3

Canadian Border Manual

Plant

Contents

Topics/Pages

Bulbs and Tubers **3-3**
- All Origins **3-3**

Cotton Products **3-5**
- Foreign Grown or U.S. Products Returned **3-5**

Cut Flowers and Greenery **3-7**
- Canadian Origin **3-7**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-15**

Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs **3-17**
- Verified Canadian Origin **3-17**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-23**
- U. S. Produce Returned **3-25**

Hay, Straw, and Grass **3-27**
- Canadian Origin **3-27**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-29**

Timber Products **3-31**
- Canadian Origin **3-31**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-45**

Live Plants **3-47**
- Canadian Origin **3-47**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-64**
- U. S. Origin **3-65**

Pressed Plants **3-67**
- All Origins **3-67**

Screenings from Seed **3-69**
- Canadian Origin **3-69**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-70**

Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting **3-71**
- All Origins **3-71**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-71**

Seeds for Planting **3-75**
- Canadian Origin **3-75**
- Foreign Origin Other than Canada **3-77**
- U. S. Seed Returned **3-78**

Spices **3-79**
- All Origins **3-79**

Sugarcane **3-81**
- All Origins **3-81**

3 Plant

Canadian Border Manual

Bulbs and Tubers

All Origins

TABLE 3-1: Bulbs and Tubers for Planting from All Countries

If:	Then:
Potato tubers	GO to **Table 3-2**
Other than potato tubers	GO to **Table 3-3**

TABLE 3-2: Potato Tubers (Seed Potatoes)

If from:	And:	Then:
All provinces of Canada **other than** Alberta[1]	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with appropriate additional declaration[2]	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with appropriate additional declaration	PROHIBIT ENTRY
The province of Alberta[1, 3]	→	
A country **other than** Canada	→	

1 Commercial shipments of seed potatoes, including potato tuber samples for laboratory testing, from any province in Canada are allowed to transit the U.S. to Mexico with a valid PPQ issued T&E Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate. Refer to the Manual for Agricultural Clearance for further guidance.

2 The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide **one** of the following additional declarations stating that the shipment is free from Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN):

- "Field(s) used to produce the seed potato lot(s) in this shipment were surveyed and tested according to the current agreed-upon protocol and Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*) were not detected." **or,**
- "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*)."

For specific requirements related to the establishment of Pest Free Places of Production or Pest Free Production Sites within regulated areas, please see Section 7.0 of the Guidelines on Surveillance and Phytosanitary Actions for the Potato Cyst Nematodes: *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*, Version 13 dated May 4, 2008.

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

3 Shipments of seed potatoes from Alberta are suspended pending completion of mutually approved surveys in accordance with the bilateral protocol.

TABLE 3-3: Bulbs and Similar Structures that Grow Underground[1]

If the bulbs originated in:	And:	Then:
Canada	Are accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2]	REFER to CBP AS for INSPECTION
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country **other than** Canada	→	REFER to CBP AS who will use the job aid Clearing Nursery Stock and Flower Bulbs

1 Includes onion sets and flower bulbs for planting.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

Plant

Cotton Products

Foreign Grown or U.S. Products Returned

TABLE 3-4: Foreign Grown or U.S. Returned Cotton

If the product is:	Then:
Manufactured cotton, cotton batting, cotton wool, cotton wax, or cottonseed oil.	RELEASE
Raw cotton or cotton waste[1] (includes such things as card strips, fly waste, lint, linters, picker, thread waste), cotton bur, cottonseed cake, cottonseed feed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal, or dried cotton bolls	REFER to CBP AS

1 Follow local CBP AS instructions to release commercial travelers' samples of U.S. grown cotton and wastes returning from Canada in baggage.

Plant

Cut Flowers and Greenery

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-5: Canadian Origin Cut Flowers and Greenery

If:	Then:
Conifer[1] Christmas trees or branches	GO to **Table 3-6**
Commercially produced wreaths or garlands	RELEASE
Other than a commodity listed in the three cells above	GO to **Table 3-13**

1 The term *conifer* refers to cone-bearing trees. Common examples include pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, and Douglas fir.

TABLE 3-6: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches

If:	Then:
A pine species (for example, white pine, Scotch or Scots pine)	GO to **Table 3-7**
Not a pine species (for example, fir, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir)[1]	GO to **Table 3-12**

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

TABLE 3-7: Cut Pine Christmas Trees or Branches[1]

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	→	GO to **Table 3-8**
Ontario or Quebec	→	GO to **Table 3-10**
A province **other than** those listed above	**All** of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a certification of origin[2] stating that they were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur[3] 2. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement[4] that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that: a. The trees originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)[3], **or** b. The trees originated from a province not quarantined for pine shoot beetle and are moved through a province that is infested with pine shoot beetle during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10°C (50°F) (the shipment does **not** have to be covered or in an enclosed container). 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container	RELEASE[5]
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	REFER to CBP AS

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

2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

3 See **Appendix G**.

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

5 If the trees are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**), 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, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-8: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 3-9**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 3-9**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin[3] stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees 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 tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-9: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If:	And:	Then:
The trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**)	**Both** of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and a. The trees are moved through the quarantined area during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10°C (50°F) **or** b. The trees are moved during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, and are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle. 3. 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
	Both of the conditions above are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
The trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. **not** quarantined for pine shoot beetle	**Both** of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were only moved through provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions above are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-10: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 3-11**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 3-11**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin[3] stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees 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 tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-11: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle[1]	**Both** of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement[2] that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA[1] 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container	RELEASE
	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	**Both** of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*). If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆"These regulated articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)." **or** ◆"These regulated articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA." **or** ◆"These regulated articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)." 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container	RELEASE[3]
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

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

3 If the trees are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**), 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, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-12: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches OTHER THAN PINE

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin[3] stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees 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 tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-13: Cut Flowers and Greenery of Canadian Origin OTHER THAN Conifer Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, or Garlands

If a flower or branch (stem) from:	And:	Then:
Almond (*Prunus* spp.), Apple (*Malus* spp.), Apricot (*Prunus* spp.), Cherry (*Prunus* spp.), Cherry laurel (*Prunus* spp.), Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), Crabapple (*Malus* spp.), English laurel (*Prunus* spp.), Flowering quince (*Chaenomeles* spp.), Grape (*Vitis* spp.), Nectarine (*Prunus* spp.), Peach (*Prunus* spp.), Pear (*Pyrus* spp.), Prune (*Prunus* spp.), or Quince (*Cydonia* spp.)	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a plant listed above	For personal use	REFER to CBP AS
	Commercial	**INSPECT** 5% of all cut flower shipments following directions in the Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual[1, 2] **RELEASE** other shipments[3]

1 Cut flowers grown in Canada may enter the United States during all CBP hours of coverage.

2 Flower shipments selected for the required 5% inspection rate (the 5% inspection rate translates to approximately every 20th shipment) must be inspected and released by a CBP AS.

3 Outside of CBP AS hours of coverage the following criteria **must** be met:

- **On a yearly basis,** provide CBP AS personnel, in each port of entry utilized, **one** of the following: a current copy of the NAFTA certificate of origin **or** a signed affidavit certifying cut flower shipments are of Canadian origin. Any updates/changes in the supplier list must be provided to CBP ASs as the changes occur.
- **For each shipment,** provide CBP AS personnel **advance** notification. This advance notice must be provided on company fax letterhead and during the regular staffed hours of CBP AS. The advance notification must also provide the following information: estimated time of arrival, origin, and description of cut flower varieties (the description can be attached and may be in the form of an invoice).

Note: These requirements will allow the CBP AS to select shipments, entering outside of CBP AS regular staffed hours, in advance for inspection as needed. The CBP AS will also provide access to this information to local CBP officers so that CBP officers can determine if the importer has met the conditions listed above.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-14: Cut Flowers and Greenery from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada (Including Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, and Garlands)

REFER to CBP AS all shipments of cut flowers and greenery of foreign origin **other than** Canada.

Plant

Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs

Verified Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-15: Verified Canadian Origin Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs

If:	Then:
Fresh fruits, vegetables, or herbs[1]	GO to **Table 3-16**
Frozen or dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs[1]	GO to **Table 3-22**
Preserved or cooked fruits, vegetables, or herbs[1]	GO to **Table 3-24**

1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. It is important to note that fruits and vegetables, which were grown and harvested in other countries, may be identified as Canadian origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.

Important

Fruits and vegetables presented as from Canada may not necessarily have originated in Canada. Commodities entering Canadian commerce can be considered a product of Canada, however, this designation does not necessarily mean the product's origin is Canadian.

TABLE 3-16: Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of Verified Canadian Origin[1]

If:	And:	Then:
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (bearberry) leaves, *Hydrastis canadensis* (goldenseal) roots, *Lycopodium clavatum* (clubmoss) plants, *Menyanthes trifoliata* (bogbean) leaves, or *Panax quinquefolius* (North American ginseng) roots[1]	→	REFER to CBP AS
Allium spp. (Alliaceous vegetables which include but are not limited to garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots)[1]	→	GO to **Table 3-17**
Ipomoea aquatica (Chinese water spinach) or *Sagittaria sagittifolia* (arrowhead)[1]	→	GO to **Table 3-18**
Corn-on-the-cob[1]	→	GO to **Table 3-19**
A kind of potato[1]	→	GO to **Table 3-21**
Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cells above[1]	Selected for referral	REFER to CBP AS
	Not selected for referral	RELEASE

1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. It is important to note that fruits and vegetables, which were grown and harvested in other countries, may be identified as Canadian origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.

TABLE 3-17: Canadian Origin Fresh Alliaceous Vegetables

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Dry bulb[1]	Entire bulb	→	RELEASE
	Processed bulb (peeled and chopped)	→	
Fresh bulb (green parts present) and other plant parts[2]	Entire bulb	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) containing an additional declaration (AD) that the shipment is free from *Acrolepiopsis assectella*	
		Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the CFIA lacking the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Lacking the above phytosanitary certificate	
	Processed bulb (peeled and chopped)	→	RELEASE

1 Dry bulb refers to alliums which are harvested and then left to cure in the field and placed in storage under controlled conditions to allow the bulbs to dry completely. Dry bulb alliums have a dry, papery outer skin as distinguished from fresh alliums, which are green and soft.

Sprout suppressants are sometimes used to avoid sprouting of dry bulbs in storage, but in some situations sprouting might happen. These sprouts originate from storage so green parts related to sprouted dry bulbs do not require a phytosanitary certificate and can be released after inspection.

Dry bulb onions (*Allium cepa* var *cepa*) come in a wide range of sizes and shapes, and bulbs might be red, white or yellow. Examples of other dry bulb alliums are dried garlic (*A. sativum*) and dried shallots (*A. cepa* var *aggregatum*).

2 Fresh bulb and other plant parts refer to alliums which are harvested fresh and green. They should be targeted by the Leek Moth requirements and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and an additional declaration. Fresh bulb and other plant parts of alliums could be scallions or welsh onions (*Allium fistulosum*), leeks (*A. porrum*) and chives (*A. schoenoprasum*). Garlic (*A. sativum*), green bunching onions (*A. cepa* var *cepa*) and shallots (*A. cepa* var *aggregatum*) when harvested and marketed fresh and showing green parts are regulated and should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and an additional declaration.

TABLE 3-18: Canadian Origin Chinese Water Spinach or Arrowhead

If:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit	In compliance with permit conditions	RELEASE
	Not in compliance with permit conditions	CONTACT PPQ[1]
Lacking the above permit	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

TABLE 3-19: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob

If harvested in:	And moving to:	And:	And for:	Then:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer."	Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to **Table 3-20**
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	Food or feed	REFER to CBP AS
			Planting	GO to **Table 3-20**
British Columbia	→		Food or feed	REFER to CBP AS
			Planting	GO to **Table 3-20**

TABLE 3-20: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob for Processing into Seed for Planting

If the shipment is:	And is:	Then:
Accompanied by **all three** of the following documents: 1. A Canadian certificate of origin (or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer") **and** 2. A PPQ Permit **and** 3. A declaration of labeling	Consigned to an approved facility listed in **Appendix D**	RELEASE
	Not consigned to an approved facility	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not accompanied by all three of the documents in the cell above	→	

TABLE 3-21: Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes

If:	And:	Then
Accompanied by **one** of the following documents[1]: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), or 2. An E2 - Certificate of Inspection for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (CFIA/ACIA Form 2401), or 3. An E3 - Certificate of Inspection for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, or 4. An S5 - Certificate of Inspection for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, or 5. An Export Document for C-PIQ Establishments Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (CFIA/ACIA Form 5314), or 6. A Certificate of Origin for Potatoes (CFIA/ACIA Form 5565)	→	RELEASE
Lacks one of the above documents	50 lbs or less, for personal use[2]	
	Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 All of these documents are issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). If the potatoes are from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area and grown, processed, and shipped per the required protocol, CFIA will provide the following additional declaration (AD) on the document presented: "The potatoes in this shipment have been cleaned and commercially packed in a CFIA approved facility." The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The potatoes must be free from soil and commercially packaged.

TABLE 3-22: Frozen or Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of PROVEN Canadian Origin

If:	Then:
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (bearberry) leaves, *Cetraria islandica* (Iceland moss) plants, *Hydrastis canadensis* (goldenseal) roots, *Lycopodium clavatum* (clubmoss) plants or spores, *Menyanthes trifoliata* (bogbean) leaves, or *Panax quinquefolius* (North American ginseng) roots[1]	REFER to CBP AS
Potatoes	GO to **Table 3-23**
Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	RELEASE[2]

1 These fruits, vegetables, or herbs may be subject to U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations. Refer to http://www.fda.gov/ for contact information.

2 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified as Canadian in origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes, and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.

TABLE 3-23: Canadian Origin Frozen, Dehydrated, or Cooked Potatoes

If:	And:	And:	And it:	Then:
Frozen	Merely frozen, cut or whole	Peel is **present**	→	Regulate the potatoes as if they were fresh. GO to **Table 3-21**
		Peel is absent	→	RELEASE
	Dehydrofrozen[1]	→		
	A fully or partially cooked product[2]	→		
Dehydrated	Whole, sliced, or diced	Peel is **present**	Easily flakes off	
			Adheres, not flaking off	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Peel is absent	→	RELEASE
	Flakes, granules, powder, or potato flour	→		
Cooked or canned[3]	→			

1 Potatoes that are cut, partially cooked by blanching, and then having half their moisture removed before freezing

2 For example, hash browns, French fries, mashed potatoes, oven baked potatoes, or roasted potatoes

3 Includes steamed partly processed potato screenings (peels)

TABLE 3-24: Canadian Origin Preserved or Cooked Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs Sealed in Containers

RELEASE (These fruits, vegetables, or herbs may be subject to U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations. Refer to http://www.fda.gov/ for contact information.)

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-25: Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Fresh or frozen fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-26**
Dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-27**
Preserved fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-28**

TABLE 3-26: Fresh or Frozen Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Bananas	From North, Central, or South America or their adjacent islands	RELEASE
	From outside the Americas	REFER to CBP AS
Cannonball fruit, carob, or tamarind bean pod	→	RELEASE
Cyperus corm, lily bulb, waterchestnut, or waternut	Free from soil	
	Contaminated with soil	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Ethrogs (noncommercial shipments)[1]	Inspection reveals **neither** insect stings **nor** pests[2]	RELEASE
	Inspection reveals insect stings or pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grapes	From an APHIS approved shipper in Canada[3]	RELEASE
	From any other source	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Mushroom or truffle	Free from soil, compost, or growing material	RELEASE
	Contaminated with growing material	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Potatoes	→	
Other than a plant listed above	→	REFER to CBP AS

1 Only small amounts (1-3 fruits) in passenger baggage or mail qualify. Refer to CBP AS for commercial shipments.

2 Examine the exterior of the ethrogs for surface abnormalities and insect stings. The citrus flower moth, if present, will occur as a larva boring in the outer rind of the fruit. When inspecting for medfly, look for insect stings on the outer surface of the ethrog.

3 The following Canadian companies are approved by APHIS to ship fresh Chilean grapes that have met U.S. entry requirements:

- Sun Rich Fresh Foods Inc., Richmond, British Columbia, Canada
- Sun Rich Fresh Foods Inc., Brampton, Ontario, Canada

TABLE 3-27: Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Panax quinquefolius (North American ginseng) roots	REFER to CBP AS
Citrus of any kind	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than North American ginseng, or citrus	RELEASE[1, 2]

1 May be subject to U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations. Refer to http://www.fda.gov/ for contact information.

2 If a garlic bulb, regulate as fresh (see **Table 3-26**).

TABLE 3-28: Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs Sealed in Containers from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And is:	Then:
Commercially preserved and sealed (sterilized)	→	RELEASE[1]
Homemade	Cannonball fruit, carob, *Cyperus* corm, lily bulb, mushroom, tamarind bean pod, truffle, waterchestnut, or waternut	
	Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

U. S. Produce Returned

In most instances you can release fruits and vegetables if you can verify that they are of U. S. origin. Use accompanying documents on fruit and labels on containers to establish origin. If at any time you are in doubt of the produce's origin, regulate as if the produce were of foreign origin.

Important

Fresh produce of foreign origin is often permitted to transit the United States on its way to Canada. Since the transiting produce may be prohibited entry into the United States, **don't let it back into the United States without PPQ's concurrence.** Apples, citrus, grapes, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sandpears are examples of fruits prohibited entry into the United States that may be allowed to transit.

Evidence of Origin

Evidence of origin can come from labeling, sales receipts, and answers to your questions. Most often it will be the cumulative evidence that will confirm the origin of the produce.

Citrus

In the case of citrus, **undeniable proof of origin** is an entry requirement. The only example of undeniable proof of origin is labeling declaring U.S. origin on a sealed, unopened bag of fruit.

Important

Stickers on small quantities of non-commercial produce that provide evidence that the fruit originated in the U.S. suffices as adequate proof of origin, but only for U.S. traveler(s) returning to the U.S. after transiting Canada.

TABLE 3-29: Fresh Produce of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada

If you can verify that the produce originated in:	And:	Then:
Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	Is in a sealed package bearing an official PPQ stamp impression "TREATED AND RELEASED" or "RELEASED"	RELEASE
	Is **not** in a sealed package or **lacks** the impression described above	REFER to CBP AS
Originated in the continental United States	Is corn	GO to **Table 3-30**
	Is citrus from Florida	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Is **other than** corn or citrus from Florida	RELEASE

TABLE 3-30: Corn of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada

If grown in:	And went to:	And returning to:	Then:
AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	British Columbia	Any location in the United States	RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	REFER to CBP AS
		Other than one of the States above	RELEASE
Other than one of the States listed above	→	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	REFER to CBP AS
		Other than one of the States above	RELEASE

Plant

Hay, Straw, and Grass

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-31: Canadian Origin Hay, Straw, and Grass

If:	And:	Then:
Cannery waste or cobs, husks, shanks, or silks	→	GO to **Table 3-32**
Hay	Foxtail millet, Johnson-grass, pearl millet, sorgo (sorghum), or Sudan grass	
	Other than a hay listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Fodder or stover	Corn, feterita, hegari, kafir, or sorgo (sorghum)	GO to **Table 3-32**
	Other than a fodder or stover listed above	RELEASE
Silage (ensilage)	Corn, hegari, or sorgo (sorghum)	GO to **Table 3-32**
	Other than a silage listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Straw	Broomcorn (broomstraw), and brooms	GO to **Table 3-33**
	Rice[1]	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Hay, straw, grass, or similar plant material **not** listed in any of the cells above	→	RELEASE

1 Rice **cannot** be of Canadian origin but is included here since it is of high risk and may have entered Canada's commerce.

TABLE 3-32: Canadian Origin Corn and Its Relatives (Adlay millet, Job's tears, Johnsongrass, Kaffir corn, Millet, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Sorghum, Teosinte, and Sudangrass)

If:	Then:
An article made or crafted from cobs, husks, leaves, or stalks	RELEASE
Material that is intended primarily for animal feed (including such things as: cannery waste, cobs, fodder, hay, husks, shanks, silage, silks, and stover)	GO to **Table 3-34**

TABLE 3-33: Canadian Origin Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw

If the article is:	And consigned to:	And:	Then:
Brooms or broomstraw	→	→	RELEASE
Broomcorn	AZ, CA, CO, SC, TX, UT, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada."	
		Lacks certification that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	A State **other than** those listed in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Not accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-34: Canadian Origin Animal Feed Derived from Corn or its Relatives

If moving to:	And grown in:	And:	Then:
AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	British Columbia		RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "The material was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer, or was passed through a ½ Inch (1.25-cm) screen, or smaller, to exclude large cob and stem pieces."	
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A State **other than** those listed in the cell above	→	→	RELEASE

Important

This table is for parts of the corn plant **other than** the grain. If the commodity is corn grain for animal feed, see **Table 3-85**.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-35: Hay, Straw, and Grass from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Hay, straw, grass, or similar items including such things as: ◆ Rice straw and hulls, and articles constructed from its straw and hulls (baskets, brooms, handicrafts, insulating material, mats, and sandals) ◆ Sugarcane and its products (bagasse, chews, filtercake, sugarcane juice, and mud press) ◆ Wheat straw and articles constructed from its straw ◆ Articles made from corn	REFER to CBP AS

Plant

Timber Products

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-36: Canadian Origin Timber Products[1]

If:	And:	Then:
Firewood		GO to **Table 3-37**
Forest litter, mulch, sawdust, or shavings	→	REFER to CBP AS
Logs	→	GO to **Table 3-38**
Lumber	A pine (*Pinus*) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to **Table 3-39**
	A pine species **without** bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	RELEASE
	An ash (*Fraxinus*) species with pieces of bark attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to **Table 3-45**
	An ash species **without** bark	RELEASE
	Not a pine or ash species	
Wood chips[2], bark, or bark chips	An ash (*Fraxinus*) species	GO to **Table 3-47**
	A pine (*Pinus*) species	GO to **Table 3-48**
	Not an ash or pine species	REFER to CBP AS

1 Includes railroad crossties and mulch.

2 No permit is required for wood chips of any size that are 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, then inspect and RELEASE the shipment. The statement may be affixed to any official Canadian document, a company's letterhead, or the manifest.

TABLE 3-37: Canadian Origin Firewood

If:	And the shipment is:	And:	Then:
A softwood (conifer)[1]	→		REGULATE as logs; GO to **Table 3-38**
A hardwood[1]	Commercial[2]	Accompanied by a treatment certificate[3] declaring that the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 71.1 °C (minimal core temperature) for 75 minutes	RELEASE[4]
		Lacks above HT certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Noncommercial[5]	Accompanied by a treatment certificate **or** attached commercial treatment label declaring that the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 71.1 °C (minimal core temperature) for 75 minutes	RELEASE
		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 Commercial shipments require the above certification on or after December 15, 2008.

3 Refer to "Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility" on **page A-37**.

4 Treated firewood may still harbor pests. Inspect treated firewood periodically to monitor for pests.

5 Noncommercial shipments require the above certification or treatment label on or after January 1, 2009.

TABLE 3-38: Canadian Origin Logs

If:	Then:
A species of pine (*Pinus*)	GO to **Table 3-39**
A species of ash (*Fraxinus*)	GO to **Table 3-45**
A species **other than** pine or ash	GO to **Table 3-46**

TABLE 3-39: Canadian Origin Pine Logs[1]

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	→	GO to **Table 3-40**
Ontario or Quebec	→	GO to **Table 3-41**
A province **other than** those listed above	**All** of the following requirements are met: 1. The logs are 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[3] 2. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement[4] 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 CFIA[3] 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	RELEASE[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 provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

3 See **Appendix G**.

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. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

5 If the logs are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**), 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, then the logs must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-40: Pine Logs from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by 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."	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	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 **Appendix G**.

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating 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 shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement. Oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments.

TABLE 3-41: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 3-42**
	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	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 3-42**
	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 **Appendix G**.

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating 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 shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement. Oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments.

TABLE 3-42: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle[1]	**Both** of the following conditions are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement[2] **or** a Canadian phytosanitary certificate[3] 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)[4]	RELEASE
	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	GO to **Table 3-43**
	From an **infested** area of Ontario or Quebec	GO to **Table 3-44**

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 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 shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

3 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated.

4 For pine firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

TABLE 3-43: 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:
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
			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. For a list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement, see **Appendix D**.

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 shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

4 See **Appendix G**.

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 only through areas where pine shoot beetle *Tomicus piniperda* is not present, as determined by the CFIA.”

TABLE 3-44: 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:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the required treatment recorded in the appropriate section[1] 2. The logs are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility[2] 3. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility[3] **and** are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement[4] and an import permit	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE
		The logs are **not** covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	October through February	→	RELEASE
None of the above conditions are met	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 **The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(f).**

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. For a list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement, see **Appendix D**.

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 shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-45: Ash Logs and Wood with Bark

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)[1]	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the shipment meets **one** of the following conditions: ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27 cm during the debarking process." **or**, ◆ The articles have been fumigated with methyl bromide as specified in T404-b-1-1 of PPQ's *Treatment Manual*. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC. **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 *Treatment Manual*.[2] The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC. **or,** ◆ The articles have been kiln dried as specified in T404-b-4 of PPQ's *Treatment Manual*. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC.	GO to **Table 3-46**
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	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 the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) does not occur, based on official surveys."	GO to **Table 3-46**
	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 are not from an area known to be infested by EAB (oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments)	GO to **Table 3-46**
	Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of December 2008 include the following:

- All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Brampton, City of Mississauga, City of Ottawa, City of Pickering, City of Sault Ste. Marie, City of Toronto, City of Vaughan, Town of Oakville, Municipality of Bluewater, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, County of Essex, County of Elgin, County of Lambton, County of Middlesex, and the County of Norfolk.
- All parts of the Province of Quebec described as follows: Municipality of Carignan (located in the Montérégie region of Quebec, southeast of Montreal).
- Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA for more information.

2 The industry must meet the core temperature requirement.

TABLE 3-46: Logs OTHER THAN Pine – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	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	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	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 **Appendix G**.

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating 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 shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement. Oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments.

TABLE 3-47: Ash Wood Chips or Bark Chips

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)[1]	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Chips are 1 inch or less in diameter	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
		Lacks IP or PC	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 material in this consignment was produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) 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 are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	RELEASE
		Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of December 2008 include the following:

- All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Brampton, City of Mississauga, City of Ottawa, City of Pickering, City of Sault Ste. Marie, City of Toronto, City of Vaughan, Town of Oakville, Municipality of Bluewater, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, County of Essex, County of Elgin, County of Lambton, County of Middlesex, and the County of Norfolk.
- All parts of the Province of Quebec described as follows: Municipality of Carignan (located in the Montérégie region of Quebec, southeast of Montreal).
- Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA for more information.

TABLE 3-48: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets

If from:	And from:	And:	Then:
Ontario or Quebec	Areas infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to **Table 3-49**
		Moving to or through U.S. areas **not** infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to **Table 3-50**
	Areas **not** infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to **Table 3-49**
		Moving to or through U.S. areas **not** infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to **Table 3-51**
A province **other than** Ontario or Quebec	→		GO to **Table 3-52**

TABLE 3-49: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Ontario or Quebec Moving to U.S. Areas Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
Both of the following requirements are met: 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 or 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
Both of the conditions above are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-50: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Areas in Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
One of the following sets of conditions is met: 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 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 the county or municipal regional county and 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) of the regulated articles 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 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 the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 4. 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 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.	RELEASE[1]
None of the above conditions are met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**), 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, then 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.

TABLE 3-51: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets 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:
One of the following sets of conditions is met: 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary 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 certificate also must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not present, as determined by the CFIA." 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; or 2. 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 articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.	RELEASE[1]
None of the above 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 (**Appendix G**), 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, then 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.

TABLE 3-52: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec

If:	Then:
Both of the following requirements are met: 1. 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 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.	RELEASE[1]
Both of the conditions above are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**), 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, then 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.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-53: Timber Products[1] from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

REFER to CBP AS

1 Includes railroad crossties, forest litter, and mulch.

Plant

Live Plants

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-54: Canadian Origin Live Plants

If:	Then:
Indoor plants	GO to **Table 3-55**
Outdoor plants	GO to **Table 3-64**

TABLE 3-55: Canadian Origin Indoor Plants

If:	And:	Then:
A bamboo[1] or citrus[2]	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES[3]	→	GO to **Table 3-58**
A palm[4] that is **not** regulated by CITES	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate showing that the palm originated in Canada	RELEASE
	Lacks certification that the palm originated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species that is a host of the swede midge (**Table 3-56**)	→	GO to **Table 3-57**
A species of *Pelargonium*[5]	Is accompanied by **either** a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[6] with the following additional declaration: "*Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin."	GO to **Table 3-62**
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
None of the plants listed in the cells above	Grown in soil but **not** greenhouse grown	GO to **Table 3-62**
	◆ Greenhouse grown in soil **or** ◆ Bare-rooted	GO to **Table 3-63**

1 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.

2 The term "citrus" refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, X*Citrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus* X *paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus* X *tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).

3 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

4 The palm family includes over 100 cultivated genera, some of which are prohibited entry into the United States. CFIA will not issue a phytosanitary certificate for prohibited plants.

5 The common bedding plant called a geranium is really in the genus *Pelargonium*. While plants of the genus *Geranium* are not host to *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2, geraniums (*Pelargonium* sp.) plants are a separate species from *Geranium* spp. and are regulated differently due to disease risk.

6 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

TABLE 3-56: Reported Hosts of Swede Midge

Scientific Name	Common Name
Armoracia rusticana	Horseradish
Brassica napus (all varieties)	Includes: Rape, Colza, Rutabaga, Swede, Swedish Turnip, Siberian Kale, Hanover Salad, etc.
Brassica oleracea (all varieties)	Includes: Wild Cabbage, Kale, Collards, Chinese Kale, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Head Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, etc.
Brassica rapa (all varieties)	Chinese Cabbage, Rapini, Turnip
Lepidium sativum	Garden Cress
Nasturtium amphibium	Tall Nasturtium
Nasturtium officinale	Watercress
Nasturtium palustre	Marsh Watercress
Nasturtium silvestre	Creeping Watercress
Raphanus sativus (all varieties)	Chinese Radish

TABLE 3-57: Canadian Origin Hosts of Swede Midge

If from:	And:	Then:
An area of Canada infested with swede midge[1]	Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program (SMCP) and accompanied by the SMCP sticker indicating it meets the USDA requirements for entry	GO to **Table 3-62**
	Lacks the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY
All areas of Canada other than those listed above	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that indicates origin from a non-infested area of Canada, **or** Produced under the Canadian Greenhouse Certification Program and accompanied by the appropriate sticker indicating the material meets USDA requirements in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate, **or** Produced under the SMCP and accompanied by the appropriate sticker indicating the material meets USDA requirements in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate	GO to **Table 3-62**
	Lacks a phytosanitary certificate or the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 The areas of Canada infested with swede midge are as follows:

- **Ontario**: The city of Toronto and the counties of Brant, Dufferin, Durham, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Norfolk, Oxford, Simcoe, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, or York.
- **Quebec**: The counties of Argenteuil, Communauté Urbaine de Montréal, Deux-Montagnes, Haut-Richelieu, Jardins-de- Napierville, Laval, La Vallée-du- Richelieu, Mirabel, Montcalm, Roussillon, Rouville, Therese-de- Blainville, or Vaudreuil- Soulanges.

TABLE 3-58: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Grown Indoors

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Grown at a greenhouse participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program[1]	CITES documents[2] accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port[3]	REFER to PPQ or CBP AS
		Not entering a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4].
	No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ
Grown at a greenhouse **not** participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program, or grown in soil but **not** greenhouse grown	→		GO to **Table 3-59**

1 Must be accompanied by **either** a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.

2 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

3 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

TABLE 3-59: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified

If:	And:	Then:
CITES documents[1] accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port[2]	GO to **Table 3-60**
	Not entering a designated port	GO to **Table 3-61**
No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ

1 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. For CITES plants that are artificially propagated, the documentation must be a CFIA issued phytosanitary certificate that has a CITES Inventory Sheet attached. For CITES plants that were wild-collected, the documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

2 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.

TABLE 3-60: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; Entering at a Designated Port

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2]	REFER to CBP AS
Not accompanied by a Canadian PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown iin a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

TABLE 3-61: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; NOT Entering at a Designated Port

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2]	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port[3] (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4].
Not accompanied by a Canadian PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

3 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

TABLE 3-62: Canadian Origin Plants in Soil

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2]	RELEASE[3]
Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

3 Canadian origin plants in soil are PROHIBITED if shipped directly from Canada to Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

TABLE 3-63: Canadian Origin Greenhouse-grown Indoor Plants[1]

If:	And:	Then:
A commercial shipment	Accompanied by **one** of the following documents: ◆ A shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2, 3]	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not a commercial shipment	→	USE **Table 3-62** above

1 Example: Tropical foliage plants or herbs.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

3 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

TABLE 3-64: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants

If the plants are:	Then:
Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks	RELEASE
Bamboo[1] or citrus[2]	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Bedding plants grown in a greenhouse	GO to **Table 3-65**
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES[3]	GO to **Table 3-59**
Fraxinus spp. (ash)	GO to **Table 3-66**
Pome[4], stone fruit[5], or grape	GO to **Table 3-67**
A species of berry belonging to the genus *Rubus*[6]	GO to **Table 3-68**
Vaccinium spp. (blueberry, cranberry)	GO to **Table 3-69**
A species that is a host of the swede midge (**Table 3-56**)	GO to **Table 3-57**
Other than above	GO to **Table 3-70**

1 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.

2 The term "citrus" refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, X*Citrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus* X *paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus* X *tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).

3 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

4 For example: apple, pear, quince, or flowering quince.

5 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

6 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

TABLE 3-65: Bedding Plants Grown in a Greenhouse

If:	And:	Then:
Pelargonium spp.	Accompanied by **one** of the following documents: ◆ A shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2] with the following additional declaration: "*Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin."	RELEASE
	Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]
Other than *Pelargonium* spp.	Accompanied by **one** of the following documents: ◆ A shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1]	RELEASE
	Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

3 NOTE: THE 25 MILE RULE IS NO LONGER IN EFFECT!

TABLE 3-66: Canadian Origin *Fraxinus* spp. (Ash) Plants

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)[1]	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties **not** regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory[1]	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2] (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that "The material in this consignment was produced/ harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) does not occur, based on official surveys."	GO to **Table 3-75**
	Lacks IP and PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories **not** regulated for EAB[1]	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2] (PC)	GO to **Table 3-75**
	Lacks PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of December 2008 include the following:

- All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Brampton, City of Mississauga, City of Ottawa, City of Pickering, City of Sault Ste. Marie, City of Toronto, City of Vaughan, Town of Oakville, Municipality of Bluewater, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, County of Essex, County of Elgin, County of Lambton, County of Middlesex, and the County of Norfolk.
- All parts of the Province of Quebec described as follows: Municipality of Carignan (located in the Montérégie region of Quebec, southeast of Montreal).
- Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA for more information.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

TABLE 3-67: Canadian Origin Pome, Stone Fruit, or Grape Plants

If the plant is:	And from:	And:	Then:
Apple or taken from apple trees (species of *Malus*)	British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1] declaring that "the material is free of the apple ermine moth or grown in an area not known to be infested" **and** that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met."	GO to **Table 3-75**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1] declaring that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met."	GO to **Table 3-75**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Prunus spp. (stone fruit)[2]	→	→	REFER to CBP AS
Flowering quince (*Chaenomeles*), pear (*Pyrus*), or quince (*Cydonia*), or taken from these trees; or grape (*Vitis*)	→	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1] declaring that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met."	GO to **Table 3-75**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

TABLE 3-68: Canadian Origin *Rubus* Species[1] Outdoor Plants

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2] with an additional declaration that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(e) have been met."	GO to **Table 3-75**
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	REFER to CBP AS

1 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

TABLE 3-69: Canadian Origin *Vaccinium* spp. Outdoor Plants

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1] with an additional declaration that "The *Vaccinium* plants in this shipment are free of blueberry scorch virus strains BC–1 and BC–2 as required by 7CFR 319.37-5(t)."	GO to **Table 3-75**
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

TABLE 3-70: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants OTHER THAN Ash, Bamboo, Bedding Plants, Citrus, Grape, Pome, Rubus spp., Stone Fruit, or Swede Midge Hosts

If the plant is:	And:	Then:
Barberry (*Berberis*), hop (*Humulus*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia*), or *Mahoberberis*	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2] **and** a Postentry Import Permit (PPQ Form 587) that allows the specific genus into the State of destination	REFER to CBP AS
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Postentry Import Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species of *Pelargonium*[3]	Accompanied by **either** a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2] with the following additional declaration: "*Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin."	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A tree or shrub with roots and persistent woody stems **other than** *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, or *Mahoberberis*	A species of *Pinus* (Pine)	GO to **Table 3-71**
	A woody plant **other than** pine	GO to **Table 3-75**
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see **Appendix F** for a list)	Accompanied by, and in compliance with, PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds[4]	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grass sod or any plant **other than** those listed above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2]	RELEASE
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

3 The common bedding plant called a geranium is really in the genus *Pelargonium*. While plants of the genus *Geranium* are not host to *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2, geraniums (*Pelargonium* sp.) plants are a separate species from *Geranium* spp. and are regulated differently due to disease risk.

4 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

TABLE 3-71: Canadian Origin Pine Trees with Roots[1]

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	→	GO to **Table 3-72**
Ontario or Quebec	→	GO to **Table 3-73**
A province or area **other than** those listed in the two cells above	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2, 3]specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur[4]	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the above documentation	REFER to CBP AS

1 Canadian pine trees with roots are subject to requirements for potato cyst nematodes, 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., check to make sure potato cyst nematode requirements are met (see **Table 3-64 on page 33-53**), then determine the requirements for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

3 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

4 See **Appendix G**.

TABLE 3-72: Pine Trees with Roots from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3]	RELEASE
		Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3] with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3]	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3] specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur[1]	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

TABLE 3-73: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3]	GO to **Table 3-74**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3] with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	GO to **Table 3-74**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3]	GO to **Table 3-74**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3] specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur[1]	GO to **Table 3-74**
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

TABLE 3-74: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle[1]	**Both** of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2] that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container	RELEASE
	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	**Both** of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[2] that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual. If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆"These restricted articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)." **or** ◆"These restricted articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA." **or** ◆"These restricted articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)." **or** ◆"Based on inspection, the restricted articles are no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less." 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container)	RELEASE[3]
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

3 If the trees are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (**Appendix G**), 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, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-75: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3]	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3] with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The trees or shrubs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The trees or shrubs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3]	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[3] specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur[1]	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**.

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by 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

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-76: Live Plants from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Moving in-bond to PPQ inspection stations at: **Beltsville**, MD; **Linden**, NJ; or **Seattle**, WA	→	1. ALLOW TO PROCEED, 2. MAKE A CONSUMPTION ENTRY if possible, then 3. FORWARD SHIPMENT UNDER SPECIAL MANIFEST (C.R., Art. 12.11)[1]
Not moving in-bond as described above	Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks	RELEASE
	Neither spawn nor bricks	REFER to CBP AS

1 If you want confirmation that the special manifested material reached the plant inspection station, forward one copy of the manifest to the inspection station. The copy will be receipted or stamped "RELEASED" and returned to the port of entry.

U. S. Origin

TABLE 3-77: All Plants, U.S. Origin

If the plants:	And:	Then:
Are transiting Canada	Are accompanied by a U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Lack a U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Were taken to Canada for growing at a summer home	Are accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate[1, 2]	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Are a refused shipment[3]	→	REFER to CBP AS
Are none of the above	Are accompanied by a U.S. Phytosanitary Certificate or a label issued by USDA or CFIA under the greenhouse certification program	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a U.S. Phytosanitary Certificate or a label issued by USDA or CFIA under the greenhouse certification program	REFER to CBP AS

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production and in a manner to prevent infestation by Potato Cyst Nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and/or *G. pallida*)."

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

3 Infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests

Plant

Pressed Plants

All Origins

TABLE 3-78: Pressed Plants and Herbarium Specimens from All Countries[1]

If:	Then:
Dried plants, without seeds or fruits, permanently mounted on sheets and labeled for use in scientific study[2]	RELEASE
Plants mounted in plastic or preserved in a fluid	
Not as described in the two cells above	REFER to CBP AS

1 Includes herbarium specimens for botanical collections.

2 Except Federal noxious weeds and parasitic species (refer to **Appendix F**).

Plant

Screenings from Seed

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-79: Canadian Origin Screenings[1] from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed[2]

If intended for:	And:	And:	Then:
Processing or manufacturing	Corn	→	GO to **Table 3-80**
	Barley, buckwheat, cowpea, field **bean,** field **pea, flax, millet, oats, proso, rye, sorghum,** (including **broomcorn**), **soybean,** or **wheat**	Accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing, not for seeding"	RELEASE
		Lacks the declaration described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	None of the crops listed above	Moving to an establishment for processing listed in **Appendix D**	RELEASE[3]
		Not moving to an approved establishment	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Neither processing **nor** manufacturing	→		

1 Screenings are small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

2 See the **Procedures** section for a list of agricultural and vegetable seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act. **If you cannot tell what crop the screenings were collected from, REFER to CBP AS!**

3 Send a copy of the invoice and entry summary to the Seed Examination Facility at the following address:

Seed Examination Facility
PPQ-APHIS-USDA
Building 580 BARC-E
Beltsville, MD 20705

TABLE 3-80: Canadian Origin Screenings[1] from Corn

If:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by **both** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate **and** evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit[2]	Accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing, not for seeding"	RELEASE
	Lacks the declaration above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Lacking either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate **or** evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit[2]	→	

1 Screenings are the small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

2 Evidence would include either a copy of the permit (with the number 41 followed by three to five digits in Block 1) or this permit number written on the Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-81: Screenings[1] from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed[2] from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

REFER to CBP AS

1 Screenings are the small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

2 See the **Procedures** section for a list of agricultural and vegetable seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act.

Plant

Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting

All Origins

TABLE 3-82: Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting from All Countries

If:	And from:	Then:
Processed	A foreign country **other than** Canada	GO to **Table 3-83**
	Canada or U. S. returned	RELEASE
Raw (unprocessed)	A foreign country **other than** Canada	GO to **Table 3-84**
	Canada or U. S. returned	GO to **Table 3-85**

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-83: Processed Seeds and Nuts for Eating from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If grain or seed is:	And:	Then:
Milled into **flour**	→	RELEASE
Coarsely milled (**meal**)	Wheat[1]	REFER to CBP AS
	Other than wheat	RELEASE
Processed by heat (for example popped popcorn, puffed wheat, roasted coffee, or peanut)	→	
Split (like split pea)	Fava bean or lentil	REFER to CBP AS
	Other than fava beans or lentils	RELEASE
Polished rice	Basmati variety or red rice	REFER to CBP AS
	Other varieties	RELEASE
Shelled, dry nuts	Acorn or chestnut	REFER to CBP AS
	Neither acorn nor chestnut	RELEASE
Processed **insufficiently** to eliminate pests	→	REFER to CBP AS

1 May be manifested as bran, clears, cream of wheat, farina, ground wheat, hulls, middlings, offal, pollards, red dog, sharps, shorts, standard middlings, or thistle sharps.

TABLE 3-84: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating or Decorative Use from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If the seeds or nuts are:	And:	And:	Then:
Acorn, chestnut, corn or its relatives[1], cucurbit[2], cumin, fava bean, kola, lentil, mango, niger, rough pea, or wheat	→		REFER to CBP AS
Coconut	Have milk	The husk is present	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]
		The husk is **absent**	REFER to CBP AS
	Lack milk	→	
Coffee	Roasted	→	RELEASE
	Unroasted	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]
		Moving to **other than** Hawaii or Puerto Rico	REFER to CBP AS
Macadamia	With husk or shell	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]
	Shelled	→	REFER to CBP AS
Noxious weeds or parasitic plants (see **Appendix F** for a list)	→		PROHIBIT ENTRY[4]
Peanut	Raw	From Burkina Faso, China, Cote d' Ivoire, India, Japan, Senegal, Thailand, or Philippines	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]
		From **other than** above	REFER to CBP AS
	Roasted	→	RELEASE
Rice	Brown or polished	Basmati variety or red rice	REFER to CBP AS
		Other varieties	RELEASE
	With or in hulls	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY[3]
Not listed above	→		REFER to CBP AS

1 Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.

2 Cucurbits include cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon.

3 Release if accompanied by and in compliance with a Departmental Permit.

4 Release if accompanied by and in compliance with a PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit.

Canadian Origin or U.S. Produce Returned

TABLE 3-85: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating, Animal Feed, and Other than Planting, Such as Sprouting for Consumption Uses, Research, and Arts and Crafts from Canada or Returning to the U.S.

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Corn or corn relatives[1]	Declared of U.S. origin	Accompanied by documentation showing U.S. origin	RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	REFER to CBP AS
	Declared of Canadian origin	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA permit **or** a USDA permit is on file	RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	REFER to CBP AS
Niger	From an approved facility[2]	→	RELEASE
	From **other than** an approved facility	U.S. returned seed in its original, unopened packaging from a USDA approved heat treatment facility[3]	
		Not as above	REFER to CBP AS
Prunus spp. (stone fruit)[4]	→		
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see **Appendix F** for a list)	→		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Coated or pelleted seed, seed tape, seed mats, or seed embedded in any other substrate that obscures visibility	Accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	→	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	Conform to the obscured seed protocol (see **Appendix H**)	
		Do **not** conform to the obscured seed protocol	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than seeds or nuts listed above[5]	→		RELEASE

1 Including shelled corn, yellow dent corn, and high moisture corn. Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.

2 Approved Canadian facilities include the following: (1) Armstrong Milling Co., Hagersville, ON; (2) Baden Feed and Suppy, Ltd., Baden, ON; (3) Sun Country Seeds, Langham, SK

3 USDA approved heat treatment facilities for niger seed include the following: (1) ETO Sterilization, Linden, NJ; (2) I.S.I., Baltimore, MD; (3) Shah Nanji Nagsi, Nagpur, India; (3) UAE (United American Engineers Pte. Ltd.), Singapore

4 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

5 This table does **not** include animal feed derived from animal material. If animal feed contains any animal products, contact a CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS).

Plant

Seeds for Planting

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-86: Seeds for Planting from All Origins

If the origin of the seed is:	Then:
Canada	GO to **Table 3-87**
A foreign country **other than** Canada	GO to **Table 3-90**
United States (returned)	GO to **Table 3-91**

TABLE 3-87: Canadian Origin Seed for Planting

If the seed is:	And:	Then:
A Federal noxious weed seed or a parasitic plant seed (see **Appendix F** for a list)	Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds	RELEASE[1]
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An Agricultural (field) or Vegetable seed (see Chapter 5: **Procedures** for a list)	→	GO to **Table 3-88**
Neither a noxious weed, parasitic plant, field, nor vegetable seed	→	GO to **Table 3-89**

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

TABLE 3-88: Canadian Origin Agricultural or Vegetable Seed

If seed is:	And:	Then:
Rice	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588)[1]	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)
	Lacks evidence of the permit described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Corn	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA issued permit[1]	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)
	Lacks the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Okra or kenaf[2]	→	CONTACT PPQ
Not one of the crops in the three cells above	→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

2 Okra or kenaf must enter at a port with a plant inspection station.

TABLE 3-89: Canadian Origin Seed which is Neither Field nor Vegetable Seed

If seed is:	And is:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry (*Berberis*), cutgrass *(Leersia), Mahoberberis,* mango (*Mangifera*), Oregon grape, holly grape (*Mahonia*), or sprangletop (*Leptochloa*)	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE
	Lacks evidence of the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Niger	→	REFER to CBP AS
Adlay millet, Job's tears, or teosinte	Accompanied by **both** of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate (or Certificate of Seed Analysis, CFIA Form 5289[1], or Seed Export Label, CFIA 5309[2]) **and** 2. A copy of a USDA issued permit	RELEASE
	Lacks the above documents	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not one of the plants listed above	Accompanied by **one** of the following documents: ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ◆ A Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289)[1] ◆ A Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[2] **or** Accompanied by **and** in compliance with a Permit for Small Lots of Seed (PPQ Form 597 or equivalent e-permit)	RELEASE
	Lacking one of the above documents	REFER to CBP AS

1 See **Appendix D** for a list of laboratories authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates.

2 See **Appendix D** for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-90: Seed from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If the seed is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry (*Berberis*), citrus, coconut, *Mahonia*, *Mahoberberis,* niger*,* sugarcane, or wild rice	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued departmental permit (PPQ Form 588)	→	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by above form	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Broadbean, broomcorn, corn, cotton, emmer, fava bean, foxtail millet, guineagrass, hibiscus, Japanese millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, kenaf, lentil, napiergrass, okra, panicgrass, peanut, pearl millet, proso millet, rice, rough pea, sorghum, sorghum almum, sorghum-sudangrass, sorgrass, spelt, sudangrass, sweetpea (*Lathyrus*), switchgrass, teosinte, triticale, vetch, or wheat	→	→	REFER to CBP AS
Coated or pelleted seed, seed tape, seed mats, or seed embedded in any other substrate that obscures visibility	Accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	→	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	Conform to the obscured seed protocol (see **Appendix H**)	
		Do **not** conform to the obscured seed protocol	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An agricultural (A) or vegetable (V) seed (see Chapter 5: **Procedures** for a list) and **not** listed above	→	→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)
A Federal Noxious Weed or parasitic plant (see **Appendix F** for a list)	→	Accompanied by and in compliance with PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit[1]	RELEASE[2]
		Not accompanied by PPQ Form 526	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than those listed above	→	→	GO to **Table 5-3** in Chapter 5: **Procedures**

1 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

2 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

U. S. Seed Returned

TABLE 3-91: U.S. Seed Returned[1]

If the seed is:	And:	And the seed is:	Then:
Agricultural or vegetable	You are convinced that the seed's origin[2] is the United States **or** the seed was cleared in the U.S.[2, 3]	→	RELEASE
	You are reasonably sure that the seed's origin is the United States, but all conditions are **not** met	→	GO to **Table 5-2** in the **Procedures** section and treat as Canadian origin seed
	You doubt that the seed's origin[2] is the United States or that the seed was cleared in the U.S.	→	REFER to CBP AS
Other than agricultural or vegetable	**One** of the following conditions is met: ◆ The seed is accompanied by a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[4] **or** ◆ You are convinced that the seed's origin[5] is the United States **or** ◆ The seed was cleared in the U.S.[3]	→	RELEASE
	None of the above conditions apply	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate or a Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289)	REFER to CBP AS
		Not accompanied by either of the above forms	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If shipment is refused (infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests) CONTACT PPQ.

2 To establish proof of U.S. origin, the importer must provide the following documentation:

- Export documents indicating the quantity of seed and number of containers, the date of exportation from the United States, the distinguishing marks on the containers at the time of exportation, and the name and address of the United States exporter; **OR** both of the following:
- A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not admitted into the commerce of that country; **and**
- A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not commingled with other seed after being exported to that country.

3 The U.S. Customs entry form must be stamped "I & R" and documentation of sale from a U.S. company to a Canadian company must be present.

4 See **Appendix D** for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

5 A U.S. issued Phytosanitary Certificate must be present.

Plant

Spices

All Origins

TABLE 3-92: Spices from All Origins

If the origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada	→	→	RELEASE[1]
Other than Canada	Cumin	→	REFER to CBP AS
	Dried citrus or citrus peel	→	
	Other than cumin or dried citrus	Bagged in **used** burlap or jute (gunny sack)	
		Not packed as described above	INSPECT and RELEASE[1]

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

Plant

Sugarcane

All Origins

TABLE 3-93: Sugarcane and Its Products

If the product is:	Then:
Bagasse, bagacillo, or stalk residue	REFER to CBP AS
Bagasse ashes	RELEASE
The **cane** or portions of the cane (stem), even if peeled (called **chews**)	REFER to CBP AS
Filtercake, filter-press cake, **mud press,** or mud-press cake	RELEASE
Juice extracted from sugarcane	REFER to CBP AS
Molasses, blackstrap molasses, baglomolasses, or syrup	RELEASE
A product **not** listed in the six cells above	REFER to CBP AS