

Phytosanitary Conditions

Some of the important Phytosanitary Regulations in USA

Cut Flowers	No longer requires written permits for the importation of cut flowers under the authority of 7 CFR 319.74, unless they have berries attached, are regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), or are in transit through the United States.
Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants	If cut flowers for importation have berries attached, please complete an application to Import Plants or Plant Products.
Foreign Cotton and Covers Information	USDA requires permits for the importation of corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants of corn into the United States under the authority of 7 CFR 319.41.
List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables	
ALL COUNTRIES (no permit required)	
Aloe vera (above ground parts)	Corn, green—except from the following countries: Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan (Republic of), Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, North Korea, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. All other fruits and vegetables listed in this Reference as approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States may be imported into Guam and CNMI with the exception of those fruits and vegetables which require a treatment as a condition of entry.
Bat nut or devil pod (<i>Trapa bicornis</i>)	
Cannonball fruit	
Chinese water chestnut	
Coconut, see Seed Manual	
Corn smut galls 1	
Cyperus corm	
Edible flowers 2 (inflorescences only 3)	
Garlic cloves, peeled	
Ginger root	
Lily bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.)	
Maguey leaf	
Matsutake	
Mushroom	
Palm heart, peeled	
Peanut 4	
Pomegranate arils 5	
St. John's Bread	
Singhara nut (<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>)	
Tamarind bean pod	
Truffle	
Water-chestnut (<i>Trapa natans</i>)	

Plants intended for planting, including nursery stock, roots, bulbs, seeds and other plant parts	The regulations in 7 CFR part 319 prohibit or restrict the importation into the United States of certain plants and plant products to prevent the introduction of plant pests into the United States. The regulations contained in "Subpart–Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and Other Plant Products" (§ 319.37) prohibit or restrict the importation of living plants, plant parts, and seeds intended for planting.
	All articles intended for planting or propagation must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the national plant protection service of the exporting country with the exception of greenhouse-grown plants from Canada or articles accompanied by a PPQ-issued permit that specifically provides an exemption from such documentation.

7 CFR 319.37-6 Specific treatment and other requirements.

(a) The following seeds and bulbs may be imported into the United States from designated countries and localities only if they have been treated for the specified pests in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. Seeds and bulbs treated prior to importation outside the United States must be treated in accordance with §319.37–13(c). An inspector may require treatment within the United States of articles that have been treated prior to importation outside the United States if such treatment is determined to be necessary. Criteria for the approval of heat treatment facilities are contained in part 305.

Seed/bulb	Country/locality	Pest(s) for which treatment is required
Abelmoschus spp. (okra) seeds	All	Pectinophora gossypiella (Saunders) (pink bollworm).
Allium sativum (garlic) bulbs	Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	Brachycerus spp. And Dyspessa ulula (Bkh.).
Castanea seeds	All except Canada and Mexico	Curculio elephas (Cyllenhal), C. nucum L., Cydia (Laspeyresia) splendana Hubner, Pammene fusciana L. (Hemimene juliana (Curtis)) and other insect pests of chestnut and acorn.
Guizotia abyssinica (niger) seeds	All (see paragraph (c) of this section)	Cuscuta spp., and other noxious weeds listed in 7 CFR 360.200.

	(c) Seeds of <i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> (niger seed) that are treated prior to shipment to the United States at a facility that is approved by APHIS8 and that operates in compliance with a written agreement between the treatment facility owner and the plant protection service of the exporting country, in which the treatment facility owner agrees to comply with the provisions of this section and allow inspectors and representatives of the plant protection service of the exporting country access to the treatment facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the regulations. Treatments must be certified in accordance with the conditions described in §319.37–13(c).	
Hibiscus spp. (hibiscus, rose mallow) seeds	All, with the exception of kenaf seed (<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>) from Mexico that is to be imported into pink bollworm generally infested areas listed in §301.52–2a of this chapter	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saunders) (pink bollworm).
	(d) Shipments of kenaf (<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>) seed from Mexico that are imported into pink bollworm generally infested areas listed in §301.52–2a shall be subject to inspection, and shall immediately, upon release, be subject to the domestic pink bollworm quarantine regulations in §§301.52 through 301.52–10, “Subpart—Pink Bollworm,” of this chapter.	
<i>Lathyrus</i> spp. (sweet pea, peavine) seeds	All except North America and Central America	Insects of the family Bruchidae.
<i>Lens</i> spp. (lentil) seeds	All except North America and Central America	Insects of the family Bruchidae.
<i>Quercus</i> seeds	All except Canada and Mexico	<i>Curculio elephas</i> (Cyllenhal), <i>C. nucum</i> L., <i>Cydia</i> (<i>Laspeyresia</i>) <i>splendana</i> Hubner, <i>Pammene fusciana</i> L. (<i>Hemimene juliana</i> (Curtis)) and other insect pests of chestnut and acorn.
Rutaceae, seeds of all species in the family.	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Caroline Islands, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, Ivory Coast, Kampuchea, Korea, Mozambique, Oman, Rodriguez Island, Seychelles, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, and Zaire.	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>Citri</i> (citrus canker).
<i>Vicia</i> spp. (fava bean, vetch) seeds	All except North America and Central America	Insects of the family Bruchidae.

Rice and Rice Related	USDA requires permits for the importation of rice and rice related articles under the authority of 7 CFR 319.55.	
Sugarcane Product and By-Products	USDA requires a written permit for the importation of sugarcane and its related products, including cuttings, canes, leaves, and bagasse from all foreign sources under the authority of 7 CFR 319.15.	For <i>Saccharum</i> spp. intended for planting or capable of propagation, use PPQ form 588, application for permit to import prohibited plants or plant products for experimental purposes. (Note: This material is prohibited and permits are issued only for experimental purposes under containment with appropriate safeguards.)
Timber or Timber Products	USDA requires permits for the importation of logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood products into the United States under the authority of 7 CFR 319.40.	

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables from India	
Allium spp. (bulb)	
Litchi 1 2 (fruit or cluster of fruit) T107-h 3	1) Consignments of litchi are temporarily suspended. (2) Litchi is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Florida. Boxes must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within FL." (3) If treatment has not been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only: li) At ports located north of 39o latitude and east of 104o longitude (ii) At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ Treatment Manual for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.
Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 4	Fruits must be precleared and pretreated (irradiated) with T105-a-2 in India. The Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry. Consignments of mangoes, irradiated as described in 7CFR 305.31, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with two additional declarations stating that: (i) "The mangoes were subjected to one of the pre- or post-harvest mitigation options described in 7 CFR 319.56." (ii) "The mangoes were inspected during preclearance activities and found free of <i>Cytophthora mangiferae</i> , <i>Macrophoma mangiferae</i> and <i>Xanthomonas campestris pv mangiferae indicae</i> ."
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 5	Because treatment is required, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Miscellaneous Products Associated with Khapra Beetle	To prevent the entry of khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts) into the United States it is necessary to restrict the importation of certain articles from foreign countries and localities
	Restricted articles include seeds of the plant family Cucurbitaceae, brassware and wooden screens, goatskins, lambskins, and sheepskins, plant gums shipped as bulk cargo, used jute or burlap bagging that contains cargo or used as a packing material, whole chilies, red peppers, and cumin seeds in new jute or burlap bags; from certain origins (see 7 CFR 319.75-2(b)).