks or stems

brown rice. rice that has been removed from the hulls but has not been polished and retains most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ

buchu (also bucco). leaves of the citrus genera *Agathosma*, *Barosma*, and *Diosma* used as a diuretic and diaphoretic; or the oil distilled from these leaves

bulb. mass of overlapping membranous or fleshy leaves on a short stem base enclosing one or more buds that may develop under suitable conditions into new plants and constituting the resting stage of many plants, such as the onion [NOTE ON ALLIUMS: In the genus *Allium*, the bulbs may range from large, as in the onion, to poorly developed, as in the leek. From countries **outside** of North and South America and their adjacent islands (the western hemisphere), only the bulbs of alliums **without** their tops are admissible. However, the entire leek plant is admissible from Belgium and the Netherlands. The above ground portions of *Allium* spp. are **inadmissible** because of rusts and pests like the leek moth. Thus, onions, garlic, leeks, and other onion relatives (*Allium* spp.) are admissible from countries outside the western hemisphere only if the above ground portion of the plant is removed.]

bulgur. parched, crushed wheat

bulk shipment. loose material in carriers, bulk containers, or in storage

cactus plant. plant member of the family Cactaceae characterized by spines arising from tufts of fuzz; the plants are usually succulent

canned. category of processing whereby the article is sealed in containers and is sterilized

Canola. genetic variation of rapeseed (*Brassica napus*); the seeds of this plant are crushed to obtain oil—Canola is a registered name; an acronym for CANada Oil Low Acid

cant. squared log or one that has been sawn on one or more sides

carbonization. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by anoxic combustion of an organic material to charcoal

cereal. member of the grass family in which the seed is the most important part used for food or feed

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

chipping (of wood). category of processing whereby wood is reduced to small pieces

chopping. category of processing whereby wood is cut into pieces

citrus. when used in the Reference Section of the *FAVIR*, includes the following species: *Citrus aurantiifolia*—key lime (sour), Mexican lime; *C. aurantium*—sour orange; *C. grandis*—pummelo, shaddock; *C. latifolia*—Persian lime, Tahiti lime; *C. limettoides*—sweet lime; *C. limon*—lemon; *C. medica*—ethrog; *C. paradisi*—grapefruit, pomelo; *C. reticulata* cv.—includes calomondin king, clementine, mandarin, satsuma, and tangerine; from the West Indies and Puerto Rico also includes *Fortunella*

spp.—kumquat and limequat

clears. less-refined flour consisting of the sifted portion of the meal recovered in the manufacture of high grade wheat flour

cold treatment. subjecting of fruits and vegetables to cold temperatures for a prescribed amount of time to eliminate plant pests; schedules of cold treatment, temperature, and times are listed in the *Treatment Manual* under the T100 schedules for specific pests

comb honey. comb kept intact with the honey

commercial consignment. a consignment that an inspector identifies as having been imported for sale and distribution. Such identification will be based on a variety of indicators including but not limited to quantity of produce, origin, identification of packinghouse on the packaging, and documents consigning the vegetables to a wholesaler or retailer

commercial shipment. goods imported for resale purposes or for profit (e.g., corn brought in for cattle feed); not for personal use

commercially packaged. product packed for sale with a company's printed label attached giving information such as the product's name, ingredients, and country of origin

commingle. mixing of articles of more than one kind in the same container or conveyance such that pests could move or be transferred from one kind of article to the other

compliance agreement (CA). written understanding in which a party agrees to follow PPQ procedures

contaminants. undesirable impurity (e.g., soil, animal manure, and weed seed)

cooking (boiling, heating, microwaving, including rice parboiling). category of processing whereby the article is prepared for consumption by heating, primarily transforming the physical structure

corn. underground stem, such as that of the taro, similar to a bulb but without scales

corn, green. fresh, edible corn-on-the-cob

corn, shelled. dried individual kernel that has been removed from the cob; generally used as an animal feed

corn husk. membranous or green outer envelope of an ear of corn, sometimes referred to as corn shuck

corn shank. stalk to which an ear of corn is attached

corn silk. silky styles on an ear of corn

cottonseed. seeds of the cotton plant when not intended for propagation, but to be used for manufacturing, processing, or consumption (e.g., to be processed for cake, meal, or oil)

cottonseed cake. solid matter remaining after oil has been processed from cottonseeds

cottonseed hulls. hard shell of cottonseed with its lint attached when oil is extracted from whole cottonseed

cottonseed meal. hulled cottonseed ground up after the oil has been removed and used as animal feed or fertilizer

- cover.** material that covers or is laid, placed, or spread over or upon cargo
- crating.** rigid shipping structure consisting of a wood frame of which the size and shape are determined by the article to be shipped
- crosstie.** roughly squared piece of wood placed beneath railroad tracks for support
- crucifer.** plant in the family Cruciferae, Cruciferae includes: cabbage; broccoli; cauliflower; mustard; kale; rutabaga; radish; and turnip
- crushing.** category of processing whereby plant material is broken into pieces by applying mechanical force
- culm.** jointed stem of a grass or sedge
- cured.** category of processing whereby a product is preserved (e.g., aging, candying, drying, heating, smoking, soaking in a salt, sugar, oil, or vinegar solution)
- cut flower.** fresh, cut portion of a plant that is highly perishable, including the inflorescence, and any parts of the plant attached to the cut portion; a cut flower can take different forms, such as a single stem with the inflorescence, a lei made of many inflorescences threaded on a string like beads, or a bouquet (e.g., carnations, lilies, and roses) [**NOTE:** this definition does **not** include decorative plant material that has been dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated; or filler and greenery; compare filler and greenery]
- decorative fruit.** fruit intended to be used for ornamental purposes and not to be eaten or grown
- disease.** interaction between a pathogen and the plant resulting in damage to the plant; the damage caused is referred to as a **symptom**
- dressed.** made trim and smooth by planing or shaping lumber
- dried.** category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air
- drying/dehydration of fruits and vegetables.** category of processing whereby the article is prepared by removing moisture for preservation, or to decrease weight or volume
- dunnage.** loose packaging material, generally wood, protecting a ship's cargo from damage during transport
- dyeing.** category of processing whereby the article is prepared by coloring textile fibers and other materials by which the color becomes an integral part of the fiber or material under the influence of pH and temperature changes plus interaction with chemical products
- endemic.** common and/or widespread in a particular place
- extraction.** category of physical or chemical processing whereby the article is prepared to obtain specific components from plant-based raw materials, usually through mass-transfer operations
- farina.** coarsely ground, sifted endosperm of wheat free from fine flour and from bran
- FAVIR.** Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements Database
- fermentation.** category of anaerobic or anoxic processing whereby the food/plant article is chemically changed, often involving microorganisms (bacteria,

molds, or yeasts)(e.g., converting sugars to alcohol or organic acids)

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

filter-press cake. sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through; collected as a cake from the filter and used as fertilizer

finished. processed or manufactured—no longer raw

flour (wheat). finest particles of wheat after it has been milled many times; completely freed of bran and consists essentially of starch and gluten of the endosperm

fodder. coarse grasses (e.g., maize, sorghum) harvested whole and cured in an erect position; usually fed to domestic animals

folk medicine. traditional medicine as practiced by nonprofessionals generally involving the use of natural and herbal remedies; due to their use in folk medicine, several plants are endangered from overcollection (e.g., *Cistanche deserticola*)

forage. food for domestic animals such as horses, cows, and sheep

forest litter. uppermost, slightly decayed layer of organic matter on the forest floor that includes fallen leaves and branches

free from rot. no more than 2% by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fungal fructification or growth of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated articles

fresh fruits and vegetables. edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state (this definition includes fresh herbs)

frozen fruits and vegetables. fruits and vegetables rapidly frozen at subzero temperatures, with subsequent storage and transportation handling no higher than 20 °F, so that formed ice crystals are too small to seriously impair the composition of the cells

fructification. spore-bearing structure of a fungus

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

geographical abbreviations. terms describing portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are enterable

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

ALL	All ports of entry where CBPAS are stationed and their area of coverage. (the definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)
NA	(North Atlantic) Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, D.C. (including Dulles) for air shipments
NP	(Northern Pacific) Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii
SAG	(South Atlantic and Gulf) Atlantic ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
PR	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG)
VI	U.S. Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG)
MB	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border
HAWAII	The entire State of Hawaii
GUAM	The U.S. territory of Guam
CNMI	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

ground wheat. wheat in the first stage of the milling process

gum. any of various viscous substances that are exuded by certain plants and trees that dry into water-soluble, noncrystalline, brittle solids

hardwood. broad-leafed trees of commercial species

hay. grass or other plants such as clover or alfalfa cut and dried for fodder

herbage. grass and other herb-like vegetation used for feeding animals

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

honeycomb. mass of six-sided wax cells built by honeybees to contain their young and store honey: compare beeswax; contrast comb honey

hull *n.* dry outer covering of a fruit, seed, or nut; the husk (*v.* to remove the hull or hulls of fruit, seed, or nuts)

husk *n.* membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut (*v.* to remove the husk or husks from)

husked rice. rice removed from the hulls, but not polished and retaining most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ

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

Inspection Level Guide. aid to determine the extent of inspection of cut flowers based on pest risk; a risk level is given to kinds of flowers from specific countries

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

intergeneric. existing or occurring between genera (hybridization)

in-transit cold treatment. cold treatment performed aboard an approved carrier at a specified temperature and duration for plant pest elimination

Japan pepper. *see* Szechuan peppercorn

kiln dried. lumber cured or dried in a heated enclosure

kola nut (also cola nut). large, fleshy, and bitter caffeine-containing tree seed (*Cola* spp.) approximately the size of a chestnut and chewed as a condiment and stimulant; seed erroneously called nuts

legume. plant of the family Fabaceae characteristically bearing pods

lemon. smooth-skinned lemon of commerce when listed as an approved fruit

limited permit. document issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated items to a specified destination

lint. all forms of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton fiber, except linters, which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured

linters. all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, including the form referred to as “hull fiber”

log. usually large, unsawn section of a trunk or limb of a fallen or felled tree

loose wood packing material. category of articles composed of small wood particles capable of free movement (e.g., excelsior, saw dust, wood shavings, and wood wool); contrast with solid wood packing material

lumber. products resulting from sawing logs into boards, planks, or structural material such as beams

malting. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by a series of actions allowing the germination of cereal seeds to develop enzymatic activity to digest starchy materials into sugars and cessation of enzymatic activity by heating

mandado. articles of food (groceries) carried across the Mexican border and intended for local, personal consumption

medicinal seed. those seeds used for their curative powers, and not for planting

meal. ground by-product of milling grain

Mexican jumping-bean. seed of any of several Mexican shrubs of the genera *Sebastiania* or *Sapium* of the family Euphorbiaceae that “jumps” because of the movement of the contained larva of a small moth (*Cydia dehaisiana*)

middlings. by-product of wheat milling containing different portions of endosperms, bran, germ, and crude fiber used as animal feed

mud-press cake. sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through; collected as a cake from the filters and used as fertilizer

multimethod processing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by combining multiple types of processing such as heating and high pressure

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

noxious weeds. undesirable plant as specified by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations; “Any living stage (including, but not limited to seed and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant or a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation or navigation or the fish or wildlife

resources of the United States or the public health.”—Federal Noxious Weed Regulations

nut. hard-shelled, woody-textured, one-celled fruit that does not split open as an acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut

Oceania. islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans approximately between 100° east longitude and 150° west longitude including Australia and New Zealand

offal. by-products of milling (as of wheat or barley) used especially for livestock feed

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

paddy rice (also seed rice). threshed, unmilled rice still in its husk

painting (including lacquering, varnishing). category of processing whereby the article is prepared by coating with paint

pallet. portable, wooden platform used for storing or moving cargo or freight

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

parched. scorched or toasted with dry heat

pasteurization. category of thermal processing whereby the article is prepared by killing undesirable or harmful microorganisms

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

peeling and shelling. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by removing the outer or epidermal tissues or pods

pine straw. dried pine needles usually used as a mulch

plant litter. leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables or other commercial articles

plant or portions of a plant. leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or debris as distinguished from clean fruits, vegetables, herbs, or other commercial articles

polished rice. rice that has had the hulls removed, and most of the bran and starch cells rubbed off and screened out

polishing (of grains and beans). category of processing whereby grains are prepared by rubbing or a chemical action making the article smooth and shiny and removing the outer layers

pollards. coarse bran obtained from wheat

post-harvest handling (of fruits and vegetables). category of processing whereby the article is prepared by either grading, sorting, washing or brushing, and/or waxing fruits and vegetables

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

precleared. articles inspected and/or treated under PPQ supervision/approval at origin and in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival

- preservation in liquid.** category of processing whereby plant material is preserved in a suitable liquid medium (e.g., syrup, brine, oil, vinegar, or alcohol) of a particular pH, salinity, anaerobic or osmotic state
- processed.** plant or plant part prepared, treated, or converted by being subjected to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting
- processed seed.** seed subjected to any degree of alteration beyond harvesting (e.g., cracked corn is considered processed)
- propagative structure.** any plant part capable of reproduction or growth by itself
- pulse.** vegetables in the family Fabaceae (Leguminosae) that bear or produce edible pods or seeds, such as beans, chickpeas, cowpeas, lentils, peas, and vetches
- puree.** fruit or vegetable reduced to a paste or thick liquid with a smooth texture
- pureeing.** category of processing whereby the article is prepared by making homogenized and spreadable fruit and/or vegetable tissues (e.g., by high-speed mixing, screening through a sieve, or using a blender)
- quick freezing.** category of processing whereby the article is prepared by cooling the article quickly, ensuring the temperature range of maximum ice crystallization is passed as quickly as possible to preserve the quality of fruits and vegetables
- red dog.** less-refined flour dark in color due to a high content of fine bran particles
- rhizome.** rootlike, usually horizontal, stem, such as that of arrowroot, growing under or along the ground that sends out roots from its lower surface and leaves or shoots from its upper surface
- rice bran.** product obtained by milling rice consisting of the seed coat, the germ, and broken grains
- rice dust.** finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice consisting of the inner bran layer with a litter of the starchy interior that is rubbed off the kernels
- rice flour.** by-product sifted and ground from the coarser milled particles
- rice meal.** ground by-product of rice milling consisting of rice bran, polishings, and some rice flour; chiefly used as a food for livestock
- rice polish.** finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice consisting of the inner bran layer with a little of the starch interior that is rubbed off the kernels
- rice powder.** face powder derived from rice
- roasting.** category of processing whereby the article is prepared by drying and browning foods by exposure to dry heat
- root.** usually underground portion of a plant, such as that of a cassava, radish, or sweet potato, that stores food; compare tuber
- sample.** portion representative of the whole; a specimen
- sample (cotton).** samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal of the amount and character usually required for trade

purposes

screenings. small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; chiefly used as a food for livestock

seed. ripened ovule enclosing a rudimentary plant and food necessary for its germination

seed cotton. seed of cotton propagated rather than used in manufacturing; usually unginning with the lint attached; contrast with cottonseed

seedy waste. picker waste, gin waste, oil mill waste, and any other cotton by-products capable of carrying a high percentage of cottonseed

sharps. medium-sized particles separated in ground wheat sifting

shorts. by-product of wheat milling including germ, fine bran, and a small amount of flour

silage. coarse grasses (e.g., field corn, sorghum, clover) preserved in a succulent condition by partial fermentation in a tight container

smut. any of various destructive diseases of cereal grasses caused by parasitic fungi characterized by the transformation of various plant organs into dark brown or black often dusty masses of spores

softwood. coniferous, evergreen trees (except larches and baldcypress) of commercial species

solid wood packing material. category of wooden articles having a rigid shape for protecting cargo from damage (e.g., cases, crates, drums, dunnage, packing blocks, pallets, and skids); contrast with loose wood packing material

split. to divide from end to end with a sharp blow or cutting instrument

sprouts. edible, immature growth from freshly germinated seeds

starch. highly refined granular or powdery complex carbohydrate in plants obtained commercially from corn, potatoes, rice, sorghum, and wheat

stencil. impression left on a surface after stenciling

sterilization. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by applying heat (vapors, dry heat, or boiling water), irradiation or chemical treatments in order to destroy microorganisms

sterilization (industrial). category of thermal processing of foods leading to shelf-stable products in containers whereby the article is prepared by destroying all pathogenic, toxin-forming, and spoilage organisms

stone fruit (drupe). fleshy fruit, such as peach, plum, or cherry, usually having a single hard stone (pit) that encloses the seed

stover. dried stalks and leaves of a cereal crop used as fodder after the grain has been harvested

straw. stalks of grain after threshing usually mixed with threshed leaves, endosperms, husks, etc., of grain and grasses; it is primarily used as bedding for cattle or for packing

sugarcane chew. short length of internodal, peeled sugarcane

sugar infusing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by coating and infusing fruits with sugar

Szechuan peppercorn (also Japan pepper). dried fruit of the Rutaceous *Zanthoxylum piperitum*; used like black pepper in China and Japan

tatami mat. straw matting used as a floor covering (usually rice straw)

tenderizing. category of processing whereby the article is prepared by rehydrating dried or dehydrated items by the application of steam under pressure or submerging in hot water

thousand-day egg. *see* ancient egg

timber. trees considered as a source of wood

transit permit. document required in advance of arrival for the unloading, landing or other movement of plants and plant products in cargo into and immediately through the United States, which lists specific conditions that must be met during the transit period

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

triticale. intergeneric hybrid between wheat and rye—sometimes used as a generic name

tritordeum. intergeneric hybrids between wheat and barley—sometimes used as a generic name

tuber. swollen, usually underground, stem, such as a potato, bearing buds from which new plant shoots arise

unauthorized fruits and vegetables. fresh fruits and vegetables **not** approved for entry into the United States

U.S.-returned fruits and vegetables. U.S.-grown fruits and vegetables that have left the United States and are being presented for reentry into the United States

variety. subdivision of a kind which is characterized by growth, fruit, seed, or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind (e.g., Marquis wheat, Kennebec Irish potato, Winesap apple, and Kentucky wonder pole bean)

waste. all forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed

West Indies. principal countries of: Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe (and St. Barthélemy); Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; St. Eustatius; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Turks and Caicos Islands; and the Virgin Islands (Br.)

white asparagus. blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable

wood chip. small, usually somewhat thin and flat piece of wood, separated by a cutting instrument

wood mulch. bark chips, sawdust, wood chips, or wood shavings used as a protective or decorative cover

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