United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Third Edition

Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual

Update Record

Record the transmittal number and the date you received the update in the appropriate columns.

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1

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Introduction

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1

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Introduction

How to Use This Manual

New Edition

This manual supersedes the second edition issued October 1991 and all updates. Destroy the 1991 edition and any earlier obsolete editions!

Users

This manual is for those Federal officers (U. S. Customs, Food and Drug Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service) authorized to act for Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (PPQ, APHIS, USDA) at ports of entry along the Canadian border.

Purposes

One purpose of this manual is to enable Federal officers to regulate (determine admissibility of) agricultural articles in the absence of a PPQ officer. Regulate means to:

- **Prohibit entry** to those articles that pose a threat to the agriculture of the United States.
- **Release** those articles that this manual authorizes you to release.
- **Contact PPQ** on those articles that require extensive inspection, testing, or treatment—or where the cooperator is uncertain as to the likelihood that an article might be carrying pests and/or diseases.

A second purpose of this manual is to provide directions for taking limited action in the absence of a PPQ officer. U.S. Customs along the Canadian border has agreed to:

- **Sample** certain agricultural and vegetable seed
- **Board** aircraft and ships in specified instances
- **Inspect** horsemeat to make sure it is unfit for human consumption

Authorized Actions Defined

PROHIBIT ENTRY means don't let the article into the United States. You may:

- Allow the article to be returned to Canada—if this is practicable.
- Refer the article to PPQ for a decision if you are uncomfortable about prohibiting entry.
- Seize the article for destruction if there is immediate likelihood that an article might spread pests. If you decide to seize an article—give the importer or traveler a copy of "Notice to Arriving Traveler."

Use your best professional judgement in selecting the appropriate action to prevent the entry of plant pests and animal diseases.

RELEASE means to admit those articles that pose no pest risk to American agriculture.

CONTACT PPQ means to consult with a PPQ officer on those articles you're unsure of or where the article requires extensive inspection, testing, or treatment. Appendix C is a directory of PPQ contacts along the Canadian border. Use this directory to contact the appropriate office.

AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT means to allow to go forward under a Custom's bond or a USDA seal.

Where to Go for Help After Hours

If your local PPQ officer is unavailable because it's after hours, then contact an officer at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York:

Commercial: (718) 553-1730, 553-0016

Fax: (718) 553-1030

What to Do If You Disagree with Policy

If you disagree with policy in this manual, then contact your local PPQ port. Your contact may decide to refer the issue to PPQ Headquarters.

How to Report Errors or Suggest Enhancements

If you want to report an error in this manual, or want to make a suggestion for its improvement, then contact your local PPQ port or send them the comment sheet in the back of this manual. Your contact will forward your comments or suggestions to the appropriate office for action.

How to Use this Manual to Determine Admissibility

1. Look up the article in the Index. After you locate the article in the Index, go to the appropriate .
2. If the article cannot be found in the Index, then locate its category using the pink, green, or brown tab. Articles are broadly divided into three categories:
   - Animal and animal products (pink)
   - Plant and plant products (green)
   - Miscellaneous (brown)

Note that each article may be further divided into subcategories (product categories). The products may then be divided into "origin" categories:

- Canadian origin
- Foreign origin other than Canada
- U.S. products returned

For example, if a Canadian houseplant were presented for entry, you'd go to the section behind the green Plant tab. There you'd find the section for Live Plants. Finally you'd go to the page that specifies Canadian Origin.

3. Use the decision table referred to; either releasing, prohibiting entry to, or referring the article to PPQ.
4. If you can't locate the article by using the Index or tabs, then contact PPQ for assistance.

A Caution in Determining Origin

Agricultural products that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified to you as Canadian in origin. Obviously, tropical fruits and vegetables like citrus, mangoes, and avocados, cannot have a Canadian origin. Likewise, if fruits like apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sand pears are presented for entry in the dead of winter—their origin is probably somewhere like Chile, not Canada.

If at anytime you are suspicious of origin or hesitant about an agricultural product's origin, contact PPQ.

Permits, Certificates, and Other Forms

You can find examples of all forms cited in the manual in **Appendix A**.

Procedures

Refer to Table 1-1 for examples of where to find information in this manual.

TABLE 1-1: Examples of where to find information

If you need to:	Then:
Clear a commercial shipment of beef from Canada	GO to "Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Other Animal Products" on **page 2-7** of Chapter 2 behind the pink **ANIMAL** tab
Clear a commercial shipment of apples from British Columbia	GO to "Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs" on **page 3-15** of Chapter 3 behind the green **PLANT** tab
Clear a commercial shipment of sand from Ontario	GO to "Quarry Products" on **page 4-5** of Chapter 4 behind the brown **MISCELLANEOUS** tab
Sample agricultural or vegetable seed	GO to "Sampling Seed" on **page 5-39** of Chapter 5 behind the white **PROCEDURES** tab
Board an aircraft or ship	GO to "Boarding Aircraft" on **page 5-47** or "Boarding Ships" on **page 5-49** of Chapter 5 behind the white **PROCEDURES** tab

Keeping Your Manual Current

To maintain a manual, a systematic procedure is a must. Here then is a description of how this manual will be supported and maintained:

Transmittals

This manual and its subsequent revisions will be accompanied by transmittal memos. These will be numbered consecutively—allowing you to know if you've missed something.

Knowing What's Revised

Except for changes to the Index, revisions will be marked with arrows or change bars (vertical lines). Deleted material will be marked with angle brackets.

Your Responsibilities

1. Read all revisions when you receive them.
2. Add or replace the revisions to your manual the day you receive them.
3. File the transmittals in the pocket behind the front cover—this is so you'll know if you've missed something.
4. If you've missed a transmittal, let your PPQ contact know. This contact will send you what you need.
5. Use the comment sheet to let us know if something is wrong or unworkable.

2

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Animal

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2

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Animal

Earthworms, Insects (Including Bees), and Similar Organisms

Canadian Origin

TABLE 2-1: Earthworms from Canada

If:	And are:	Then:
In soil	From Newfoundland or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	From **other than** a part of Canada described in the cell above	RELEASE[1]
Not in soil	→	

1 Because live specimens are perishable, expedite shipments that you are authorized to release.

TABLE 2-2: Insects (including bees) and similar organisms (including live specimens)

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Bees[1]	→		RELEASE[2]
Other than bees (for example snails (escargot)), various baits, jeweled beetles, sand flies or biting gnats, and vectors)[1]	Accompanied by a permit (VS Form 16-6A or PPQ Red and White Label) issued by the USDA[3]	→	
	Not accompanied by a permit[4]	A preserved specimen	
		Alive	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Because live specimens are perishable, expedite shipments that you are authorized to release.

2 Be aware that the product may be regulated by another agency (Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, or Food and Drug Administration).

3 These permits may be in the form of a tag or label. If the permit has expired or if the package PPQ. Because live specimens are perishable, expedite shipments that you are authorized to release.

4 If shipments of live specimens are addressed to USDA field or experiment stations but lack a permit, immediately CONTACT PPQ by telephone or fax for directions.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 2-3: Earthworms, insects (including bees), and similar organisms (including live specimens)

If the shipment is:	And:	Then
Accompanied by a permit (VS Form 16-6A or PPQ Red and White Label) issued by the USDA[1]	→	RELEASE[2]
Not accompanied by a permit as described above[3]	A preserved specimen	
	Alive	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 These permits may be in the form of a tag or label. If the permit has expired or if the package is torn or open, CONTACT PPQ. Because live specimens are perishable, expedite shipments that you are authorized to release.

2 Be aware that the product may be regulated by another agency (Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, or Food and Drug Administration).

3 If shipments of live specimens are addressed to USDA field or experiment stations but lack a permit, immediately CONTACT PPQ by telephone or fax for directions.

Animal

Live Animals (Including Birds)

All Origins

TABLE 2-4: Live animals (including birds) from all countries

If:	And:	And:	Then:
A **bird**[1] or hatching **egg**	→		CONTACT a USDA Veterinary Services veterinarian
An **ape** or **monkey**	→		CONTACT Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at 1-800-311-3435
A **bear, chinchilla, elephant, ferret, fox, gerbil, guinea pig, hamster, kangaroo, lynx, mouse, mink, rabbit, rat,** or **reptile**	The animal **was not** deliberately inoculated or infected with disease causing organisms	→	CONTACT a Fish and Wildlife Services Officer (these animals are not regulated by APHIS)
	The animal may have been inoculated or exposed to disease	→	CONTACT a USDA Veterinary Services veterinarian
A **cat**	→		RELEASE for USDA; CONTACT Public Health Service
A **dog**	From Canada, Mexico, Central America, or the West Indies	→	
	From a location **not** listed above	Used to herd livestock	CONTACT a USDA Veterinary Services veterinarian
		A pet	RELEASE for USDA; CONTACT Public Health Service
Other than an animal listed in the four cells above[2], including **brushtail opossum, cow, goat, hedgehog, horse, hog, rhinoceros, sheep, tapir, tenrec,** or **tortoise**[3] specified in the footnote below	→		CONTACT a USDA Veterinary Services veterinarian—Fish and Wildlife Service may also regulate

1 CONTACT Fish and Wildlife Service in addition to USDA Veterinary Services for all birds **except** cockatiels and budgerigars.

2 If an earthworm, insect (including bees), or similar organism, then use the specific section that lists these organisms.

3 Importation into the United States of leopard tortoise (*Geochelone pardalis*), African spurred tortoise (*Geochelone sulcata*), and Bell's hingeback tortoise (*Kinixys belliana*) is prohibited.

Animal

Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Other Animal Products

All Origins

TABLE 2-5: Animal products from all countries

If the product is:	And is derived from:	And is from:	Then:
Animal semen (including that from birds), hatching eggs, and embryos	→	→	CONTACT a Veterinary Services veterinarian on all shipments of animal semen—Fish and Wildlife Service may also regulate.
Other than animal semen	Antelope, **bird** (including poultry), **cattle**, deer, elk, **goat, hog, horse,** moose, or **sheep**[1]	Canada	GO to **Table 2-6**
		A foreign country other than Canada	GO to **Table 2-8**
		United States, returning from Canada	GO to **Table 2-12**
	Neither bird, horse, swine, nor ruminant	→	RELEASE[2]

1 Technically, the animals regulated are those classified as avian, equine, ruminant (including bovine, caprine, and ovine) and porcine (swine).

2 Be aware that the product may be regulated by another agency (Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Food and Drug Administration, or Food Safety Inspection Service).

Canadian Origin (declared)

TABLE 2-6: Animal products[1] from Canada

If the product is:	And the shipment:	And:	Then:
A biological, pharmaceutical, reagent, or serum of animal origin	Is accompanied by an **unexpired** veterinary permit (VS Form 16-6A) issued by the USDA	→	RELEASE[2, 3]
	Lacks a permit as described in the cell above, has an expired permit, or shipment/invoices do not match permit	→	CONTACT PPQ[4]
Meat	→		GO to **Table 2-7**
Casings	Is accompanied by an official Canadian certificate for animal casings	→	RELEASE
	Lacks the above certificate	→	CONTACT PPQ
Manure (bulk or commercially packaged)	Is accompanied by authentic written evidence that the product's origin is Canada[5]	→	RELEASE
	Lacks the above evidence	Is accompanied by a VS permit	
		Lacks a VS permit	CONTACT PPQ
Not one described in the cells above (for example, dairy products, eggs, or some inedible animal product like hides, trophies, or wool)	Is accompanied by authentic written evidence that the product's origin is Canada[5]	→	RELEASE[3]
	Lacks the above evidence	→	CONTACT PPQ

1 Technically, the animals regulated are those classified as avian, equine, ruminant (including bovine, caprine, and ovine) and porcine (swine).

2 If the package is torn or open, CONTACT PPQ. Because the live specimens are perishable, expedite shipments that you are **authorized** to release.

3 Be aware that the product may be regulated by another Agency (Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Food and Drug Administration, or Food Safety Inspection Service).

4 Because these products are at high risk for introducing foreign animal diseases, immediately CONTACT PPQ by telephone or fax for directions in handling shipments not accompanied by a permit.

5 Consider the following as authentic written evidence that the product's origin is Canada (the written evidence must show Canadian origin):

- Certificates issued by Government Officials of Canada
- Documents on official letterhead issued by Canadian salaried veterinarians
- Labels that are commercially produced
- Receipts from Canadian butchers or suppliers
- Statements on company letterhead from manufacturers

TABLE 2-7: Meat declared to be from Canada

If the product is:	And:	And the shipment weighs:	Then:
A commercial shipment	You have authentic written evidence that the product's origin is Canada[1]	→	RELEASE for PPQ; REFER to USDA (meat) Import Inspector
	You **lack** authentic written evidence that the product's origin is Canada	→	CONTACT PPQ
A non-commercial shipment	You have evidence or suspect that the product's origin is **not** Canada	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	You believe the product's origin is Canada	Less than 50 pounds	RELEASE
		50 pounds or more	RELEASE for PPQ; REFER to USDA (meat) Import Inspector

1 Consider the following as authentic written evidence that the product's origin is Canada (the written evidence must show Canadian origin):

- Certificates issued by Government Officials of Canada
- Documents on official letterhead issued by Canadian salaried veterinarians
- Labels that are commercially printed
- Receipts from Canadian butchers or suppliers
- Statements on company letterhead from manufacturers

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 2-8: Animal products imported into Canada and then reexported to the United States

If the product:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a certificate from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that the product was imported into Canada from (name of the country) and is for distribution within Canada without restrictions[1]	→	RELEASE
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	Is **inedible** meat or by-products	GO to **Table 2-9**
	Is **edible** meat, casings, or other animal products	GO to **Table 2-11**

1 You may request a copy of the Canadian import permit with the required processing for the product.

TABLE 2-9: Inedible meat and byproducts

If the product is or is derived from:	And:	Then:
Antler, bone, hoof, or **horn**	A small manufactured item finished and ready to use[1] (like a pistol grip, knife handle, button, or souvenir)	RELEASE[2]
	Going to a museum or for use as a trophy	
	Not an article described in the two cells above (for example, bone meal, horn meal, and ossein)	CONTACT PPQ
Blood meal or **blood glue**	→	
Empty egg shells	Clean, with all contents removed	RELEASE
	Not clean or not empty	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Glands or **organs**	→	CONTACT PPQ
Gluestock	→	RELEASE
Hides and **skins** (including bird **capes**)	Hard (flint), dried hide; leather, leather meal, or waste; or tanned or blue chromed hide or skin	RELEASE[2]
	Not finished as described above	CONTACT PPQ
Meat, **inedible** (for example greaves cakes, meat meal, meat scraps, offal, or tankage)	→	
Rennet (including calf vells and goat gullets)	→	
Semen container (empty)	→	
Trophy	Taxidermy finished and ready to exhibit	RELEASE[2]
	Not finished	CONTACT PPQ
Waste product (manure, guano, and fertilizer)	→	
Wool, hair, or **bristles**	Washed, scoured, or dyed	RELEASE
	Greasy, bloodstained, or filthy	CONTACT PPQ
Carcasses and other parts for rendering (including fats and scrapings)	→	
A product that does **not** fit into a category described above	→	GO to **Table 2-10**

1 Items requiring drilling, shaping, or grinding are not finished and ready to use.

2 Be aware that the product may be regulated by another agency (Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, or Food and Drug Administration).

TABLE 2-10: Other products of animal origin[1] not included in Table 2-9

If the product is:	Then:
A biological, blood, pharmaceutical, reagent, or serum[2]	CONTACT PPQ[3]
Not as above	

1 Technically, the animals regulated are those classified as avian, equine, ruminant (including bovine, caprine, and ovine) and porcine (swine).

2 Because these products are at high risk for introducing foreign animal diseases, immediately CONTACT PPQ by telephone or fax for direction in handling such importations.

3 Be aware that the product may be regulated by another agency (Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, or Food and Drug Administration).

TABLE 2-11: Meat, casings, and other edible animal products

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bouillon cubes	→	→	CONTACT PPQ
Butter or butter oil	→	→	RELEASE
Meat	Canned shelf stable	Non-commercial shipment (under 50 pounds)	
		Commercial shipment	CONTACT FSIS
	All other meats	→	CONTACT PPQ
Casings	Accompanied by a foreign official certificate for animal casings	→	RELEASE
	Lacks the above certificate	→	CONTACT PPQ
Cheese	Milky liquid present or pours like heavy cream	→	
	Hard	Contains meat	
		Without meat	RELEASE
Powdered milk	Commercially packaged and for household use	→	
	Not as described above	→	CONTACT PPQ
Not one of the products above	→	→	

U.S. Products Returned

TABLE 2-12: All animal products and byproducts

If it is:	And you:	And it:	Then:
Meat	Can verify U.S. origin	Weighs 50 pounds or less	RELEASE
		Weighs more than 50 pounds[1]	CONTACT FSIS
	Cannot verify U.S. origin	→	CONTACT PPQ
A dairy product or eggs	Can verify U.S. origin	Is a commercial shipment	
		Is **not** a commercial shipment	RELEASE
	Cannot verify U.S. origin	→	CONTACT PPQ
Neither meat, a dairy product, nor eggs	→		

1 If the shipment exceeds 50 pounds, FSIS must ensure that the meat is wholesome and is fit for human consumption.

3

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Plant

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3 Plant

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Bulbs and Tubers

All Origins

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

If:	Then:
Onion sets or flower bulbs	GO to **Table 3-2**
Potato tubers	GO to **Table 3-3**

TABLE 3-2: Bulbs and Similar Structures that Grow Underground[1]

If the bulbs originated in:	And:	With:	Then:
Canada	Are accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	→	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Netherlands or Belgium (may include bulbs from Great Britain, Israel, or Turkey via Netherlands	Have transited Canada under Canadian Customs bond	Original seals[2] intact	RELEASE
		Seals that are broken or missing	CONTACT PPQ
	Have entered Canadian commerce and are now entering the United States	→	
A country **other than** Canada, Netherlands, or Belgium	→		

1 Includes onion sets and flower bulbs for planting.

2 Any seal (Canadian or Dutch Government; or belonging to the shipping company or exporter) that can be verified by comparison with a manifest or shipping documents.

TABLE 3-3: Potato Tubers (Seed Potatoes)

If the tubers originated in:	And are from:	And:	Then:
Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE[1]
		Lacking a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country **other than** Canada	→		CONTACT PPQ

1 Potato importations exceeding 500 pounds are subject to Agricultural Marketing Service requirements.

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	CONTACT PPQ

1 Follow local PPQ 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 two cells above	GO to **Table 3-12**

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 3-11**

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 3-9**
A province **other than** those listed in the two cells above	Accompanied by both of these documents: ◆ A certification of origin[2] stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur[3] ◆ A certification of origin and movement[4] stating that the trees were produced in and moved through an area of Canada where pine shoot beetle is not known to occur[3]	RELEASE
	Lack the documents described above	CONTACT PPQ

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 certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and moved through, and stating that the trees were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the 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 3-8: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches 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: 1. "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** 2. "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Lack 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	
		Lack 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 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 3-10**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with **one** of the following additional declarations: 1. "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** 2. "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Lack 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 3-10**
	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	
		Lack 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 3-10: 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 certification of origin and movement[2] that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown 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
	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 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) 2. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the tres have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*). Alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the certificate must contain **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "These articles were produced 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 articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA." **or** ◆ "These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)."	RELEASE
	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 is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and moved through, and stating that the trees were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the 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 3-11: 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: 1. "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** 2. "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Lack 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	
		Lack 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 3-12: 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:	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	RELEASE

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-13: Cut Flowers and Greenery from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada (Including Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, and Garlands)

Contact PPQ on all shipments of cut flowers and greenery of foreign origin **other than** Canada.

TABLE 3-14: Reserved.

Plant

Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs

PROVEN Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-15: PROVEN[1] Canadian Origin Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs

If:	Then:
Fresh fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-16**
Frozen or dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-20**
Preserved or cooked fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-22**

1 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified to you as Canadian in origin. Obviously, tropical fruits and vegetables like citrus, mangoes, and avocados cannot have a Canadian origin. Likewise, if fruits like apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sand pears are presented for entry in the dead of winter, their origin is probably somewhere like Chile, not Canada.

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

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	→	CONTACT PPQ
Corn-on-the-cob	→	GO to **Table 3-17**
A kind of potato	→	GO to **Table 3-19**
Ipomoea aquatica (Chinese water spinach) or *Sagittaria sagittifolia* (arrowhead)	Accompanied by a PPQ Form 526 Noxious Weed Permit	RELEASE
	Lacking the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the four cells above	→	RELEASE

1 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified to you as Canadian in origin. Obviously, tropical fruits and vegetables like citrus, mangoes, and avocados cannot have a Canadian origin. Likewise, if fruits like apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sand pears are presented for entry in the dead of winter, their origin is probably somewhere like Chile, not Canada.

TABLE 3-17: 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 3-18**
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to **Table 3-18**
British Columbia	→		Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to **Table 3-18**

TABLE 3-18: 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 3-19: Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes[1]

If from:	And are:	And:	And:	Then:
Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Completely peeled	→	→	RELEASE
	Not completely peeled	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Completely peeled	→	→	RELEASE
	Not completely peeled	Accompanied by **one** of the following documents: 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 an equivalent quality certificate 3. A Certificate of Origin[2]	→	
		Lacks one of the above documents	50 lbs or less, for personal use[3]	
			Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Use this table for fresh potatoes for food. For seed potatoes for planting, see **Table 3-3**.

2 The Certificate of Origin must be signed by a CFIA inspector.

3 The potatoes must either be commercially bagged or accompanied by a grocery store receipt to provide proof of origin.

TABLE 3-20: Frozen or Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs[1] of PROVEN[2] 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	CONTACT PPQ
Potatoes	GO to **Table 3-21**
Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	RELEASE

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

2 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified to you as Canadian in origin. Obviously, tropical fruits and vegetables like citrus, mangoes, and avocados cannot have a Canadian origin. Likewise, if fruits like apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sand pears are presented for entry in the dead of winter, their origin is probably somewhere like Chile, not Canada.

TABLE 3-21: 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 3-19**
		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 3-22: Canadian Origin Preserved or Cooked Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs[1] Sealed in Containers

RELEASE

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-23: Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Fresh or frozen fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-24**
Dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-25**
Preserved fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to **Table 3-26**

TABLE 3-24: 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	CONTACT PPQ
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	RELEASE
	Inspection reveals insect stings or pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Mushroom or truffle	Free from soil, compost, or growing material	RELEASE
	Contaminated with growing material	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Potatoes	From New Zealand or Chile	CONTACT PPQ[2]
	From **other than** New Zealand or Chile	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a plant listed above	→	CONTACT PPQ

1 Only small amounts (1-3 fruits) in passenger baggage or mail qualify. Contact PPQ for commercial shipments.

2 Written permit and inspection are required.

TABLE 3-25: Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs[1] from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Panax quinquefolius (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT PPQ
Citrus of any kind	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than North American ginseng, or citrus	RELEASE[2]

1 If a garlic bulb, regulate as fresh (see **Table 3-24**).

2 May be subject to FDA regulations.

TABLE 3-26: 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, 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

Since boxes of fruit are not sealed, **they would be denied entry.** Similarly, stickers on fruit are not undeniable proof of origin, since they can be easily removed or replaced.

TABLE 3-27: 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	CONTACT PPQ
Originated in the continental United States	Is corn	GO to **Table 3-28**
	Is **other than** corn	RELEASE

TABLE 3-28: 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	CONTACT PPQ
		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	CONTACT PPQ
		Other than one of the States above	RELEASE

Plant

Hay, Straw, and Grass

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-29: Canadian Origin Hay, Straw, and Grass

If:	And:	Then:
Cannery waste or cobs, husks, shanks, or silks	→	GO to **Table 3-30**
Hay	Foxtail millet, Johnson-grass, pearl millet, sorgo (sorghum), or Sudangrass	
	Other than a hay listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Fodder or stover	Corn, feterita, hegari, kafir, or sorgo (sorghum)	GO to **Table 3-30**
	Other than a fodder or stover listed above	RELEASE
Silage (ensilage)	Corn, hegari, or sorgo (sorghum)	GO to **Table 3-30**
	Other than a silage listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Straw	Broomcorn (broomstraw), and brooms	GO to **Table 3-31**
	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 3-30: 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 3-32**

TABLE 3-31: 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 3-32: Canadian Origin Animal Feed Derived from Corn or its Relatives[1]

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

1 This table is for parts of the corn plant **other than** the grain. If the commodity is corn grain for animal feed, see **Table 3-65**.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-33: 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	CONTACT PPQ

Plant

Timber Products

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-34: Canadian Origin Timber Products[1]

If:	And is:	Then:
Forest litter, mulch, sawdust, or shavings	→	CONTACT PPQ
Logs	→	GO to **Table 3-35**
Lumber	A pine species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to **Table 3-36**
	A pine species without bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	RELEASE
	Not a pine species	

1 Includes railroad crossties and mulch.

TABLE 3-35: Canadian Origin Logs

If:	Then:
A pine species (for example, white pine, Scotch or Scots pine)	GO to **Table 3-36**
Not a pine species (for example, fir, spruce, hemlock, or Douglas fir)	GO to **Table 3-40**

TABLE 3-36: Canadian Origin Pine Logs[1]

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	→	GO to **Table 3-37**
Ontario or Quebec	→	GO to **Table 3-38**
A province **other than** those listed above	Accompanied by both of these documents: 1. 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. A certification of origin and movement[4] stating that the logs were produced in and moved through an area of Canada where pine shoot beetle is not known to occur[3]	RELEASE
	Without the documents described above	CONTACT PPQ

1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark 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 certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the 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 3-37: 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: 1. "The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** 2. "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.

TABLE 3-38: 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 3-39**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with **one** of the following additional declarations: 1. "The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** 2. "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]	→	GO to **Table 3-39**
	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.

TABLE 3-39: Pine Logs 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 logs are accompanied by a certification of origin and movement[2] that specifies the province or provinces where the logs were produced, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where produced 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)	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 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) 2. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the logs were produced, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where produced. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*). Alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the certificate must contain **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "These articles were produced 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 articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA." **or** ◆ "These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)."	RELEASE
	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 is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the 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 3-40: Logs 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: 1. "The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** 2. "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 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.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-41: Timber Products[1] from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

CONTACT PPQ

1 Includes railroad crossties, forest litter, and mulch.

Plant

Live Plants

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-42: Canadian Origin Live Plants

If:	Then:
Houseplants (those grown or kept indoors)	GO to **Table 3-43**
Outdoor plants	GO to **Table 3-52**

TABLE 3-43: Canadian Origin Houseplants (Those Grown or Kept Indoors)

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 3-46**
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 3-44**)	→	GO to **Table 3-45**
A species of *Pelargonium* (geranium of florists, storksbill) or non-tuber bearing species of *Solanum*[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 with one of the following additional declarations: 1. "The consignment was produced in a facility that has been tested by an APHIS-approved test and found free of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race three biovar two," or 2. "*Ralstonia solanacearum* race three biovar two is not present in the country of origin."	RELEASE
	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 3-50**
	Greenhouse grown in soil or bare-rooted	GO to **Table 3-51**

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 Non-tuber bearing *Solanum* species include many cultivated species (such as eggplant, *S. melongena,* and Jerusalem cherry, *S. pseudocapsicum*) **other than** potato, *S. tuberosum*.

TABLE 3-44: 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 3-45: Canadian Origin Hosts of Swede Midge

If from:	And:	Then:
Ontario: ◆ The city of Toronto ◆ The counties of Brant, Dufferin, Durham, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Simcoe, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, or York *Quebec:* ◆ The region of Laval	Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program (SMCP) and accompanied by the SMCP sticker indicating it meets the USDA requirements for entry	RELEASE
	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	RELEASE
	Lacks a phytosanitary certificate or the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-46: 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]	CONTACT PPQ
		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 3-47**

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 3-47: 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 3-48**
	Not entering a designated port	GO to **Table 3-49**
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 3-48: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; Entering at a Designated Port

If from:	And:	Then:
Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	CONTACT PPQ
	Not accompanied by a Canadian PC with the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	CONTACT PPQ
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-49: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; NOT Entering at a Designated Port

If from:	And:	Then:
Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port[1] (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[2].
	Not accompanied by a Canadian PC with the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port[1] (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[2]
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 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.

2 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 3-50: Canadian Origin Houseplants in Soil

If the plant is from:	And:	Then:
Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-51: Canadian Origin Greenhouse-grown Houseplants[1]

If:	And:	Then:
A commercial shipment	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	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not a commercial shipment	→	USE **Table 3-50** above

1 Example: Tropical foliage plants.

TABLE 3-52: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants

If the plants are:	And:	Then:
Bedding plants grown in a greenhouse	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	RELEASE
	Lack the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY[1]
Bamboo[2] or citrus[3]	→	
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES[4]	→	GO to **Table 3-47**
Pome[5], stone fruit[6], or grape	→	GO to **Table 3-53**
A species of berry belonging to the genus *Rubus*[7]	→	GO to **Table 3-54**
A species that is a host of the swede midge (**Table 3-44**)	→	GO to **Table 3-45**
Other than above	→	GO to **Table 3-55**

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

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

3 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).

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3-53: 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 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."	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met."	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Prunus spp. (stone fruit)[1]	→		CONTACT PPQ
Flowering quince (*Chaenomeles*), pear (*Pyrus*), or quince (*Cydonia*), or taken from these trees; or grape (*Vitis*)	→	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met."	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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

TABLE 3-54: Canadian Origin *Rubus* Species[1] Outdoor Plants

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration that "the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(e) have been met."	RELEASE
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	CONTACT PPQ

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

TABLE 3-55: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants OTHER THAN Bedding Plants, Bamboo, Citrus, Pome, Stone Fruit, Grape, Rubus spp., 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 **and** a Postentry Import Permit (PPQ Form 587) that allows the specific genus into the State of destination	CONTACT PPQ
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Postentry Import Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species of *Pelargonium* (geranium of florists, storksbill) or non-tuber bearing species of *Solanum*[1]	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 with one of the following additional declarations: 1. "The consignment was produced in a facility that has been tested by an APHIS-approved test and found free of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race three biovar two," or 2. "*Ralstonia solanacearum* race three biovar two is not present in the country of origin."	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks	→	RELEASE
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see **Appendix F** for a list)	Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds	
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grass sod or any plant **other than** those listed in the five cells above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE[2]
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Non-tuber bearing *Solanum* species include many cultivated species (such as eggplant, *S. melongena,* and Jerusalem cherry, *S. pseudocapsicum*) **other than** potato, *S. tuberosum*.

2 Promptly forward the original of the phytosanitary certificate to the nearest PPQ office (or HOLD for pickup by PPQ if you have been so instructed). Return a copy of the phytosanitary certificate to the importer.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-56: Live Plants from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Moving in-bond to PPQ inspection stations at: **Beltsville**, MD; **Hoboken**, NJ; **San Francisco**, CA; 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	CONTACT PPQ

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. Plants Returned

TABLE 3-57: All plants, U.S. Returned

If the plants:	And:	Then:
Were taken to Canada for growing at summer homes or greenhouses	Are accompanied by either: ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Reexport Certificate; or ◆ A U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Lacks either a Canadian or U.S. certificate as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Are a commercial shipment	Are accompanied by such proof of origin from the U.S. that they would be eligible for an American goods returned entry	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by sufficient proof of U.S. origin	CONTACT PPQ

Plant

Pressed Plants

All Origins

TABLE 3-58: Pressed Plants and Herbarium Specimens from All Countries[1]

If:	Then:
Dried plants permanently mounted on sheets and labeled for use in scientific study	RELEASE
Plants mounted in plastic or preserved in a fluid	
Not as described in the two cells above	CONTACT PPQ

1 Includes herbarium specimens for botanical collections.

Plant

Screenings from Seed

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-59: Canadian Origin Screenings[1] from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed[2]

If intended for:	And:	And:	Then:
Processing or manufacturing	Corn	→	GO to **Table 3-60**
	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
		Lacking 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, CONTACT PPQ!**

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 3-60: 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
	Lacking 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 3-61: Screenings[1] from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed[2] from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

CONTACT PPQ

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 3-62: Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting from All Countries

If:	And from:	Then:
Processed	A foreign country **other than** Canada	GO to **Table 3-63**
	Canada or U. S. returned	RELEASE
Raw (unprocessed)	A foreign country **other than** Canada	GO to **Table 3-64**
	Canada or U. S. returned	GO to **Table 3-65**

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-63: 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]	CONTACT PPQ
	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	CONTACT PPQ
	Other than fava beans or lentils	RELEASE
Polished rice	Basmati variety	CONTACT PPQ
	Other varieties	RELEASE
Shelled, dry nuts	Acorn or chestnut	CONTACT PPQ
	Neither acorn nor chestnut	RELEASE
Processed **insufficiently** to eliminate pests	→	CONTACT PPQ

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 3-64: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating 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	→		CONTACT PPQ
Coconut	Have milk	The husk is present	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The husk is **absent**	CONTACT PPQ
	Lack milk	→	RELEASE
Coffee	Roasted	→	
	Unroasted	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Moving to **other than** Hawaii or Puerto Rico	RELEASE
Macadamia	With husk or shell	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Shelled	→	RELEASE
Noxious weeds or parasitic plants (see **Appendix F** for a list)		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Peanut	Raw	From Burkina Faso, China, Cote d' Ivoire, India, Japan, Senegal, Thailand, or Philippines	
		From other than above	RELEASE
	Roasted	→	
Rice	Brown or polished	Basmati	CONTACT PPQ
		Other than Basmati	RELEASE
	With or in hulls	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not listed above	→		RELEASE

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.

Canadian Origin or U.S. Produce Returned

TABLE 3-65: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating, Animal Feed, and Other than Planting, Such as Research, and Arts and Crafts from Canada or Returning to the U.S.

If:	And declared of:	And:	Then:
Corn[1]	U.S. origin	Accompanied by documentation showing U.S. origin	RELEASE
		Lacking the documentation described above	CONTACT PPQ
	Canadian origin	Accompanied by a Canadian certification of origin and evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit[2]	RELEASE
		Lacking either a permit or the certification described above	CONTACT PPQ
Prunus spp. (stone fruit)[3]	→	→	
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see **Appendix F** for a list)	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than corn, a Federal noxious weed, or a parasitic plant	→	→	RELEASE

1 Including shelled corn, yellow dent corn, and high moisture corn.

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.

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

Plant

Seeds for Planting

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-66: Seeds for Planting from All Origins

If the origin of the seed is:	Then:
Canada	GO to **Table 3-67**
A foreign country **other than** Canada	GO to **Table 3-70**
United States (returned)	GO to **Table 3-71**

TABLE 3-67: 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
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An Agricultural (field) or Vegetable seed (see Chapter 5: **Procedures** for a list)	→	GO to **Table 3-68**
Neither a noxious weed, parasitic plant, field, nor vegetable seed	→	GO to **Table 3-69**

TABLE 3-68: 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)	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)
	Lacking evidence of the permit described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Corn	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA issued permit	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)
	Lacking the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Okra or kenaf[1]	→	CONTACT PPQ
Not one of the crops in the three cells above	→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: **Procedures**)

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

TABLE 3-69: Canadian Origin Seed which is Neither Field nor Vegetable Seed

If seed is:	And is:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry (*Berberis*), *Mahoberberis,* niger, or Oregon grape, holly grape (*Mahonia*)	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE
	Lacking evidence of the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
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, or Seed Export Label, CFIA 5309[1]) **and** 2. A copy of a USDA issued permit	RELEASE
	Lacking the above documents	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not one of the plants listed above	Accompanied by **one** of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate 2. A Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[1] 3. A Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289) 4. A Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE
	Lacking one of the above documents	CONTACT PPQ

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

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-70: 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	→	→	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	→	→	CONTACT PPQ
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	RELEASE
		Not accompanied by PPQ Form 526	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than those listed above	→	→	GO to **Table 5-3** in Chapter 5: **Procedures**

U. S. Seed Returned

TABLE 3-71: U.S. Seed Returned

If the seed is:	And:	And the seed is:	Then:
Agricultural or vegetable	You are convinced that the seed's origin[1] is the United States **or** the seed was cleared in the U.S.[1, 2]	→	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[1] is the United States or that the seed was cleared in the U.S.	→	CONTACT PPQ
Other than agricultural or vegetable	**One** of the following conditions is met: 1. The seed is accompanied by a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[3] **or** 2. You are convinced that the seed's origin[4] is the United States **or** 3. The seed was cleared in the U.S.[2]	→	RELEASE
	None of the above conditions apply	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate or a Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289)	CONTACT PPQ
		Not accompanied by either of the above forms	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 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; 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 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.

2 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.

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

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

Plant

Spices

All Origins

TABLE 3-72: Spices from All Origins

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

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

Plant

Sugarcane

All Origins

TABLE 3-73: Sugarcane and Its Products

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

4

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Miscellaneous

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4

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Miscellaneous

Bagging, Bags, and Covers

All Origins

TABLE 4-1: Bagging, bags, and covers from all countries

If:	And:	Then:
Obviously new	Clean	RELEASE
	Contaminated with blood, pests, plant debris, or soil	CONTACT PPQ
Used	→	

Miscellaneous

Quarry Products

Canadian Origin

TABLE 4-2: Quarry products[1] from Canada

If from the Province of:	And going to:	And:	Then:
The Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or Ontario	CT, DE, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	→	RELEASE
	Other than one of the States listed above	Accompanied by either a Canadian phytosanitary certificate or a Domestic Movement Certificate declaring that "the product is free from gypsy moth"	
		Lacks either of the certificates described above	CONTACT PPQ
Other than one of the provinces listed above	→		RELEASE

1 Includes sand, gravel, stone, marble, slate, or limestone.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 4-3: Quarry products[1] from a foreign country OTHER THAN Canada

If in:	And:	Then:
Wood crates	→	CONTACT PPQ
Other than wood crates	Sand or gravel	
	Stone, marble, slate, or limestone	RELEASE

1 Includes sand, gravel, stone, marble, slate, or limestone.

Miscellaneous

Soil, Sod, Compost, and Peat

Canadian Origin

TABLE 4-4: Soil, sod, compost, and peat from Canada

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Peat	Free from soil[1], plant debris, and pests	→	RELEASE
	Not clean as described above	→	CONTACT PPQ
Sod	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	→	RELEASE
	Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Soil[2] or **compost**	From Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a soil permit (including tag or label) issued by USDA	RELEASE
		Lacks a permit as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	From **other than** a part of Canada described in the cell above	→	RELEASE
Soillike material **not** fitting the above descriptions (including decomposed manure)	→		CONTACT PPQ

1 Soil is the loose surface material of earth in which plants grow; usually consisting of disintegrated rock (sand, silt, and clay) with an admixture of humus and soluble salts. Pure peat, washed sand and gravel, and stone and quarry products are **not** considered soil. Soil may be a contaminant or imported as such. Use this decision table to regulate both kinds.

2 If a plant in soil, see Plants, Live, in the **Plant** section behind the green tab.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 4-5: Soil, sod, compost, and peat from a foreign country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Peat	Free from soil[1], plant debris, and pests	RELEASE
	Not clean as described above	CONTACT PPQ
Sod	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Soil or **compost**	Accompanied by a soil permit (including tag or label) issued by the USDA	RELEASE
	Lacks a permit as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Soillike material **not** fitting the above descriptions (including decomposed manure)	→	CONTACT PPQ

1 Soil is the loose surface material of earth in which plants grow; usually consisting of disintegrated rock (sand, silt, and clay) with an admixture of humus and soluble salts. Pure peat, washed sand and gravel, and stone and quarry products are **not** considered soil. Soil may be a contaminant or imported as such. Use this decision table to regulate both kinds.

Miscellaneous

Vehicles and Farm Machinery

All Origins

TABLE 4-6: Vehicles and farm machinery[1] from all countries

If from:	And:	And from:	Then:
Canada	Free from soil	→	RELEASE
	Contaminated with soil	Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	CONTACT PPQ
		Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	RELEASE
Other than Canada	Free from soil	→	
	Contaminated with soil	→	CONTACT PPQ

1 Includes earth moving equipment.

5

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Procedures

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Procedures

Clearing Seed

All Origins

Use the following decision tables to determine what action to take on seed regulated by the **Federal Seed Act (FSA).** If you have questions about any of the following procedures, contact the Seed Examination Facility (SEF) at (301) 504-8605.

Important

Before following any directions on this page, first refer to **Table 3-64** in the **Plant** section of this manual behind the green tab.

TABLE 5-1: Seed from All Origins

If the seed is:	And:	Then:
Moving under Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 588)	Conditions of the permit are met	RELEASE
	Conditions of the permit are **not** met	CONTACT PPQ
Agricultural or vegetable (refer to "A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act" on **page 5-16**)	→	GO to **Table 5-2**
Other than agricultural or vegetable	→	GO to **Table 5-3**

TABLE 5-2: Agricultural and Vegetable Seed from All Origins

If origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada	Accompanied by a declaration of labeling[1]	Accompanied by the original or a copy of PPQ Form 925, Seed Analysis Certificate, for each lot (See **Appendix A**)	GO to **Table 5-4 on page 5-5**
		Lacks a PPQ Form 925	GO to **Table 5-5 on page 5-6**
	Lacks a declaration of labeling	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
United States (returned)	→	→	GO to Table 3-66 in the **Plant** (green tab) section of this manual
Other than Canada or United States	Accompanied by a declaration of labeling[1]	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289[2]), or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309[3])	SAMPLE the seed (see "Sampling Seed" on **page 5-39**)
		Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Lacks a declaration of labeling	→	

1 A declaration of labeling is defined as "a written statement of a grower, shipper, processor, dealer, or importer giving for any lot of seed the kind, variety (if vegetable), lot number, origin, and the use for which the seed is intended." This is usually the invoice and labeling on the containers. If any seed in the lot has been treated, the label must indicate that the seed has been treated, and the commonly accepted coined, chemical (generic), or abbreviated chemical name is shown. A statement must also be shown on labels of treated seed that the seed is not to be used for food, feed, or oil purposes.

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

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

TABLE 5-3: Seed OTHER THAN Agricultural or Vegetable from All Origins

If the seed:	And the lot:	Then:
Is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289[1]), or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309[2])	Weighs less than 5 lbs	RELEASE
	Weighs 5 lbs or more	SAMPLE the seed (see "Sampling Seed" on **page 5-39**)
Lacks the above documentation	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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.

Canadian Origin With SAC

TABLE 5-4: Canadian Origin Seed Accompanied by a Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

If:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
The SAC is issued by an accredited laboratory (refer to Appendix D, p. D-1)	The information on the declaration of labeling matches the information[1] on the SAC	The SAC states in Block 18 that the seed meets FSA requirements	→	RELEASE; Send original SAC (if it is with the shipment) and invoice to SEF
		The SAC states that the seed does **not** meet FSA requirements	The seed is consigned to an approved facility (see Appendix D, p. D-6)	
			The seed is **not** consigned to an approved facility	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	The information on the declaration of labeling does **not** match the information on the SAC	The seed is a mixture of peas and a grain (oats, barley, triticale, etc.)	The seed is accompanied by copies of SACs issued on each of the components of the mixture, **and** the lot of the mixture is composed of, at least in part, the combined lot numbers of the components	RELEASE; Send the copies of the SACs of the components and the invoice to the SEF
			The shipment does **not** meet the requirements specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The seed is corn seed that is bagged rather than in bulk	The lot is accompanied by a copy of an SAC issued on the bulk lot of corn seed, **and** the lot number of the corn seed is composed of, at least in part, the lot number of the bulk seed shown on the SAC	RELEASE; Send the copy of the SAC and the invoice to the SEF
			The shipment does **not** meet the requirements specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The seed is neither a pea/ grain mixture nor corn that is bagged rather than in bulk	→	
The SAC is **not** issued by an accredited laboratory	→			

1 With respect to kind, variety name, lot number, and treatment labeling.

Canadian Origin Without SAC

TABLE 5-5: Canadian origin seed lacking a seed analysis certificate (SAC)

If shipment is:	And the seed is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved facility (refer to **Appendix D**)	→	RELEASE (Importer must post performance bond); SEND a copy of the invoice to the SEF
Not consigned to an approved facility	Agricultural[1]	GO to **Table 5-6**
	Vegetable[1]	GO to **Table 5-7**

1 To determine if the seed is agricultural or vegetable, see "A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act" on **page 5-16**

TABLE 5-6: Canadian origin agricultural seed for planting, lacking an SAC

If the seed in Column A of Table 5-8 is for:	And the weight of the seed lot:	And the shipment:	Then:
Resale or planting by the importer[1]	Exceeds that listed in Column **B** of **Table 5-8**	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Does not exceed that listed in Column **B** of **Table 5-8**	Is corn, wheat, or is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289)[2], or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[3]	RELEASE
		Is **other than** corn or wheat, and **lacks** a Phytosanitary Certificate, CFIA Form 5289, or CFIA Form 5309	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Experimental or breeding purposes[1]	Exceeds that listed in Column **C** of **Table 5-8**	→	
	Does not exceed that listed in Column **C** of **Table 5-8**	Is corn, wheat, or is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289)[2], or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[3]	RELEASE
		Is **other than** corn or wheat, and **lacks** a Phytosanitary Certificate, CFIA Form 5289, or CFIA Form 5309	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 The invoice or label should declare what the grower intends to use the seed for. Read the invoice and label to find out how the seed is to be used. If the invoice, label, or importer fails to declare how the seed is to be used, then regulate the seed as if it were intended for resale or planting by the importer.

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

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

TABLE 5-7: Canadian origin vegetable seed for planting, lacking an SAC

If the seed in Column A of Table 5-9 is for:	And the weight of the seed lot:	And the shipment:	Then:
Resale or planting by the importer[1]	Exceeds that listed in Column **B** of Table 5-9	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Does not exceed that listed in Column **B** of Table 5-9	Is sweet corn, or is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289)[2], or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)[3]	RELEASE
		Is **other than** sweet corn, and **lacks** a Phytosanitary Certificate, CFIA Form 5289, or CFIA Form 5309	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Experimental or breeding purposes[1]	Exceeds that listed in Column **C** of Table 5-9	→	
	Does not exceed that listed in Column **C** of Table 5-9	Is sweet corn, or is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289)[2], or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309[3])	RELEASE
		Is **other than** sweet corn, and **lacks** a Phytosanitary Certificate, CFIA Form 5289, or CFIA Form 5309	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 The invoice or label should declare what the grower intends to use the seed for. Read the invoice and label to find out how the seed is to be used. If the invoice, label, or importer fails to declare how the seed is to be used, then regulate the seed as if it were intended for resale or planting by the importer.

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

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Agrotricum	100	500
Alfalfa	25	100
Alfilaria	25	100
Alyceclover	25	100
Bahiagrass	25	100
Barrelclover	25	100
Barley	100	500

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed (continued)

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Bean, adzuki	100	500
Bean, field	100	500
Bean, mung	100	500
Bean (velvetbean)	100	500
Beet, field	100	500
Beet, sugar	100	1,000
Beggarweed	25	100
Bentgrass, colonial	25	100
Bentgrass, creeping	25	100
Bentgrass, velvet	25	100
Bermudagrass	25	100
Bermudagrass, giant	25	100
Bluegrass, annual	25	100
Bluegrass, bulbous	25	100
Bluegrass, Canada	25	100
Bluegrass, glaucantha	25	100
Bluegrass, Kentucky	25	100
Bluegrass, Nevada	25	100
Bluegrass, rough	25	100
Bluegrass, Texas	25	100
Bluegrass, wood	25	100
Bluejoint	25	100
Bluestem, big	25	100
Bluestem, little	25	100
Bluestem, sand	25	100
Bluestem, yellow	25	100
Bottlebrush-squirreltail	25	100
Brome, field	25	100
Brome, meadow	25	100
Brome, mountain	25	100
Brome, smooth	25	100
Broomcorn	100	500
Buckwheat	100	500
Buffalograss:		
(burs)	25	100
(caryopses)	25	100
Buffelgrass:		
(fascicles)	25	100
(caryopses)	25	100

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed (continued)

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Burclover, California:		
(in bur)	100	500
(out of bur)	25	100
Burclover, spotted:		
(in bur)	100	500
(out of bur)	25	100
Burnet, little	25	100
Buttonclover	25	100
Canarygrass	25	100
Canarygrass, reed	25	100
Carpetgrass	25	100
Castorbean	100	500
Chess, soft	25	100
Chickpea	100	500
Clover, alsike	25	100
Clover, arrowleaf	25	100
Clover, berseem	25	100
Clover, cluster	25	100
Clover, crimson	25	100
Clover, Kenya	25	100
Clover, Ladino	25	100
Clover, Lappa	25	100
Clover, large hop	25	100
Clover, Persian	25	100
Clover, red	25	100
Clover, rose	25	100
Clover, small hop:		
(suckling)	25	100
Clover, strawberry	25	100
Clover, sub:		
(subterranean)	25	100
Clover, white	25	100
Corn, field	100	1,000
Corn, pop	100	1,000
Cotton	100	500
Cowpea	100	500
Crambe	25	100
Crested dogtail	25	100
Crotalaria, lance	25	100

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed (continued)

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Crotalaria, showy	25	100
Crotalaria, slenderleaf	25	100
Crotalaria, striped	25	100
Crotalaria, Sunn	25	100
Crownvetch	25	100
Dallisgrass	25	100
Dichondra	25	100
Dropseed, sand	25	100
Emmer	100	500
Fescue, Chewings	25	100
Fescue, hair	25	100
Fescue, hard	25	100
Fescue, meadow	25	100
Fescue, red	25	100
Fescue, sheep	25	100
Fescue, tall	25	100
Flax	25	100
Galletagrass:		
(other than caryopses)	25	100
(caryopses)	25	100
Grama, blue	25	100
Grama, side-oats:		
(other than caryopses)	25	100
(caryopses)	25	100
Guar	25	100
Guineagrass	25	100
Hardinggrass	25	100
Hemp	100	500
Indiangrass, yellow	25	100
Indigo, hairy	25	100
Japanese lawngrass	25	100
Johnsongrass	25	100
Kenaf	100	500
Kochia, forage	25	100
Kudzu	25	100
Lentil	25	100
Lespedeza, Korean	25	100
Lespedeza, sericea or Chinese	25	100
Lespedeza, Siberian	25	100

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed (continued)

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Lespedeza, striate	25	100
Lovegrass, sand	25	100
Lovegrass, weeping	25	100
Lupine, blue	100	500
Lupine, white	100	500
Lupine, yellow	100	500
Manilagrass	25	100
Meadow foxtail	25	100
Medic, black	25	100
Milkvetch	25	100
Millet, browntop	25	100
Millet, foxtail	25	100
Millet, Japanese	25	100
Millet, pearl	25	100
Millet, proso	25	100
Molassesgrass	25	100
Mustard, black	25	100
Mustard, India	25	100
Mustard, white	25	100
Napiergrass	25	100
Needlegrass, green	25	100
Oat	100	500
Oatgrass, tall	25	100
Orchardgrass	25	100
Panicgrass, blue	25	100
Panicgrass, green	25	100
Pea, field	100	500
Peanut	100	500
Rape, annual	25	100
Rape, bird	25	100
Rape, turnip	25	100
Rape, winter	25	100
Redtop	25	100
Rescuegrass	25	100
Rhodesgrass	25	100
Rice	100	500
Ricegrass, Indian	25	100
Roughpea	100	500

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed (continued)

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Rye	100	500
Rye, mountain	25	100
Ryegrass, annual	25	100
Ryegrass, intermediate	25	100
Ryegrass, perennial	25	100
Ryegrass, Wimmera	25	100
Safflower	100	500
Sagewort, Louisiana	25	100
Sainfoin	100	500
Saltbush, fourwing	25	100
Sesame	25	100
Sesbania	25	100
Smilo	25	100
Sorghum	100	1,000
Sorghum almum	25	100
Sorghum-sudangrass hybrid	100	1,000
Sorgrass	25	100
Sourclover	25	100
Soybean	100	500
Spelt	100	500
Sudangrass	25	100
Sunflower	100	500
Sweetclover, white	25	100
Sweetclover, yellow	25	100
Sweet vernalgrass	25	100
Sweetvetch, northern	25	100
Switchgrass	25	100
Timothy	25	100
Timothy, turf	25	100
Tobacco	1	1
Trefoil, big	25	100
Trefoil, birdsfoot	25	100
Triticale	100	500
Vaseygrass	25	100
Veldtgrass	25	100
Velvetbean	100	500
Velvetgrass	25	100
Vetch, common	100	500

TABLE 5-8: Maximum weights of agricultural seed (continued)

A Name of Seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Vetch, hairy	100	500
Vetch, Hungarian	100	500
Vetch, Monantha	100	500
Vetch, narrowleaf	100	500
Vetch, purple	100	500
Vetch, woolypod	100	500
Wheat, common	100	500
Wheat, club	100	500
Wheat, durum	100	500
Wheat, Polish	100	500
Wheat, poulard	100	500
Wheat x Agrotricum	100	500
Wheatgrass, beardless	25	100
Wheatgrass, fairway crested	25	100
Wheatgrass, standard crested	25	100
Wheatgrass, intermediate	25	100
Wheatgrass, pubescent	25	100
Wheatgrass, Siberian	25	100
Wheatgrass, slender	25	100
Wheatgrass, streambank	25	100
Wheatgrass, tall	25	100
Wheatgrass, western	25	100
Wildrye, basin	25	100
Wild-rye, Canada	25	100
Wild-rye, Russian	25	100

TABLE 5-9: Maximum weights of vegetable seed

A Name of seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Artichoke	25	50
Asparagus	25	50
Asparagusbean	25	50
Bean garden lima runner	25 100 25 25	200 500 200 200
Beet	25	50
Broadbean	25	200
Broccoli	5	10
Brussels sprouts	5	10
Burdock, great	10	50
Cabbage	5	10
Cabbage, Chinese	5	10
Cabbage, tronchuda	5	10
Cantaloupe	25	50
Cardoon	25	50
Carrot	5	10
Cauliflower	5	10
Celeriac	5	10
Celery	5	10
Chard, Swiss	25	50
Chicory	5	10
Chives	5	10
Citron	25	50
Collards	5	10
Corn, sweet	25	200
Cornsalad	5	10
Cowpea	25	200
Cress, garden	5	10
Cress, upland	5	10
Cress, water	5	10
Cucumber	25	50
Dandelion	5	10
Dill	5	10
Eggplant	5	10
Endive	5	10
Gherkin, West India	25	50

TABLE 5-9: Maximum weights of vegetable seed (continued)

A Name of seed	B Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds)	C Maximum weight of seed lot permitted for experimental or breeding purposes (pounds)
Kale	5	10
Kale, Chinese	5	10
Kale, Siberian	5	10
Kohlrabi	5	10
Leek	5	10
Lettuce	5	10
Melon	25	50
Mustard, India	25	100
Mustard, spinach	5	10
Okra	25	50
Onion	5	10
Onion, Welsh	5	10
Pak-choi	5	10
Parsley	5	10
Parsnip	5	10
Pea	25	200
Pepper	5	10
Pumpkin	25	50
Radish	25	50
Rhubarb	5	10
Rutabaga	5	10
Sage	25	50
Salsify	25	50
Savory, summer	5	10
Sorrel	5	10
Soybean	25	200
Spinach	25	50
Spinach, New Zealand	25	50
Squash	25	50
Tomato	5	10
Tomato, husk	5	10
Turnip	5	10
Watermelon	25	50

A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act

How to Use This List

Seed may be invoiced either by scientific or common name – or both. Agricultural and vegetable seed are entered into this list both by their scientific and common names. The scientific name will be italicized; the common name will not. Here are two ways you would find tomatoes listed:

TOMATO (V) (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) and

Lycopersicon esculentum (V) (tomato)

If you do **not** find the seed's name in this list, then that seed is neither agricultural nor vegetable.

Signs Used in This List

An "(A)"

- An (A) following the seed's name identifies that seed as agricultural.

A "(V)"

- A (V) following the seed's name identifies that seed as vegetable.

Boldface Type

If an entry is **boldfaced,** then that seed may have additional restrictions. If you didn't already, look up the seed in the "Plant" section of this manual under "Seed for Planting."

A

***Abelmoschus esculentus* (V) (okra)**

Agropyron
cristatum (A) (fairway crested wheatgrass)
desertorum (A) (standard crested wheatgrass)
elongatum (see *Elytrigia elongata*)
fragile subsp. *sibiricum* (A) (Siberian wheatgrass)
intermedium var. *intermedium* (see *Elytrigia intermedia* ssp. *intermedia*)
intermedium var. *trichophorum* (see *Elytrigia intermedia* ssp. *intermedia*)
riparium (see *Elymus lanceolatus* ssp. *lanceolatus*)
smithii (see *Pascopyrum smithii*)
spicatum (see *Pseudoroegneria spicata)*
trachycaulum (see *Elymus trachycaulus*)

Agrostis
canina (A) (velvet bentgrass)
capillaris (A) (colonial bentgrass)
gigantea (A) (redtop)
stolonifera var. *stolonifera* (A) (creeping bentgrass)

AGROTRICUM (A) (X *Agrotriticum*)

ALFALFA (A) (*Medicago sativa*)

ALFILARIA (A) (*Erodium cicutarium*)

Allium
cepa (V) (onion)
fistulosum (V) (Welsh onion)
porrum (V) (leek)
schoenoprasum (V) (chives)

Alopecurus pratensis (A) (meadow foxtail)

ALYCECLOVER (A) (*Alysicarpus vaginalis*)

Alysicarpus vaginalis (A) (meadow alyceclover)

Andropogon
gerardii var. *gerardii* (A) (big bluestem),
hallii (A) (sand bluestem)

Anethum graveolens (V) (dill)

Anthoxanthum odoratum (A) (sweet vernalgrass)

Apium
graveolens var. *dulce* (V) (celery)
graveolens var. *rapaceum* (V) (celeriac)

***Arachis hypogaea* (V) (peanut)**

Arctium lappa (V) (great burdock)

Arrhenatherum elatius (A) (tall oatgrass)

Artemisia ludoviciana (Louisiana sagewort)

ARTICHOKE (V) (*Cynara cardunculus* ssp. *cardunculus*)

ASPARAGUS (V) (*Asparagus officinalis*)

Asparagus officinalis (V) (asparagus)

ASPARAGUS BEAN (V) (*Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *sesquipedalis*)

Asphodelus fistulosus (onionweed)

Astragalus cicer (A) (milkvetch)

Atriplex canescens (A) (saltbush)

Avena
byzantina (A) (oat)
nuda (A) (oat)
sativa (A) (oat)

Axonopus fissifolius (A) (carpetgrass)

B

BAHIAGRASS (A) (*Paspalum notatum*)

Barbarea verna (V) (upland cress)

BARREL CLOVER (A) (*Medicago truncatula*)

BARLEY (A) (*Hordeum vulgare*)

BEAN,
ADZUKI (A) (*Vigna angularis*)
FIELD (A) (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)
GARDEN (V) (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)
LIMA (V) (*Phaseolus lunatus*)
MUNG (A) (*Vigna radiata*)
RUNNER (V) (*Phaseolus coccineus*)

BEET (V) (*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris*)
FIELD (A) (*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris*)
GARDEN (V) (*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris*)
SUGAR (A) (*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris*)

BEGGARWEED (A) (*Desmodium tortuosum*)

BENTGRASS,
COLONIAL (A) (*Agrostis capillaris*)
CREEPING (A) (*Agrostis stolonifera* var. *palustris*)
VELVET (A) (*Agrostis canina*)

BERMUDAGRASS (A) (*Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon*)
GIANT (A) (*Cynodon dactylon* var. *aridus*)

Beta
vulgaris ssp. *cicla* (V) (Swiss chard)
vulgaris ssp. *vulgaris* (A) (field beet, sugar beet)
vulgaris ssp. *vulgaris* (V) (Crassa group) (beet)

BLUEGRASS,
ANNUAL (A) (*Poa annua*)
BULBOUS (A) (*Poa bulbosa*)
CANADA (A) (*Poa compressa*)
GLAUCANTHA (A) (*Poa glauca*)
KENTUCKY (A) (*Poa pratensis*)
NEVADA (A) (*Poa secunda*)
ROUGH (A) (*Poa trivialis*)
TEXAS (A) (*Poa arachnifera*)
WOOD (A) (*Poa nemoralis*)

BLUEJOINT (A) (*Calamagrostis canadensis*)

BLUESTEM,
BIG (A) (*Andropogon gerardii* var. *gerardii*)
LITTLE (A) (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
SAND (A) (*Andropogon hallii*)
YELLOW (A) (*Bothriochloa ischaemum*)

Bothriochloa ischaemum (A) (yellow bluestem)

BOTTLE BRUSH-SQUIRRELTAIL (A) (*Elymus elymoides*)

Bouteloua
curtipendula (A) (side-oats grama)
gracilis (A) (blue grama)

Brachiaria ramosa (A) (browntop millet)

Brassica
juncea (A) (India mustard)
napus, var.
annua (A) (annual rape)
biennis (A) (winter rape)
napobrassica (V) (rutabaga)
pabularia (V) (Siberian kale)
nigra (A) (black mustard)
oleracea, var.
acephala (V) (collards, kale)
alboglabra (V) (Chinese kale)
botrytis (V) (broccoli, cauliflower)
capitata (V) (cabbage, savoy cabbage)
costata (V) (tronchuda cabbage)
gemmifera (V) (Brussels sprouts)
gongylodes (V) (kohlrabi)
pekinensis (V) (Chinese cabbage)
perviridis (V) (spinach mustard)
rapa ssp. *chinensis* (V) (pe-tsai, pak-choi)
rapa ssp. *rapa* (A) (bird rape) (V) (turnip)
rapa ssp. *sylvestris* (A) (turnip rape)

BROADBEAN (V) (*Vicia faba*)

BROCCOLI (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*)

BROME,
FIELD (A) (*Bromus arvensis*)
MEADOW (A) (*Bromus biebersteinii*)
MOUNTAIN (A) (*Bromus marginatus*)
SMOOTH (A) (*Bromus inermis*)

Bromus
arvensis (A) (field brome)
biebersteinii (A) (meadow brome)
catharticus (A) (rescue grass)
hordeaceus (A) (soft chess)
inermis (A) (smooth brome)
marginatus (A) (mountain brome)
willdenowii (see *Bromus catharticus*)

BROOMCORN (A) (*Sorghum bicolor*)

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*)

Buchloe dactyloides (A) (buffalograss)

BUCKWHEAT (A) (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)

BUFFALOGRASS (A) (*Buchloe dactyloides*)

BUFFELGRASS (A) (*Cenchrus ciliaris*)

BURCLOVER,
CALIFORNIA (A) (*Medicago polymorpha*)
SPOTTED (A) (*Medicago arabica*)

BURDOCK, GREAT (V) (*Arctium lappa*)

BURNET, LITTLE (A) (*Sanguisorba minor*)

BUTTONCLOVER (A) (*Medicago orbicularis*)

C

CABBAGE (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*),
TRONCHUDA (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *costata*)

CABBAGE, CHINESE (V) (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *pekinensis*)

Calamagrostis canadensis (A) (bluejoint)

CANARYGRASS (A) (*Phalaris canariensis*),
REED (A) (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

CANOLA[1] (A)

CANTALOUPE (V) (*see* MELON)

Cannabis sativa (A) (hemp) (A controlled substance)

Capsicum annuum var. *annuum* (V) (pepper)

CARDOON (V) (*Cynara cardunculus* ssp. *cardunculus*)

1 Canola is a trademarked acronym for **Can**adian **o**il, **l**ow **a**cid. It can be a cultivar of annual rape, bird rape, turnip rape, or winter rape. Canola is not accepted as a kind name under the Federal Seed Act.

CARPETGRASS (A) (*Axonopus fissifolius*)

CARROT (V) (*Daucus carota* ssp. *sativus*)

Carthamus tinctorius (A) (safflower)

CASTORBEAN (A) (*Ricinus communis*)

CAULIFLOWER (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*)

CELERIAC (V) (*Apium graveolens* var. *rapaceum*)

CELERY (V) (*Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*)

Cenchrus ciliaris (A) (buffelgrass)

CHARD, SWISS (V) (*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *cicla*)

CHESS, SOFT (A) (*Bromus hordaceus*)

CHICKPEA (A) (*Cicer arietinum*)

CHICORY (V) (*Cichorium intybus*)

CHINESE CABBAGE (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *pekinensis*)

CHIVES (V) (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

Chloris gayana (A) (rhodesgrass)

Cicer arietinum (A) (chickpea)

Cichorium
endivia (V) (endive)
intybus (V) (chicory)

CITRON (V) (*Citrullus lanatus* var. *citroides*)

Citrullus
lanatus var. *citroides* (V) (citron, melon)
lanatus var. *lanatus* (V) (watermelon)

CLOVER,
ALSIKE (A) (*Trifolium hybridum*)
ARROWLEAF (A) (*Trifolium vesiculosum*)
BERSEEM (A) (*Trifolium alexandrinum*)
CLUSTER (A) (*Trifolium glomeratum*)
CRIMSON (A) (*Trifolium incarnatum*)
KENYA (A) (*Trifolium semipilosum*)
LADINO (A) (*Trifolium repens*)
LAPPA (A) (*Trifolium lappaceum*)
LARGE HOP (A) (*Trifolium campestre*)
PERSIAN (A) (*Trifolium resupinatum*)
RED, MAMMOTH (A) (*Trifolium pratense*)
RED, MEDIUM (A) (*Trifolium pratense*)
ROSE (A) (*Trifolium hirtum*)
SMALL HOP (SUCKLING) (A) (*Trifolium dubium*)
STRAWBERRY (A) (*Trifolium fragiferum*)
SUB (subterranean) (A) (*Trifolium subterraneum*)
WHITE (A) (*Trifolium repens*)

COLLARDS (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*)

CORN,
FIELD (A) (*Zea mays*)
POP (A) (*Zea mays*)
SWEET (V) (*Zea mays*)

CORNSALAD (V) (*Valerianella locusta*)

Coronilla varia (A) (crownvetch)

COTTON (A) (*Gossypium* spp.)

COWPEA (A or V) (*Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *unguiculata*)

CRAMBE (A) (*Crambe abyssinica*)

Crambe abyssinica (A) (crambe, colewort)

CRESS,
GARDEN (V) (*Lepidium sativum*)
UPLAND (V) (*Barbarea verna*)
WATER (V) (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*)

CRESTED DOGTAIL (A) (*Cynosurus cristatus*)

CROTALARIA,
LANCE (A) (*Crotalaria lanceolata*)
SHOWY (A) (*Crotalaria spectabilis*)
SLENDERLEAF (A) (*Crotalaria brevidens* var. *intermedia*)
STRIPED (A) (*Crotalaria pallida*)
SUNN (A) (*Crotalaria juncea*)

Crotalaria
brevidens var. *intermedia* (A) (slenderleaf crotalaria)
juncea (A) (sunnhemp)
lanceolata (A) (lanceleaf crotalaria)
pallida (A) (striped or smooth crotalaria)
spectabilis (A) (showy crotalaria)

CROWNVETCH (A) (*Coronilla varia*)

CUCUMBER (V) (*Cucumis sativus*)

Cucumis
anguria (V) (West Indian gherkin)
melo (V) (cantaloupe, melon, or muskmelon)
sativus (V) (cucumber)

Cucurbita spp. (V) (pumpkin, squash)

Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (A) (guar)

Cynara cardunculus ssp. *cardunculus* (V) (cardoon or artichoke)

Cynodon
dactylon (A) (bermudagrass) and its var.
var. *aridus* (A) (giant bermudagrass)

Cynosurus cristatus (A) (crested dogtail)

D

Dactylis glomerata (A) (orchardgrass)

DALLISGRASS (A) (*Paspalum dilatatum*)

DANDELION (V) (*Taraxacum officinale*)

Daucus carota ssp. *sativus* (V) (carrot)

Desmodium tortuosum (A) (Florida beggarweed)

DICHONDRA (A) (*Dichondra repens*)

Dichondra repens (A) (dichondra)

DILL (V) (*Anethum graveolens*)

DROPSEED, SAND (A) (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*)

E

***Echinochloa frumentacea* (A) (Japanese millet)**

EGGPLANT (V) (*Solanum melongena*)

Ehrharta calycina (A) (veldtgrass)

Elymus
canadensis (A) (Canada wild rye)
elymoides (A) (bottlebrush-squirreltail)
juncea (see *Psathyrostacys juncea*)
lanceolatus ssp. *lanceolatus* (A) (streambank wheatgrass)
smithii (A) (Western wheatgrass)
trachycaulus (A) (slender wheatgrass)

Elytrigia
elongata (A) (tall wheatgrass)
intermedia subsp. *intermedia* (A) (intermediate wheatgrass or pubescent wheatgrass)
spicata (A) (beardless wheatgrass)

EMMER (A) (*Triticum dicoccum*)

ENDIVE (V) (*Cichorium endivia*)

Eragrostis,
curvula (A) (weeping lovegrass)
trichodes (A) (sand lovegrass)

Erodium cicutarium (A) (alfilaria)

F

Fagopyrum esculentum (A) (buckwheat)

FESCUE,
CHEWING'S (A) (*Festuca rubra* subsp. *commutata*)
HAIR (A) (*Festuca tenuifolia*)
HARD (A) (*Festuca brevipila*)
MEADOW (A) (*Festuca pratensis*)
RED (A) (*Festuca rubra* subsp. *rubra*)
SHEEP (A) (*Festuca ovina* var. *ovina*)
TALL (A) (*Festuca arundinacea*)

Festuca
arundinacea (A) (tall fescue)
brevipila (A) (hard fescue)
ovina (A) (sheep fescue)
pratensis (A) (meadow fescue)
rubra (A) (red fescue)
ruba subsp. *commutata* (A) (Chewing's fescue)
tenuifolia (A) (hair fescue)

FLAX (A) (*Linum usitatissimum*)

G

GALLETAGRASS (A) (*Hilaria jamesii*)

GHERKIN, WEST INDIA (V) (*Cucumis anguria*)

Glycine max (A) (soybean)

***Gossypium* spp.,**
***hirsutum* (A) (cotton, upland cotton)**

GRAMA,
BLUE (A) (*Bouteloua gracilis*)
SIDE-OATS (A) (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)

GUAR (A) (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*)

GUINEAGRASS (A) (*Panicum maximum*)

H

HARDINGGRASS (A) (*Phalaris stenoptera*)

Hedysarum boreale (A) (northern sweetvetch)

Helianthus annuus (A) (sunflower)

HEMP (A) (*Cannabis sativa*) (A controlled substance)

***Hibiscus cannabinus* (A) (kenaf)**

Hilaria jamesii (A) (galletagrass)

Holcus lanatus (A) (velvetgrass)

Hordeum vulgare (A) (barley)

I

INDIANGRASS, YELLOW (A) (*Sorghastrum nutans*)

INDIGO, HAIRY (A) (*Indigofera hirsuta*)

Indigofera hirsuta (A) (hairy indigo)

J

JAPANESE LAWNGRASS (A) (*Zoysia japonica*)

JOHNSONGRASS (A) (*Sorghum halepense*)

K

KALE (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*)
CHINESE (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra*)
SIBERIAN (V) (*Brassica napus* var. *pabularia*)

KENAF (A) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)

KOCHIA, FORAGE (A) (*Kochia prostrata*)

Kochia prostrata (A) (forage kochia)

KOHLRABI (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*)

KUDZU (A) (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*)

Kummerowia striata (A) (striate lespedeza)

L

Lactuca sativa (V) (lettuce)

***Lathyrus hirsutus* (A) (rough pea)**

LEEK (V) (*Allium porrum*)

***Lens culinaris* (A) (lentil)**

LENTIL (A) (*Lens culinaris*)

Lepidium sativum (A) (garden cress)

LESPEDEZA,
KOREAN (A) (*Lespedeza stipulacea*)
SERICEA OR CHINESE (A) (*Lespedeza cuneata*)
SIBERIAN (A) (*Lespedeza juncea*)
STRIATE (A) (*Kummerowia striata*)

Lespedeza
cuneata (A) (sericea lespedeza)
juncea (A) (Siberian lespedeza)
stipulacea (A) (Korean lespedeza)
striata (A) (striate lespedeza)

LETTUCE (V) (*Lactuca sativa*)

Leymus cinereus (A) (basin wildrye)

Lolium
x hybridum (A) (intermediate ryegrass)
multiflorum (A) (Italian ryegrass, annual ryegrass)
perenne (A) (perennial ryegrass)
rigidum (A) (Wimmera ryegrass)

Lotus corniculatus (A) (birdsfoot trefoil)

Lotus uliginosus (A) (big trefoil)

LOVEGRASS,
SAND (A) (*Eragrostis trichodes*)
WEEPING (A) (*Eragrostis curvula*)

LUPINE,
BLUE (A) (*Lupinus angustifolius*)
WHITE (A) (*Lupinus albus*)
YELLOW (A) (*Lupinus luteus*)

Lupinus,
albus (A) (white lupine)
angustifolius (A) (blue lupine)
luteus (A) (yellow lupine)

Lycopersicon esculentum (V) (tomato)

M

MANILAGRASS (A) (*Zoysia matrella*)

MEADOW FOXTAIL (A) (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Medicago
arabica (A) (spotted burclover)
lupulina (A) (black medic)
orbicularis (A) (button-clover)
polymorpha (A) (California burclover)
sativa (A) (alfalfa)
truncatula (A) (barrelclover)

MEDIC, BLACK (A) (*Medicago lupulina*)

Melilotus
indicus (A) (sourclover)
albus (A) (white sweet clover)
officinalis (A) (yellow sweet clover)

Melinis minutiflora (A) (molasses grass)

MELON (V) (*Cucumis melo*)

MILKVETCH (A) (*Astragalus cicer*)

MILLET,
BROWNTOP (A) (*Brachiaria ramosa*)
FOXTAIL (A) (*Setaria italica*)
JAPANESE (A) (*Echinochloa frumentacea*)
PEARL (A) (*Pennisetum glaucum*)
PROSO (A) (*Panicum miliaceum*)

MOLASSESGRASS (A) (*Melinis minutiflora*)

Mucuna pruriens var. *utilis* (A) (velvetbean)

MUSKMELON (V) (*Cucumis melo*)

MUSTARD,
BLACK (A) (*Brassica nigra*)
INDIA (A&V) (*Brassica juncea*)
SPINACH (V) (*Brassica perviridis*)
WHITE (A) (*Sinapis alba*)

N

NAPIERGRASS (A) (*Pennisetum purpureum*)

Nasturtium officinale (see *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*)

NEEDLEGRASS, GREEN (A) (*Stipa viridula*)

Nicotiana tabacum (A) (tobacco)

O

OAT (A) (*Avena sativa*, *A. nuda*, *A. byzantina*)

OATGRASS, TALL (A) (*Arrhenatherum elatius*)

OKRA (V) (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

ONION (V) (*Allium cepa*),
WELSH (V) (*Allium fistulosum*)

Onobrychis viciifolia (A) (sainfoin)

ORCHARDGRASS (A) (*Dactylis glomerata*)

***Oryza sativa* (A) (rice)**

Oryzopsis,
hymenoides (A) (Indian ricegrass)
miliacea (A) (smilograss)

P

PAK-CHOI (V) (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *chinensis*)

PANICGRASS,
BLUE (A) (*Panicum antidotale*)
GREEN (A) (*Panicum maximum* var. *trichoglume*)

***Panicum* spp. (panicgrass),**
***antidotale* (A) (blue panicgrass)**
***maximum* (A) (guineagrass)**
***maximum* var. *trichoglume* (A) (green panicgrass)**
***miliaceum* (A) (proso millet)**
***virgatum* (A) (switchgrass)**

PARSLEY (V) (*Petroselinum crispum*)

PARSNIP (V) (*Pastinaca sativa*)

Pascopyrum smithii (A) (western wheatgrass)

Paspalum
dilatatum (A) (dallisgrass)
notatum (A) (bahiagrass)
urvillei (A) (vaseygrass)

Pastinaca sativa (V) (parsnip)

PEA, (V) (*Pisum sativum*),
FIELD (A) (*Pisum sativum*)

PEANUT (A) (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Pennisetum
***glaucum* (A) (pearl millet)**
***purpureum* (A) (napier grass)**

PEPPER (V) (*Capsicum* spp.)

Petroselinum crispum (V) (parsley)

PE-TSAI (V) (*See* CHINESE CABBAGE)

Phalaris
arundinacea (A) (reed canary grass)
canariensis (A) (canarygrass)
stenoptera (A) (Hardin grass)

Phaseolus
coccineus (V) (runner bean)
lunatus (V) (lima bean)
vulgaris (field bean (A) or garden bean (V))

Phleum
bertolonii (A) (turf timothy)
pratense (A) (timothy)

Physalis ixocarpa (V) (husk-tomato)

Piptatherum miliaceum (A) (smilo)

Pisum sativum, (pea (V) or field pea (A))

Poa
annua (A) (annual bluegrass)
arachnifera (A) (Texas blue grass)
bulbosa (A) (bulbous bluegrass)
compressa (A) (Canada bluegrass)
glaucantha (A) (glaucantha bluegrass)
nemoralis (A) (wood bluegrass)
nevadensis (A) (Nevada bluegrass)
pratensis (A) (Kentucky bluegrass)
trivialis (A) (roughstalk bluegrass)

PROSO (A) (*Panicum miliaceum)*

Psathyrostachys juncea (A) (Russian wildrye)

Pseudoroegneria spicata (A) (beardless wheatgrass)

Pueraria montana var. *lobata* (A) (kudzu)

PUMPKIN (V) (*Cucurbita pepo*, *C. moschata*, *C. maxima*)

R

RADISH (V) (*Raphanus sativus*)

RAPE,
ANNUAL (A) (*Brassica napus* var. *annua*)
BIRD (A) (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*)
TURNIP (A) (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *silvestris*)
WINTER (A) (*Brassica napus* var. *biennis*)

Raphanus sativus (V) (radish)

REDTOP (A) (*Agrostis gigantea*)

RESCUEGRASS (A) (*Bromus catharticus*)

Rheum rhabarbarum (V) (rhubarb)

RHODESGRASS (A) (*Chloris gayana*)

RHUBARB (V) (*Rheum rhabarbarum*)

RICE (A) (*Oryza sativa*)

RICEGRASS, INDIAN (A) (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)

Ricinus communis (A) (castorbean)

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (V) (water cress)

ROUGHPEA (A) (*Lathyrus hirsutus*)

RUTABAGA (V) (*Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*)

Rumex acetosa (V) (sorrel)

RYE (A) (*Secale cereale*),
MOUNTAIN (A) (*Secale strictum* ssp. *strictum*)

RYEGRASS,
ANNUAL OR ITALIAN (A) (*Lolium multiflorum*)
INTERMEDIATE (A) (*Lolium x hybridum*)
PERENNIAL (A) (*Lolium perenne*)
WIMMERA (A) (*Lolium rigidum*)

S

SAFFLOWER (A) (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

SAGE (V) (*Salvia officinalis*)

SAGEWORT, LOUISIANA (A) (*Artemisia ludoviciana*)

SAINFOIN (A) (*Onobrychis viciifolia*)

SALSIFY (V) (*Tragopogon porrifolius*)

SALTBUSH, FOURWING (A) (*Atriplex canescens*)

Salvia officinalis (V) (sage)

Sanguisorba minor (A) (little burnet)

Satureja hortensis (V) (summer savory)

SAVORY, SUMMER (V) (*Satureja hortensis*)

Schizachyrium scoparium (A) (little bluestem)

Secale
cereale (A) (rye)
strictum ssp. *strictum* (A) (mountain rye)

SESAME (A) (*Sesamum indicum*)

Sesamum indicum (A) (sesame)

SESBANIA (A) (*Sesbania exaltata*)

Sesbania exaltata (A) (sesbania)

***Setaria italica* (A) (foxtail millet)**

SIDE-OATS GRAMA (A) (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)

Sinapis alba (A) (white mustard)

SMILO (A) (*Piptatherum miliaceum*)

Solanum melongena (V) (eggplant)

Sorghastrum nutans (A) (yellow Indiangrass)

SORGHUM (A) (*Sorghum bicolor*)
ALMUM (A) (*Sorghum x almum*)

Sorghum
***x almum* (A) (almum sorghum)**
***bicolor* (A) (broomcorn and sorghum)**
***x drummondii* (A) (Sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass)**

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS (A) (*Sorghum x drummondii*)

SORGRASS (A) (Rhizomatous derivatives of a johnsongrass x sorghum cross or a johnsongrass x sudangrass cross)

SORREL (V) (*Rumex acetosa*)

SOURCLOVER (A) (*Melilotus indicus*)

SOUTHERN PEA (*See* COWPEA)

SOYBEAN (A&V) (*Glycine max*)

SPELT (A) (*Triticum spelta*)

SPINACH (V) (*Spinacia oleracea*),
NEW ZEALAND (V) (*Tetragonia tetragonioides*)

Spinacia oleracea (V) (spinach)

Sporobolus cryptandrus (A) (sand dropseed)

SQUASH (V) (*Cucurbita pepo*, *C. moschata*, *C. maxima*)

Stipa viridula (A) (green needlegrass)

SUDANGRASS (A) (*Sorghum x drummondii*)

SUNFLOWER (A) (*Helianthus annuus*)

SWEET VERNALGRASS (A) (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)

SWEETCLOVER,
WHITE (A) (*Melilotus albus*)
YELLOW (A) (*Melilotus officinalis*)

SWEETVETCH, NORTHERN (A) (*Hedysarum boreale*)

SWITCHGRASS (A) (*Panicum virgatum*)

T

Taraxacum officinale (V) (dandelion)

Tetragonia tetragonioides (V) (New Zealand spinach)

TIMOTHY (A) (*Phleum pratense*),
TURF (A) (*Phleum bertolonii*)

TOBACCO (A) (*Nicotiana tabacum*)

TOMATO (V) (*Lycopersicon esculentum*),
HUSK (V) (*Physalis pubescens*)

Tragopogon porrifolius (V) (salsify)

TREFOIL,
BIG (A) (*Lotus uliginosus*)
BIRDSFOOT (A) (*Lotus corniculatus*)

TRITICALE (A) (*Triticum aestivum* x *Secale cereale*)

Trifolium
alexandrinum (A) (berseem clover)
campestre (A) (large hop clover)
dubium (A) (small hop clover)
fragiferum (A) (strawberry clover)
glomeratum (A) (cluster clover)
hirtum (A) (rose clover)
hybridum (A) (alsike clover)
incarnatum (A) (crimson clover)
lappaceum (A) (lappa clover)
perenne (mammoth red clover)
pratense (A) (red clover) including vars.
repens (A) (ladino or white clover)
resupinatum (A) (Persian clover)
sativum (medium red clover)
semipilosum (A) (Kenya clover)
subterraneum (A) (sub clover)
vesiculosum (A) (arrowleaf clover)

Triticum
***aestivum* (A) (common wheat)**
***compactum* (A) (club wheat)**
***durum* (A) (durum wheat)**
***polonicum* (A) (Polish wheat)**
***turgidum* (A) (poulard wheat)**
***dicoccon* (A) (emmer)**
***spelta* (A) (spelt)**
***Triticum x Agrotriticum* (A) (Wheat x Agrotricum)**

TURNIP (V) (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*)

V

Valerianella locusta (V) (cornsalad)

VASEYGRASS (A) (*Paspalum urvillei*)

VELDTGRASS (A) (*Ehrharta calycina*)

VELVETBEAN (A) (*Mucuna pruriens*)

VELVETGRASS (A) (*Holcus lanatus*)

VETCH,
COMMON (A) (*Vicia sativa* ssp. *sativa*)
HAIRY (A) (*Vicia villosa* ssp. *villosa*)
HUNGARIAN (A) (*Vicia pannonica*)
MONANTHA (A) (*Vicia articulata*)
NARROWLEAF (A) (*Vicia sativa* ssp. *nigra*)
PURPLE (A) (*Vicia benghalensis*)
WINTER (A) (*Vicia villosa* spp. *varia*)
WOOLLYPOD (A) (*Vicia villosa* ssp. *varia*)

Vicia
***articulata* (A) (monantha vetch)**
***benghalensis* (A) (purple vetch)**
***faba* (V) (broadbean)**
***pannonica* (A) (Hungarian vetch)**
***sativa* ssp. *sativa* (A) (common vetch)**
***sativa* ssp. *nigra* (A) (narrowleaf or blackpod vetch)**
***villosa* ssp. *villosa* (A) (hairy vetch)**
***villosa* ssp. *varia* (A) (winter or woolly-pod vetch)**

Vigna
angularis (A) (adzuki bean)
radiata var. *radiata* (A) (mung bean)
unguiculata ssp. *unguiculata* (A) and (V) (cowpea or southern pea)
unguiculata ssp. *sesquipedalis* (V) (asparagus bean)

W

WATERCRESS (V) (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*)

WATERMELON (V) (*Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*)

WHEAT,
COMMON (A) (*Triticum aestivum*)
CLUB (A) (*Triticum compactum*)
DURUM (A) (*Triticum durum*)
POLISH (A) (*Triticum polonicum*)
POULARD (A) (*Triticum turgidum*)
X AGROTRICUM (A) (*Triticum x Agrotriticum*)

WHEATGRASS,
BEARDLESS (A) (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*)
CRESTED OR FAIRWAY CRESTED (A) (*Agropyron cristatum*)
CRESTED OR STANDARD CRESTED (A) (*Agropyron desertorum*)
INTERMEDIATE (A) (*Elytrigia intermedia* subsp. *intermedia*)
PUBESCENT (A) (*Elytrigia intermedia* ssp. *intermedia*)
SIBERIAN (A) (*Agropyron fragile* subsp. *sibiricum*)
SLENDER (A) (*Elymus trachycaulus*)
STREAMBANK (A) (*Elymus lanceolatus* ssp. *lanceolatus*)
TALL (A) (*Elytrigia elongata*)
WESTERN (A) (*Pascopyrum smithii*)

WILD-RYE,
BASIN (A) (*Leymus cinereus*)
CANADA (A) (*Elymus canadensis*)
RUSSIAN (A) (*Psathyrostachys juncea*)

X

x Agrotriticum (A) (agrotricum)

Z

Zea mays ssp. *mays* (corn, popcorn)
field corn (A)
popcorn (A)
sweetcorn (V)

Zoysia
japonica (A) (Japanese lawngrass)
matrella (A) (Manila grass)

Procedures

Sampling Seed

All Origins

Use the following procedures for these purposes:

- Sampling non-Canadian origin agricultural and vegetable seed shipments that weigh more than 5 pounds
- Monitoring Canadian origin seed when requested by APHIS

Occasionally, APHIS may ask you to take samples of Canadian origin seed for monitoring purposes. The Seed Examination Facility (SEF) in Beltsville, Maryland will send a memorandum telling you when to begin and end monitoring. If you do not have a memorandum from the SEF, use the instructions in Table 3-67 (Plant Section) for Canadian origin seed. Here is an overview of the steps to take in sampling seed:

TABLE 5-10: Overview of Steps to Take in Sampling Seed

1. Determine how large a sample to collect.
2. Compute how many subsamples to draw.
3. Sample with a trier.
4. Forward samples.

Equipment Needed to Sample Seed

To collect the seed samples, make sure you have the equipment listed in Figure 5-1 below.

- A **trier**
- A **cloth** (something the length of the trier to empty subsamples onto)
- A **container** (must hold at least a quart of seed)
- A marking **pen**
- **Tape** (to close opened containers)
- A **knife**
- Protective **gloves** (to prevent skin exposure when sampling dusted seed)
- A cartridge type **dust mask** (to avoid breathing pesticide if the seed is treated)
- **PPQ Form 237** (Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act)
- SEF return address envelope form

FIGURE 5-1: A List of Equipment Needed to Sample Seed

Collecting the Sample

Follow these steps to sample the seed:

Step 1—Determine how large a sample to collect.

Refer to Table 5-11 as a guide.

TABLE 5-11: Amount of Seed to Collect from Each Lot[1]

If the seed is in:	And the seed is categorized as:	Then:
Bags or bulk	Agricultural (A)	1. COLLECT 1 **quart** of seed 2. CONTINUE to **Step 2**
	Vegetable (V)	1. COLLECT 1 **pint** of seed 2. CONTINUE to **Step 2**
Small packets or hermetically sealed containers	→	CONTACT the Seed Examination Facility (SEF) at (301) 504-8605 for directions on sampling

1 If two or more different agricultural or vegetable seeds are mixed in a bag or in bulk, treat as one lot for sampling purposes.

Step 2—Compute how many subsamples to draw.

Once you know how much seed to collect for your sample, you must then calculate how many subsamples to draw to ensure a representative sample.

Consequences of failure to take a good sample: To ensure that seed is free from pest risk, you need to examine a representative sample of the shipment. The examination results can be no more accurate than the sample—therefore, the effort you make in sampling will decide the effectiveness of the work done by the SEF.

Important

CRUCIAL: Follow these directions scrupulously! When sampling seed, **return the excess seed to its original container** after you have completed your sampling. Never mix seed from different lots before returning your samples. Be careful not to spill seed.

To compute how many subsamples to draw, you need to determine how the seed is packaged:

TABLE 5-12: Computing Number of Subsamples Based on Seed Packaging

If the seed is in:	Then use Substep:
Bags or other nonhermetically sealed containers	**2.A** for your computation
Bulk	**2.B** for your computation

Substep 2.A (seed in bags or other nonhermetically sealed packages)—If the seed is packaged in bags, then use Table 5-13 to compute how many subsamples to draw. If the number of subsamples you draw does not provide enough seed for an adequate sample, then draw the additional seed you need.

TABLE 5-13: Determining How Many Subsamples to Draw from Seed in Bags

If the number of bags or packages in the shipment is:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:	If the number of bags or packages in the shipment is:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:
1 to 6	5	125 to 134	18
7 to 14	6	135 to 144	19
15 to 24	7	145 to 154	20
25 to 34	8	155 to 164	21
35 to 44	9	165 to 174	22
45 to 54	10	175 to 184	23
55 to 64	11	185 to 194	24
65 to 74	12	195 to 204	25
75 to 84	13	205 to 214	26
85 to 94	14	215 to 224	27
95 to 104	15	225 to 234	28
105 to 114	16	235 to 244	29
115 to 124	17	245 or more	30

Do **not** sample more than 30 bags per lot. If there are fewer than five bags in the lot, you must still draw five subsamples. You must also draw enough seed to fill your sample (1/2 pint, 1 pint, or 1 quart).

Go to **Step 3.**

Substep 2.B (bulk seed)—If the seed is being shipped in bulk (unpackaged or loose), then use this calculation and the preceding table to compute how many subsamples to draw:

1. Determine the weight of the lot.
2. Divide the weight of the lot by 100.
3. Take the result obtained by your division (consider this figure as the "equivalent number of bags") and go back to the previous Substep (**2.A**) to determine how many subsamples to draw. For an example, refer to Table 5-14.

TABLE 5-14: Example Computation of How Many Subsamples to Draw from Seed in a Bulk Shipment

Example computation:
How many subsamples would you draw from a 2,000 pound bulk shipment of oats?
Treat the shipment as a single lot:
1. The weight of the lot is 2,000 pounds.
2. 2,000 ÷ 100 = 20 (the equivalent number of bags).
3. Twenty falls between 15 and 24 on the matrix—which directs you to draw 7 subsamples.

4. Go to **Step 3.**

Step 3—Sample with a trier.

Knowing how much seed needs to be collected to make a sufficient sample and how many subsamples to draw—now you're ready to sample (for seeds in bags or bulk).

Substep 3.A—Check the label or invoice to learn if the seed was treated. If the seed is brightly colored (blue, orange, or pink for example), then assume it was treated regardless of what the label says.

CAUTION

If you know or believe the seed is treated, then take these precautions:

- Use plastic gloves and a dust mask.
- Wear protective coveralls.
- Wear eye protection.
- Avoid wiping your mouth or nose with your hands.

Substep 3.B—Determine if the seed is coated, pelleted, or preplanted (anything that would make it impracticable to inspect the seed or tell what it is). This would **not** include seed that is merely dusted or coated with ingredients such as rhizobia, dyes, or pesticides. *Treated seeds are inspectable because you can see the seed through the chemical substance.* Refer to Table 5-15 as a guide.

TABLE 5-15: Sampling Coated, Pelleted, or Preplanted Seed

If the seed is:	And its origin is:	And:	Then:
Coated, pelleted, or preplanted - making it impossible to examine the seed itself	Canada	Has a seed analysis certificate (PPQ Form 925)	GO to **Substep 3.C**
		Does **not** have a Seed Analysis Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	A country **other than** Canada	Is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289), or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309[1]) **and** an officially drawn and sealed sample taken before the seed was coated	Take a small random sample of coated seed; send the official sample **and** the sample of coated seed to the SEF. GO to **Step 4.**
		Is **not** accompanied by one of the above forms and an official sample of uncoated seed	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Naked or merely dusted or treated	→		GO to **Substep 3.C**

1 At this time, Stokes Seeds is the only exporter eligible to use this label.

Substep 3.C—Draw your subsamples randomly. If sampling a bulk shipment, then draw your subsamples at equal intervals throughout the shipment.

Substep 3.D—If you're sampling a single bag, don't make more than a single hole with the trier; merely move the trier in different directions to collect the seed.

Substep 3.E—Insert the trier (with the holes down and closed) into the seed. It's better to enter the bag near its top to prevent spillage. If the seed is too large, does not flow freely, or the trier cannot penetrate the container then sample by hand.

Substep 3.F—Rotate the inner sleeve of the trier to open the holes.

Substep 3.G—Lightly move the trier back and forth to get the seed into the trier.

Substep 3.H—Rotate the inner sleeve of the trier to close the holes.

Substep 3.I—Remove the trier from the bag or bulk seed.

Substep 3.J—Close the holes in the bag made by the trier. If a burlap or cloth bag, then close the hole by moving the tip of the trier over the weave. If a paper bag, then close the hole with a pressure sensitive label or masking tape.

Substep 3.K—Combine the seed in a plastic bag or other container large enough to hold all the subsamples.

Substep 3.L—Mix the seed thoroughly to blend the subsamples. Collect enough seed to have a sufficient amount to analyze (computed in **Step 1**).

Substep 3.M—If the seed is treated, wipe off the trier and then wash your hands, face, and arms with soap and water.

Forwarding the Sample

Here are directions for packaging and mailing:

Step 1—Bag the sample.

Pour the seed sample into a plastic bag. Put samples from different **lots** and different **kinds** of seed into separate bags.

Step 2—Tie the bag.

Secure the plastic bag with a string or rubber band. **NEVER USE STAPLES!**

Step 3—Double-bag the sample.

Put each plastic bag inside a **separate** cloth bag.

Step 4—Refer to Table 5-16 for further instructions.

The origin of the seed will determine how to forward the sample.

TABLE 5-16: Forwarding Seed Samples

If the seed is of:	Then:
Non-Canadian origin	1. Complete a PPQ Form 237, *Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act.* 2. Put the completed pink copy (Part 3) of PPQ Form 237, declaration of labeling (copy of the label and invoice), and Phytosanitary Certificate, Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289), or Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309[1]) into the **cloth** bag.[2] 3. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag. 4. Send the sample by **PRIORITY MAIL** to: Seed Examination Facility PPQ-APHIS-USDA Building 580 BARC-E Beltsville, MD 20705 5. Give the completed yellow copy (Part 4) of PPQ Form 237 to the consignee or the consignee's agent. 6. Mail the remaining white copies (Parts 1 and 2) of the completed PPQ For 237 to the SEF in a separate envelope. Mail these copies the same day as you send the sample-but separate from the sample. 7. GO to **Table 5-17.** Request additional forms, bags, and tags (if needed) from the SEF at the above address.
Canadian origin for monitoring purposes	1. Place a copy of the seed analysis certificate (PPQ Form 925) and declaration of labeling into the cloth bag. 2. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag. 3. Send the sample by **PRIORITY MAIL** to: Seed Examination Facility PPQ-APHIS-USDA Building 580 BARC-E Beltsville, MD 20705 4. Request additional forms, bags, and tags (if needed) from the SEF at the above address.

1 At this time, Stokes Seeds is the only exporter eligible to use this label.

2 When forwarding samples of treated seed, be sure to put the papers in the outer cloth bag.

WARNING! If the seed is treated, make sure that you put the paperwork in the cloth bag outside the plastic bag - never put the paperwork in the plastic bag containing the treated seed. **If you put the paperwork in with the treated seed, you create a risk of exposing personnel at the seed examination facility to pesticides.** Note that pesticide absorption through the skin is the most common cause of poisoning in agricultural workers.

Clearing the Seed Shipment

Refer to Table 5-17 as a guide.

TABLE 5-17: Clearing Non-Canadian Origin Seed Shipments

If the importer:	Then:
Has posted a performance bond	ALLOW the seed to go forward to the owner's premise pending release by the SEF
Has **not** posted a performance bond	HOLD the seed until released by the SEF

Procedures

Boarding Aircraft

Procedures for Boarding Aircraft Without PPQ

Flight's Origin

Determine if the flight originated in Canada or some other foreign country, Hawaii, or a U.S. offshore territory.

Canadian Flights

If the flight originated in Canada, examine the stores. If you can confirm that any agricultural product was grown in either the United States or Canada, release the material. This would include citrus fruit stenciled with the brand of a U.S. grower (see "Evidence of Origin" on page 3-20). Collect meats, fruits, and vegetables of other than Canadian or continental U.S. Origin.

Precleared Flights

If the flight originated in a foreign country other than Canada, Hawaii, or any U.S. offshore territory; check to see if the flight was precleared by PPQ. Assume that all scheduled flights (and some charters) from Nassau or Freeport, Bahamas or Bermuda are precleared. RELEASE precleared flights.

Foreign Arrivals[1] *not* Precleared

If the foreign, Hawaiian, or U.S. territorial flight was not precleared, then board the aircraft, clear its passengers, cargo, and crew:

1. Examine stores (including box lunches), and storage for produce, meats, and other agricultural items. Use the references in this manual to decide the appropriate action to take on intercepted items. Collect all inadmissible material (where you are directed to prohibit entry) for later incineration or sterilization.
2. Remove all garbage and food waste (including unused meals) for incineration or sterilization.

1 Foreign flights other than those direct from Canada should be met by a PPQ officer for boarding. Notify PPQ of these foreign arrivals. If because of an emergency the flight was diverted to a location not staffed by PPQ and it is impossible for a PPQ officer to meet the flight, then board it using these directions.

3. Examine baggage and question passengers and crew to learn if they are carrying agricultural items. Use the references in this manual to decide the appropriate action to take on intercepted items. Collect all inadmissible material (where you are directed to prohibit entry) for later sterilization or incineration. If the owners of intercepted material object to the seizure and request action by PPQ, then CONTACT your local PPQ officer for directions. After hours, contact an officer at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York:

   Commercial: (718) 553-1659

   Fax: (718) 553-0132

4. Check the manifest to see if live animals and organisms are manifested. If the aircraft is carrying live animals or organisms, use the references in this manual to decide the appropriate action to take.
5. Observe if there is infestation, soil, plant, or animal contamination (principally blood, manure, or straw). If you detect infestation or contamination, secure the aircraft and/or cargo, then immediately contact PPQ.
6. Incinerate or sterilize all garbage, refuse, and those prohibited items you collected. Officers of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) have agreed to assist in this incineration.

Procedures

Boarding Ships

General Instructions

1. Determine if the ship is plying only between continental United States and Canadian ports or has visited other foreign ports.
2. If the ship was plying only between continental United States and Canadian ports, no further action is necessary.
3. If the ship visited other foreign ports besides Canada, verify whether or not PPQ has been notified. If PPQ was not notified, contact them.
4. In the absence of a PPQ officer, make sure that no meat, stores, or animals are discharged. Do not allow any garbage to be removed or dumped overboard.

Breaking Seals

Foreign meats in sea stores of vessels plying the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway are sealed in freezer compartments by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Although these seals are to remain intact while the vessel is in the Seaway or Great Lakes, in an emergency (like a failure in the refrigeration system) the seals can be broken by Federal officers. If you are asked by CFIA to break seals in sea stores, and you judge that there is a real emergency, then supervise the breaking of the seals and resealing of the stores by following this procedure:

1. **Record** the serial numbers of the seals that are broken.
2. **Replace** the seals that were broken.
3. **Record** the serial numbers of the new seals.
4. **Contact** PPQ immediately. PPQ will notify the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Procedures

Handling Foreign Products

Procedures for Handling Foreign (other than Canadian) Agricultural Products in Transit[1]

CONTACT PPQ.

1 In transit includes products moving from Canada and passing through the United States on their way back into Canada; or passing through the United States to reach another foreign country.

A

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Appendix A

Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits

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Permits That May Accompany Animal Products, Organisms, and Specimens

PPQ Form 526: Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds

Purpose: To permit the controlled movement of plant pests into the United States.

Directions:

1. See that the permit has not expired. If expired, CONTACT PPQ.
2. Make sure that conditions (if any) listed on the permit have been met (these will be listed in Section C). If any condition is unmet, CONTACT PPQ.
3. If all conditions have been met and the permit is current, RELEASE.

No permit can be issued to move live plant pests or noxiuos weeds until an application is received (7 CFR 330 (live plant pests) or 7 CFR 360 (noxious weeds))

See reverse side for additional OMB information.

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 0579-0054

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE
BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXONOMIC SUPPORT
RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20737

APPLICATION AND PERMIT TO MOVE
LIVE PLANT PESTS OR NOXIOUS WEEDS

SECTION A - TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT

1. NAME, TITLE, AND ADDRESS *(Include Zip Code)*

2. TELEPHONE NO. ( )

3. TYPE OF PEST TO BE MOVED

* ☐ Pathogens ☐ Arthropods ☐ Noxious Weeds

☐ Other (Specify):_____

This permit does not authorize the introduction, importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment of any genetically engineered organisms or products.

A. SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF PESTS TO BE MOVED	B. CLASSIFICATION (Orders, Families, Races, or Strains)	C. LIFE STAGES IF APPLI-CABLE	D. NO. OF SPECIMENS OR UNITS	E. SHIPPED FROM (Country or State)	F. ARE PESTS ESTABLISHED IN U.S.	G. MAJOR HOST(S) OF THE PEST
4.						
5.						
6.						

7. WHAT HOST MATERIAL OR SUBSTITUTES WILL ACCOMPANY WHICH PESTS *(Indicate by line number)*

8. DESTINATION

9. PORT OF ARRIVAL

10. APPROXIMATE DATE OF ARRIVAL OR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

11. NO. OF SHIPMENTS

12. SUPPLIER

13. METHOD OF SHIPMENT ☐ Air Mail ☐ Air Freight ☐ Baggage ☐ Auto

14. INTENDED USE (Be specific, attach outline of intended research)

15. METHODS TO BE USED TO PREVENT PLANT PEST ESCAPE

16. METHOD OF FINAL DISPOSITION

17. *Applicant must be a resident of the U.S.A. I/We agree to comply with the safeguards printed on the reverse of this form, and understand that a permit may be subject to other conditions specified in Sections B and C.*

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT *(Must be person named in Item 1)*

18. DATE

SECTION B - TO BE COMPLETED BY STATE OFFICIAL

19. RECOMMENDATION

☐ Concur (Approve) ☐ Comments (Disapprove)

☐ (Accept USDA Decision)

20. CONDITIONS RECOMMENDED

21. SIGNATURE AND TITLE

22. TITLE

23. STATE

24. DATE

SECTION C - TO BE COMPLETED BY FEDERAL OFFICIAL

25. PERMIT NO.

PERMIT

(Permit not valid unless signed by an authorized official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service)

Under authority of the Federal Plant Pest Act of May 23, 1957 or the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, permission is hereby granted to the applicant named above to move the pests described, except as deleted, subject to the conditions stated on, or attached to this application. (See standard conditions on reverse side).

*For exotic plant pathogens, attach a completed PPQ form 526-1.

24. SIGNATURE OF PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE OFFICIAL	25. DATE	26. LABELS ISSUED	27. VALID UNTIL	28. PEST CATEGORY

PPQ FORM 526 (SEPT 95) *Previous edition may be used*

FIGURE A-1: PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds

VS Form 16-6: United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors

Purpose: To permit the importation and controlled movement of these commodities:

- cultures and organisms or their derivatives which may introduce disease or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals
- animal derived products

Directions:

1. Inspect for secure packaging. If not secure, CONTACT PPQ.
2. See that permit has not expired. If expired, CONTACT PPQ.
3. See that the shipper and consignee are as specified on the permit. If they're not, CONTACT PPQ.
4. See that the importation description matches the description of material on the shipping documents. If not, CONTACT PPQ.
5. If package is secure, the permit is current, and the shipper and consignee are as specified on the permit, RELEASE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES
RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20737

UNITED STATES VETERINARY PERMIT FOR IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS AND ORGANISMS AND VECTORS

PERMIT NUMBER
TEST3
Research

DATE ISSUED: 05/25/2000
DATE EXPIRES: 05/25/2001

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER(S)
GOTTABEGOOD TOGO CORP
666 HONEST AVENUE
DANTE'S INFERNO
COLOMBIA

CC:
[send copy/State Veterinarian]
AVIC, VS, Lincoln, NE
State Veterinarian, NE

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE INCLUDING ZIP CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER
TO: K Jan Akin
WANNABE, INC.
PO BOX 81866
5940 SO 58TH STREET
LINCOLN, NE 68516
(402) 434-2300

U.S. PORT(S) OF ARRIVAL
NEW YORK, NY

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION AIR

AS REQUESTED IN YOUR APPLICATION YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT OR TRANSPORT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS

Horse bile (diagnostic testing)

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING MATERIALS AND ALL DERIVATIVES

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN 9 CFR CHAPTER 1, PARTS 94, 95 AND 122. THE AUTHORIZED MATERIALS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES SHALL BE USED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS SPECIFIED BELOW (ALTERATIONS OF RESTRICTIONS CAN BE MADE ONLY WHEN AUTHORZED BY USDA, APHIS,VS).

o Adequate safety precautions shall be maintained during shipment and handling to prevent dissemination of disease.

o *** THIS PERMIT IS INVALID WITHOUT PERMITTEE'S SIGNATURE ***.
"I, K Jan Akin, certify that this material will be used in accordance with all restrictions and precautions as are specified in this permit,

o *** signed: _____ . " ***

o Material is to be imported only for diagnostic testing.

o This permit DOES NOT authorize direct or indirect exposure of or inoculation into laboratory and domestic animals, including poultry, cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc. Work shall be limited to IN VITRO uses only.

o Packaging, containers, and all equipment in contact with these materials shall be sterilized or considered a biohazard and be disposed of accordingly.

o This permit is valid only for work conducted or directed by you in your present facilities. (MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE MOVED TO ANOTHER LOCATION, OR DISTRIBUTED TO OTHERS, WITHOUT USDA AUTHORIZATION.)

o The restrictions on this permit remain in force as long as the material is in the United States.

o A copy of this permit should be included with the shipping documents.

TO EXPEDITE CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF ENTRY, BILL OF LADING, AIRBILL OR OTHER DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE SHIPMENT SHALL BEAR THE PERMIT NUMBER

SIGNATURE John Damare
John M. Damare

TITLE
Senior Staff Microbiologist
National Center - Import-Export

NO. LABELS
Copy of Permit

VS FORM 16-6A(MAR 95) Replaces VS Form 16-3A and 16-28 which are obsolete. Page 1 of 1

FIGURE A-2: VS Form 16-6—United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors

APHIS Form 2006: United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit

Purpose: To permit the importation of veterinary diagnostics, viruses, bacteria, toxins, and analogous products into the United States.

Directions:

1. See that the permit has not expired. If expired, CONTACT PPQ.
2. See that the importation description matches the description of the material on the shipping documents. If not, CONTACT PPQ.
3. If the permit is current, and the description on the permit matches the description on the shipping documents, RELEASE.

United States Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT PERMIT

_____ NO.

Issued at Washington, D.C. on

Expires:

This permit is issued pursuant to the terms of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832), governing the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, shipment, and importation of veterinary biological products. So far as the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is concerned,

is authorized to import

prepared by

into the United States through the port of

Importation shall be made subject to the following special conditions:

This permit may be revoked if the permittee violates or fails to comply with said Act, the regulations made thereunder, or the conditions specified herein.

_____ *Date*

_____ *Director, Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection*
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

APHIS FORM 2006 (FEB 89) *Replaces VS FORM 14-6 (MAR) which may be used.*

FIGURE A-3: APHIS Form 2006—United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit

Certificates That May Accompany Meat and Animal Products

(Reserved)

Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products

CFIA/ACIA Form 0108: Movement Certificate (Canadian)

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that articles are permitted to move from quarantine areas. Since the United States and Canada have parallel regulations for the gypsy moth, this certificate is acceptable for the movement of bulk articles (like railroad crossties) and outdoor household effects from Canada into the United States.

Directions: If this form declares that "the product is free from gypsy moth," then you may release bulk articles (like timber and quarry products) and outdoor household effects.

FIGURE A-4: CFIA/ACIA Form 0108—Movement Certificate (Canadian)

CFIA Form 1327: Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying to the phytosanitary condition of plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products.

Directions:

1. Use this form to confirm Canadian origin for plants and produce.
2. Look at the "Additional Declaration" block for statements that are required for you to allow entry (like the importer holds a U.S. permit or the shipment has been treated for a particular pest).

Important

If you detect an alteration on the phytosanitary certificate, **CONTACT PPQ**. Look for erasures, information that was struck through and changed, and the use of white out.

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE — **CERTIFICAT PHYTOSANITAIRE**

UNITED STATES

To: Plant Protection Organization of (Country of Destination)
: Organisation(s) de la Protection des végétaux de (pays destinataire)

No. - No.
2000 - 0004 - 0130700

References - Références

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT - DESCRIPTION DE L'ENVOI

Name and Address of Exporter - Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur
J.C. BAKKER & SONS LTD. NURSERIES
1209 THIRD STREET ST. CATHARINES ONTARIO L2R6P9 CANADA

Declared Name and Address of Consignee - Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire
WADE NURSERY FARMS INC.
51540 ROMEO PLANK MACOMB MICHIGAN 48042 UNITED STATES

Number and Description of Packages - Nombre et nature des colis

Distinguishing Marks - Marques des colis

Port of Loading - Port de chargement

Place of Origin - Lieu d'origine
CANADA

Declared Means of Conveyance - Moyen de transport déclaré
TRUCK

Declared Point of Entry - Point d'entrée déclaré
NIAGARA FRONTIER

Name of Produce and Quantity Declared / (Botanical Name of Plants) - Nom du produit et quantité déclarée / Nom botanique des plantes
250 UNITS SPIRAEA (PLANTS) *Spiraea spp.*

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

Il est certifié que les végétaux ou produits végétaux décrits ci-dessus ont été inspectés suivant des procédures adaptées et estimés indemnes d'ennemis visés par la réglementation phytosanitaire et pratiquement indemnes d'autres ennemis dangereux et qu'ils sont jugés conformes à la réglementation phytosanitaire en vigueur dans le pa

DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT - TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DE DESINFECTION

Date - Date | Treatment - Traitement

Chemical(Active Ingredient) - Produit chimique (matière active) | Duration and Temperature - Durée et température | Concentration - Concentration

Seal - Sceau

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION - DECLARATION ADDITIONNELLE

THE PLANTS WERE PRODUCED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOGNIZED CONTAINERIZED PLANT PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY Government of Canada — Canada — Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments — Gouvernement du Canada

NAPPO

Place of Issue - Lieu de délivrance
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA

Name of Authorized Officer - Nom du fonctionnaire autorisé
Diane Aruvee

Date - Date
2000/07/05

Signature - Signature
Diane Aruvee

No liability attached to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or any of its officers in respect of this certificate.

Aucune responsabilité n'est imposée à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments ni à aucun de ses agents à l'égard du présent certificat.

CFIA 1327 (97/04)

COPY

Canada

FIGURE A-5: CFIA Form 1327—Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)

CFIA/ACIA Form 1357: Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export (Canadian)

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agengy certifying that plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products re-exported from Canada are considered to conform to the phytosanitary regulations of the importing country and that while in Canada, the material was not subject to infection or infestation.

Directions:

1. Use this form to identify the foreign source (non-Canadian) for plants and produce.
2. Use this form to confirm U.S. origin for U.S. plants being returned from Canada.

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

PERMIT NO. C-6400

No. / Nr. Q-00/01-02

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT

PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FUR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR

Plant protection organization of Canada
Kanadischer Pflanzenschutzdienst

To: Plant protection organization of / An den Pflanzenschutzdienst von UNITED STATES (country of destination) (Bestimmungsland)

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT / BESCHREIBUNG DER SENDUNG

Name and Address of Exporter / Name und Anschrift des Exporteurs
Euro Nursery & Vineyard
3197 Culp Road, Jordan, Ontario L0R 1S0

Declared Name and Address of Consignee / Name und Anschrift des Empfängers
Lake County Grapevine & Nursery
4887 Long Valley Road, Clear Lake Oaks, CA 95423

Number and Description of Packages / Zahl und Beschreibung der Packungen

Distinguishing Marks / Unterscheidungsmerkmale

Place of Origin / Ursprungsland: California, United States

Declared Means of Conveyance / Transportmittel laut Zollerklärung: Truck

Declared Point of Entry / Grenzübergangsstelle laut Zollerklärung

Name of Produce and Quantity Declared / Name und deklarierte Menge des Erzeugnisses: Rootstock 192,600 Units, 111,000 Cuttings

Botanical Name of Plants / Botanischer Name von Pflanzen: Vitis spp.

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into Canada ...
Es wird hiermit bescheinigt, daß die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen oder pflanzlichen Erzeugnisse ...

from (country of origin) / aus (Ursprungsland) California, United States

Covered by Phytosanitary Certificate / in Kanada eingeführt worden sind und vom Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis

No. / Nr. 020800-1CM & 030200-1CM & 031300-1CM

original / begleitet waren, das im original ☐ certified true copy / in beglaubigter Abschrift ☒ of which is attached to this certifica / diesem Zeugnis beigefügt ist;

they are packed / daß sei verpackt ☐ repacked / umgepackt ☒ in original / sind in den ursprünglichen ☐ new / in neuen

containers, that based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate / behältern und daß aufgrund des ursprünglichen Pflanzengesundheitszeugnisses ☒ and additional inspection / und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung ☐ , they are / angenommen

Considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and that during storage in Canada the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.
wurd, daß sie den bestehenden Pflanzengesundheitsbestimmungen des Einfuhrlandes entsprechen and daß die Sendung während der Langerung in Kanada nicht der Gefahr eines Befalls mit gefährlichen Schädlingen oder Krankheitserregern ausgesetzt war.

DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT / ENTSEUCHUNGS - BZW. DESINFEKTIONSMETHODE

Date / Datum

Treatment / Methode

Chemical (Active Ingredient) / Mittel (Wirkstoff)

Duration and Temperature / Dauer und temperatur

Concentration / Gehalt

Seal / Dienstsiegel: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY Government of Canada / Canada / Gouvernement du Canada AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS

Additional Information / Zusätzliche Angaben

Additional Declaration / Zusätzliche Erklärung
The requirements in CFR 319.37-5 (b) have been observed.

Place of Issue / Ort der Ausstellung: Queenston, Ontario

Name of Authorized Officer / Name des bevollmachtigten Beamten: Bob Dickhout

Date / Datum: April 20, 2000

Signature / Unterschrift

- No liability attached to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or any of its officers in respect of this certificate.
- Ausstellung dieses Zeugnisses durch das Kanadische Amt für Nahrungsmittelkontrolle bzw. dessen Beamte erfolgt ohne Gewähr.

CFIA / ACIA 1357 (97/09)

COPY

Canad

FIGURE A-6: CFIA/ACIA Form 1357—Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export (Canadian)

CFIA/ACIA Form 2401: E2 Certificate (Canadian)

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that the shipment meets the requirements of U. S. fresh fruit and vegetable regulations.

Directions: Use this form to allow the entry of tablestock potatoes into the U. S.

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION FOR FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (SHIPPING POINT)

CERTIFICAT D'INSPECTION POUR LES FRUITS ET LÉGUMES FRAIS (POINT D'EXECUTION)

E387417 E2

Office use only / À l'usage du bureau seulement | Requested / Demandé: Date, Time / Heure | Inspected / Inspecté: Date, Time / Heure | Start / Début | End / Fin

Name and Address of Applicant / Nom et adresse du demandeur

Shipper / Expéditeur
☐ Same as Applicant / Même que demandeur

Name and Address of Consignee / Nom et adresse du consignataire
☐ Same as applicant / Même que demandeur

Marks on packages / Marques sur les emballages

Product or Declared Variety / Produit ou variété déclarée	Grade Declared / Catégorie déclarée	No. and Kind of Pkgs. / Nombre et espèce d'emballages	Size of Product / Format du produit	Colour / Couleur	Maturity / Maturité

TEMPERATURE / TEMPÉRATURE	Product (top) / Produit (dessus) °C	Product (bottom) / Produit (dessous) °C	Vehicle / Véhicule °C	Outside / Extérieur °C	Warehouse / Entrepôt °C

Car or Truck No / N° du wagon ou du camion | Condition of Vehicle, Load / État du véhicule, de la charge

Condition of packages and pack / État des emballages et du lot
☐ In Good Order, Properly Packed / En bon état, emballages convenables

Condition: ☐ No Decay in Evidence / Pas de pourritures en évidence ☐ See Remarks / Vois observations

Grade / Catégorie: ☐ Within Tolerance / Dans les limites des tolérances prévues ☐ See remarks / Vois observations

Meets the Requirements of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations / Répond aux exigences du Règlement sur les fruits et les légumes frais

Meets the U.S. Imports Requirements of 7 U.S.C. 608e-1 / Répond aux exigences des. É.-U. relatives aux U.S.C. 608e-1

Fails to Meet the Requirements of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations / Ne répond pas aux exigences du Règlement sur les fruits et les légumes frais

Movement Authorized Under Section / Mouvement autorisé en vertu de la loi — Of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations / du Règlement des fruits et légumes

Remarques / Observations

I certify that on the date(s) shown on this certificate, I inspected samples believed by me to be representative of the described lot, and that the quality and/or conditions as shown by said samples on said date(s) where as stated.

Je certifie qu'aux dates indiquées sur le présent certificat, j'ai fait l'inspection d'échantillons que je crois représentatifs du lot décrit, et que la qualité et/ou l'état révélés par ces échantillons, aux dates mentionnées étaient conformes aux déclarations.

Inspector's Signature and Printed Name / Signature de l'inspecteur et le nom en lettres moulées | Collator / Interclassement

Method of Payment / Méthode de paiement: 1812 SP - C | 1813 SP - NC | 1814 EXP - C | 1815 EXP - NC | 1819 TRANS | 1820 C - D | 1829 AP - EXP | 1830 AP - DOM

Net Weight / Poids net _____ x $ _____ = TOTAL $ _____ = + GST $ _____ = + PST $ _____ = + HST $ _____ = TOTAL $

☐ Cheque / Chèque ☐ Cash / Argent comptant ☐ or Charge / ou Chargé ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

Invoice Client No. / Facturer le numéro du client | Overtime / Heure supplémentaire $

Payable to / Payé à: Receiver General for Canada / L'ordre du Receveur général du Canada

GST/HST Registration No. / TPS/TVH N° d'enregistrement 121 491 807 RT0522
PST Registration No. (Quebec only) / TVQ N° d'enregistrement (seulement Québec) 1020084452

Control-Invoice No. / N° de contrôle-facture

Information may be accessible or protected as required under the provisions of the Access to Information Act.

Les renseignements peuvent être accessibles ou protégés selon ce que prescrit la Loi sur l'accès à l'information.

CFIA / ACIA 2401 (98/03)

White copy: Ottawa / Copie blanche: Ottawa — Pink copy: Applicant / Copie rose: Demandeur — Green copy: Other / Copie verte: Autres — Canary copy: Finance / Copie canari: Finance

Canada

FIGURE A-7: CFIA/ACIA Form 2401, E2 Certificate (Canadian)

CFIA/ACIA Form 5289: Seed Analysis Certificate (Canadian)

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for seed destined for the United States.

Directions: Use this form in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate to allow the entry of seed that is not Canadian or U. S. grown and not listed in the U. S. Federal Seed Act regulations. Check to make sure that the 5289 is issued by an accredited laboratory (refer to Appendix D).

Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

SEED ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE
for seed destined for the USA which is:
a) Not Canadian-grown seed or US grown seed, or
b) Not listed in the *US Federal Seed Act* Regulations

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE DE SEMENCES
visant les semences destinées aux États-Unis :
a) qui ne sont cultivées ni au Canada ni aux États-Unis, ou
b) qui ne sont pas réglementées en vertu de la loi américaine sur les semences *(US Federal Seed Act)*

Certificate Number / N° du Certificat

1. Name and Address of Sender / Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur

2. Date Issued / Date de délivrance

3. Laboratory Number / N° du laboratoire

SENDER'S INFORMATION (The information is that of the sender and not of the laboratory)
INFORMATION PROVENANT DE L'EXPÉDITEUR (et non du laboratoire)

4. Origin / Provenance
5. Kind / Type
6. Variety / Variété
7. Scientific Name / Nom scientifique
8. Lot Designation / Désignation du lot
9. Size of Lot / Taille du lot
10. Treatment / Traitement
11. Sample Taken by / Échantillon prélevé par
12. Other Information / Autres renseignements

LABORATORY DETERMINATION (To be used for labeling) / **ANALYSE EN LABORATOIRE** (Pour l'étiquetage)

13. Common Name(s) of Kinds in Excess of 5% of the whole
Nom(s) commun(s) des types de graines dépassant 5% de l'ensemble du lot

14. Scientific Name(s) / Nom(s) scientifique(s)

15. Indicate if seed is, or will be: / Indiquez s'il s'agit d'une semence :
☐ Pelleted / Enrobée ☐ Coated / Pelliculée ☐ Treated (Indicate labelling) / Traitée (indiquez l'étiquetage) _____

16. US noxious weeds and other seed contaminants based on examination of:
Mauvaises herbes nuisibles réglementées aux É.-U. et autres semences contaminantes d'après l'analyse de _____ Grams / Grammes

17. Scientific name and number of each kind of noxious weed and other seed contaminants.
Nom scientifique et quantité de chaque espèce de mauvaise herbe nuisible et d'autres semences contaminantes.

18. "X" ONE / Ne cocher qu'une seule case

☐ This lot of seed is considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the United States
Ce lot de semences est conforme aux règlements phytosanitaires en vigueur aux États-Unis

OR (for agricultural and vegetable seeds listed in the *US Federal Seed Act* Regulations only)
OU (ne s'applique qu'aux semences agricoles et aux semences potagères réglementées en vertu de la loi américaine sur les semences *(US Federal Seed Act)*

☐ This lot of seed is considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the United States, except that it contains *US Federal Seed Act* weeds beyond allowable tolerance.
Ce lot de semences est conforme aux règlements phytosanitaires en vigueur aux États-Unis, sauf qu'il contient des mauvaises herbes dont la quantité est supérieure à la limite stipulée dans la loi américaine sur les semences *(US Federal Seed Act)*

19. Name and Addresss of issuing Laboratory
Nom et adresse du laboratoire émetteur

20. Name and Title of Authorizing Official
Nom et titre de l'agent autorisé

21. Signature

Information contained in this certificate is subject to the provisions of the Canadian *Access to Information Act and Privacy Act.*

Les renseignements contenus dans le présent certificat sont soumis aux exigences prévues par la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information* et la *Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels* en vigueur au Canada.

CFIA / ACIA 5289 (2002/03)

Canada

FIGURE A-8: CFIA/ACIA Form 5289, Seed Analysis Certificate (Canadian)

CFIA/ACIA Form 5309: Seed Export Label

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to certify seed exported by facilities that are certified in the Canadian Phytosanitary Certification Program for Seed. It is typically used to certify shipments of small packet seed.

Directions: Use this form in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate to allow the entry of seed into the U. S. from the authorized Canadian exporters listed in Appendix D.

Seed Export Label (CFIA 5309) - Sample

Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Serial No. / N° de série

Seeds from Canada
Semences du Canada

N°

This shipment of seed is considered to conform with the phytosanitary import requirements of the United States. Issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Le présent envoi de semences est jugé conforme aux exigences phytosanitaires à l'importation des États-Unis. Émis par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments.

CFIA / ACIA 5309 (2002/12)

Canada

FIGURE A-9: CFIA/ACIA Form 5309, Seed Export Label

CFIA/ACIA Form 5329: Material Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that the shipment of greenhouse grown plants was produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program and is considered to conform with the phytosanitary import requirements of the United States.

Directions: Use this form to allow the entry of greenhouse grown host plants of Swede Midge into the U. S.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency **Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments**

Serial No. / N° de série

Material Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program
Matériel produit sous le programme de certification de la Cécidomyie du chou-fleur

N°

This shipment of greenhouse grown plants was produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program and is considered to conform with the phytosanitary import requirements of the United States. Issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Le matériel contenu dans cet envoi a été produit conformément au programe canadien de certification de la Cécidomyie du chou-fleur et est considéré conforme aux exigences phytosanitaires d'importation des États-Unis. Émis par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments.

CFIA / ACIA 5329 (2003/03)

Canada

FIGURE A-10: CFIA/ACIA Form 5329, Material Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program

Export Label Document

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that the shipment contains material produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program from Canada.

Directions: Use this form to allow the entry of hosts of Swede Midge into the U. S.

EXPORT LABEL DOCUMENT

ATTENTION USDA - PPQ

THIS SHIPMENT CONTAINS MATERIAL PRODUCED UNDER
SWEDE MIDGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FROM CANADA

COMPANY NAME:_____

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: _____

1. ATTACHED LIST DESCRIBING CONTENTS OF THE SHIPMENT, INCLUDES: SPECIES, VARIETY AND ORIGIN

OR

2. ATTACHED INVOICES

STICK PHYTO LABEL AT BOTTOM OF THIS LABEL DOCUMENT

FIGURE A-11: Export Label Document for Swede Midge

PPQ Form 577: Phytosanitary Certificate (U.S. Origin)

Purpose: A document issued by a Federal or State official certifying to the phytosanitary condition of plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products based on an inspection of the entire shipment or a representative portion of the shipment.

Directions: Use this form to confirm U.S. origin for U.S. returned plants and produce.

No phytosanitary certificate can be issued until an application is completed (7 CFR 353)

See reverse for additional OMB information.

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 0579-0052

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

TO: THE PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION(S) OF

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PLACE OF ISSUE

NO.: FPC 4999701

DATE INSPECTED

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described below have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

DESCRIPTION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT

1. DATE	2. TREATMENT
3. CHEMICAL *(active ingredient)*	4. DURATION AND TEMPERATURE
5. CONCENTRATION	6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE EXPORTER	8. DECLARED NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CONSIGNEE
9. NAME OF PRODUCE AND QUANTITY DECLARED	10. BOTANICAL NAME OF PLANTS
11. NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES	12. DISTINGUISHING MARKS
13. PLACE OF ORIGIN	14. DECLARED MEANS OF CONVEYANCE
	15. DECLARED POINT OF ENTRY

WARNING: Any alteration, forgery, or unauthorized use of this phytosanitary certificate is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (Section 424 of Public Law 106-224) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. Section 1001).

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

NAPPO

16. DATE ISSUED	17. NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER *(Type or Print)*	18. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER

No liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate.

PPQ FORM 577
JULY 2000

PART 1 - SHIPPER'S ORIGINAL

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2000-466-855

FIGURE A-12: PPQ Form 577—Phytosanitary Certificate

PPQ Form 597: Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products

Purpose: A document required for restricted plant material entering or transiting the United States.

Directions: On shipments of corn for food or feed, this document confirms that the importer holds a USDA issued permit.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE
4700 RIVER ROAD, UNIT 136
RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20737-1236

IMPORT PERMIT FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

1. PERMIT NUMBER

Transmit Permit Number to your Shipper but Retain this Permit

2. EXPIRATION DATE

3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE (Include Zip Code)
Permittee should notify Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA, promptly of change of address.

TEL:

4. UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, AS AMENDED, PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO PERMITTEE TO IMPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH

5. THE PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS SPECIFIED BELOW, GROWN OR PRODUCED IN

6. THROUGH THE PORT(S) OF

7. DESIGNATION OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUDTS

This permit does not authorize the importation of any genetically engineered plants or products thereof. To import such plants (or to move them interstate), write to the Biotechnology Biologics and Environmental Protection, Biotechnology Permit, USDA, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 149, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1237.

8. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

9. DATE ISSUED

ENCLOSURES

PPQ FORM 597
(APR 95)

Previous edition may be used.

☆U.S. GPO: 1999—717-967

FIGURE A-13: PPQ Form 597—Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products

PPQ Form 925: Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

Purpose: A document used for Canadian-grown seed destined for the United States.

Directions: Check to make sure that the SAC is issued by an accredited laboratory (refer to Appendix D). If the SAC states that the seed does **not** meet FSA requirements, check to make sure that the seed is consigned to an approved facility (see Appendix D).

FORM APPROVED:
OMB NO. 0579-0124

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. the valid OMB control number for this information is 0579-0124. The time required to complete this information is estimated to average .50 hours (or minutes) per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, Stop 7602, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20250-7602.

SEED ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE
(For Canadian-grown seed destined for the United States)

CERTIFICATE NUMBER

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER

2. DATE ISSUED

3. LABORATORY NUMBER

SENDER'S INFORMATION (The information is that of the sender and not of the laboratory)

4. ORIGIN

5. KIND

6. VARIETY

7. SCIENTIFIC NAME

8. LOT DESIGNATION

9. SIZE OF LOT

10. TREATMENT

11. SAMPLE TAKEN BY

12. OTHER INFORMATION

LABORATORY DETERMINATION (To be used for labeling)

13. COMMON NAME(S) OF KINDS IN EXCESS OF 5% OF THE WHOLE (as recognized in Federal Seed Act regulations)

14. SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)

15. INDICATE IF SEED IS, OR WILL BE:

☐ **Pelleted** ☐ **Coated** ☐ **Treated** (Indicate labeling)

17. SCIENTIFIC NAME AND NUMBER OF EACH KIND OF NOXIOUS WEED

18. "X" ONE

☐ **I certify that this lot meets the noxious weed requirements of the Federal Seed Act.**

OR

☐ **This lot contains noxious weeds beyond tolerance and may be imported into the United States only if consigned to an approved facility for cleaning.**

19. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ISSUING LABORATORY

20. NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

21. SIGNATURE

PPQ FORM 925
AUG 97

*U.S. GPO: 2000-516-661/94535

ORIGINAL - APHIS COPY

FIGURE A-14: PPQ Form 925: Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

Forms to Use When Seizing Agricultural Products

Leaflet: Notice to Arriving Traveler

Purpose: A leaflet that explains to the traveler why agricultural items must be seized.

Directions: Give this leaflet to the traveler whenever you seize an article or have it returned to Canada.

Availability: Order this leaflet from your local PPQ contact. The leaflet is available in several languages so be prepared to tell your contact what languages you need. The leaflet reproduced on the adjacent is in English and French. Feel free to photocopy this leaflet.

NOTICE TO ARRIVING TRAVELER

We regret that it is necessary to take agricultural items from your baggage. They cannot be brought into the United States because they sometimes carry plant and animal pests and diseases. Restricted items include fruits, vegetables, meats, plants, soil, and products made from plant or animal materials.

Agricultural pests and diseases are a threat to U.S. food crops and livestock. Some of these organisms are natural “polluters” capable of upsetting local ecological balances by destroying trees and other plant life. They also can affect property values by damaging lawns, ornamental plants, and (in the case of termites and other wood-eating insects) homes.

Confiscated items are carefully destroyed in special facilities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. If you have any questions, write to: “Quarantines,” U.S. Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 96464, Washington, DC 20090-6464.

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, or call (202) 720-7327 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

Nous regrettons la necessite d'avoir a supprimer les produits agricoles de vos bagages. Ils ne peuvent pas etre introduits aux Etats-Unis parce qu'ils transportent parfois des insectes nuisibles aux plantes et aux animaux. Les articles sujets a ces restrictions comprennent fruits, legumes, viandes, plantes, terre, et produits fabriques avec des substances vegetales ou animales.

Les insectes et les maladies agricoles representent une menace pour les recoltes vivrieres, les plantes ornementales, et le cheptel des Etats-Unis. Certains de ces organismes bouleversent les balances naturelles en detruisant les arbres et autres flores. Ils peuvent aussi reduire la valeur des proprietes en endommageant les pelouses, les plantes ornementales, et meme les maisons—lorsque les termites et autres insectes detruisent le bois.

Les articles confisques sont soigneusement detruits dans des locaux speciaux du Ministere de l'agriculture des Etats-Usis. Si vous avez une question quelconque, ecrivez au bureaua “Quarantines,” U.S. Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 96464, Washington, DC 20090-6464.

Forms to Use When Seizing Agricultural Products

PPQ Form 216: Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record

Purpose: A form on which to record agricultural products seized and the number of flights boarded.

Directions:

1. Use this form to tally the number of articles seized for each of the five categories.
2. For meats, enter the number of pounds seized.
3. Tally your "scores" at the end of the month and send to your PPQ contact.

Availability: Request additional forms from your PPQ contact.

Send original or copy of this record to designated PPQ port before the 10th of the month following the period covered.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

COOPERATORS AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS
MONTHLY SEIZURE RECORD

LOCATION		MONTH
PLANT MATERIAL AND/OR PLANT PRODUCT SEIZURES		**MONTHLY TOTAL**
Citrus Fruit (non-U.S. Brand):		
House Plants (Uncertified)	Refused Entry:	
	Confiscated and Destroyed:	
Nursery Stock:		
Other Plant Material:		
ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND/OR MEAT SEIZURES		
Number of Seizures:		
Number of Pounds:		
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS CLEARED (or precleared):		
REMARKS	**SEND TO:**	

Sample

PPQ FORM 216
(JUL 78)

FIGURE A-15: PPQ Form 216—Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record

Forms to Use When Sampling Agricultural Products

PPQ Form 237: Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act

Purpose: A form that notifies consignees that their seed has been sampled and forwarded to USDA for examination. The form warns the consignee that the seed must be held intact subject to redelivery to Customs if demanded.

Directions:

1. Complete Section 1 of this form for each lot of seed.
2. Put the completed pink copy (Part 3) of the form and declaration of labeling (copy of the label and invoice) into the cloth bag.
3. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag.
4. Send the sample with its completed form by **PRIORITY MAIL** to:

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

5. Give the completed yellow copy (Part 4) of the form to the consignee or the consignee's agent.
6. Mail the remaining white copies (Parts 1 and 2) of the completed form to the SEF in a separate envelope. Mail these copies the same day you send the sample—but separate from the sample.

Availability: Request additional forms, bags, and tags from the address listed above.

RECORD OF SEED OFFERED FOR IMPORTATION UNDER THE FEDERAL SEED ACT	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE	SERIAL NUMBER F 46412

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAMPLING OFFICER: Use a separate form for each lot of seed. Send Parts 1 and 2 (white) **intact with carbons** by letter mail to: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, APHIS, PPQ, Seed Examination Facility, Bldg. 580 BARC-EAST, Beltsville, MD 20705. Insert Part 3 (pink) into container with the seed sample; send Part 4 (yellow) to the ultimate consignee. For regulations pertaining to the Federal Seed Act, see TD-50071 and amendments.

SECTION I - TO BE COMPLETED BY SAMPLING OFFICER

COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS OF ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE *(stay within brackets)*	PORT OF ENTRY
BEE SEEDS 204 1ST ST S BROOKINGS SD 57006	PEMBINA ND
	ENTRY NO. 144-8937633-6
	DATE OF ENTRY 11/15/00

DESCRIPTION OF SEED

KIND AND VARIETY SHOWN ON CONTAINER	KIND AND VARIETY SHOWN ON INVOICE
TALL WHEATGRASS	TALL WHEATGRASS

DISTINGUISHING MARK OR LOT NO.	NO. BAGS IN LOT	NET WEIGHT OF LOT	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
CM05	840	42,000 lb	ARGENTINA

DECLARED FOR *("X" one)*	ENTERED VALUE OF LOT	SHIPPED BY *("X" one)*
[X] SEEDING PURPOSES [ ] OTHER THAN SEEDING PURPOSES	$ 37,800.00	[X] TRUCK [ ] VESSEL *(give name)* [ ] AIR *(give aircraft no.)* [ ] RAIL

COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS OF BROKER *(stay within brackets)*	
NORMAN G JENSEN INC BOX 479 PEMBINA ND 58271	This lot of seed has been sampled under the Federal Seed Act, and the information above verified. SIGNATURE OF SAMPLING OFFICER
	AGENCY: US CUSTOMS SERVICE — DATE: 11/19/00

SECTION II - ACTION BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, APHIS, PPQ SEED EXAMINATION FACILITY

[ ] The lot of seed described above has been **admitted** into the commerce of the United States under the provisions of the Federal Seed Act and the regulations for its enforcement. This notice does not constitute a confirmation of the variety name shown above *(if any)*, since the variety is not distinguishable by seed characteristics.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL	DATE

[ ] The lot of seed described above has been **refused admission** under the Federal Seed Act:

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL	DATE

PPQ FORM 237 *Previous edition may be used.*
(MAY 86)

PART 1 - TO SEED TESTING FACILITY

PART 3 - INSERT IN CONTAINER WITH SEED SAMPLE

FIGURE A-16: PPQ Form 237—Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act

B

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Appendix B

Extracts from U.S. Customs Regulations that Pertain to Agricultural Products

General

19 CFR 145.57 Regulations of Other Agencies

Certain types of plants and plant products, food, drugs, cosmetics, hazardous or caustic and corrosive substances, viruses, serums, and various harmful articles are subject to examination and clearance by appropriate agencies before release to the addressee (see Part 12 of this chapter).

Plants and Plant Products

19 CFR 12.10 Regulations and Orders of the Department of Agriculture

The importation into the United States of plants and plant products is subject to regulations and orders of the Department of Agriculture restricting or prohibiting the importation of such plants and plant products. Customs officers and employees shall perform such functions as are necessary or proper on their part to carry out such regulations and orders of the Department of Agriculture and the provisions of law under which they are made.

19 CFR 12.11 Requirements for Entry and Release

A. The importer or his representative shall submit to the director of the port of first arrival, for each entry of plants or plant products requiring a plant quarantine permit, a notice of arrival for any type of entry except rewarehouse and informal mail entries. Such notice shall be on a form provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture. The director of the port of arrival shall compare the notice of arrival which he receives from the importer or his representative with the shipping documents, certify its agreement therewith, and transmit it, together with any accom panying certificates or other documents pertaining to the sanitary status of the shipment, to the Department of Agriculture. The merchandise may not be moved, stored, or otherwise disposed of until the notice of arrival has been submitted and release for the

intended purpose has been authorized by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.

B. Where plant or plant products are shipped from the port of first arrival to another port or place for inspection or other treatment by a representative of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, and all Customs requirements for the release of the merchandise have been met, the merchandise shall be forwarded under a special manifest (Customs Form 7512) and in-bond labels or Customs seals to the representative of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs at the place at which the inspection or other treatment is to take place. No further release by the port director shall be required.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978]

19 CFR 12.12 Release Under Bond

Plants or plant products which require fumigation, disinfection, sterilization, or other treatment as a condition of entry may be released to the permittee for treatment at a plant approved by the Department of Agriculture upon the giving of a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter to insure that the merchandise is treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture or returned to Customs custody when demanded by the port director.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41167, Oct. 19, 1984]

19 CFR 12.13 Unclaimed Shipments

A. If plants or plant products enterable into the United States under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture are unclaimed, they may be sold subject to the provisions of Subparts C and D of Part 127 of this chapter to any person to whom a permit has been issued who can comply with the requirements of the regulations governing the material involved.

B. Unclaimed plants and plant products not complying with the requirements mentioned in this section shall be destroyed, by burning or otherwise, under Customs supervision.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 74-114, 39 FR 12091, Apr. 3, 1974]

19 CFR 12.14 Detention

A. Port directors shall refuse release of all plants or plant products with respect to which a notice of prohibition has been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any of the various quarantines. If an importer refuses to export a prohibited shipment immediately, the port director shall report the facts to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs and the United States attorney and withhold delivery pending advice from that Department.

B. In case of doubt as to whether any plant or plant product is prohibited, the port director shall detain it pending advice from the Department of Agriculture.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978]

19 CFR 12.15 Disposition; Refund of Duty

Plants or plant products which are prohibited admission into the United States under Federal law or regulations and are exported or destroyed under proper supervision are exempt from duty and any duties collected thereon shall be refunded. (See 158.41 and 158.45(c) of this chapter.)

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 72-258, 37 FR 20174, Sept. 17, 1972]

19 CFR 18.21 Restricted and Prohibited Merchandise

A. Merchandise subject upon importation to examination, disinfection, or further treatment under quarantines and Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be released for transportation or exportation only upon written permission of, or under regulations issued by, that Bureau. (See §12.10 to §12.15 of this chapter.)

19 CFR 18.23 Change of Destination; Change of Entry

A. The foreign destination of such merchandise may be changed by the parties in interest upon notice to the district director at the port of exit from the United States. The district director at the port of exit, in his discretion, may report the application for a change of foreign destination to the district director at the port of entry.

B. Such merchandise may be entered for consumption or warehouse or under any other form of entry. If the merchandise is subject on importation to quarantine and regulations administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, it shall be entered for consumption or warehouse only upon written permission of, or under regulations issued by, that Bureau. (See §12.10 to §12.15 of this chapter.)

Animals and Animal Products

19 CFR 12.24 Regulations of the Department of Agriculture

A. The importation into the United States of domestic animals, animal products, and animal feeding materials is subject to inspection and quarantine regulations of the Department of Agriculture, Customs officers and employees are authorized and directed to perform such functions as are necessary or proper on their part to carry out such regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Meat and Meat-Food Products

19 CFR 12.8 Inspection; bond; release

A. All imported meat, meat-food products[1] horse meat and horse meat-food products offered for entry into the United States are subject to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 306, Tariff Act of 1930. Such meat, meat-food products, horse meat and horse meat-food products shall not be released from Customs custody prior to inspection by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, except when authority is given by such inspector for inspection at the importer's premises or other place not under Customs supervision.

1 The term “meat and meat-food products,” for the purpose of this section, shall include any imported article of food or any imported article which enters or may enter into the composition of food for human consumption, which is derived or prepared in whole or in part from any portion of the carcass of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goat, is such portion is all or a considerable and definite portion of the article.

Bees, Insects, Earthworms, and Like Organisms

19 CFR 12.17 Importation Restricted

The importation into the United States of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals is prohibited unless the importer holds a permit from the Department of Agriculture covering the specific product. The port director shall notify the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Washington, DC, of the arrival of any such product, and detain it until he shall receive notice from that Department that a permit to import the shipment has been issued.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978; T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35476, Aug. 16, 1982]

19 CFR 12.18 Labels

Each separate container of such virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product imported is required by the regulations of the Department of Agriculture to bear the true name of the product and the permit number assigned by the Department of Agriculture in the following form: "U.S. Veterinary Permit No. -----," or an abbreviation thereof authorized by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Each separate container also shall bear a serial number affixed by the manufacturer for identification of the product with the records of preparation thereof, together with a return date.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060. Mar. 29, 1978]

19 CFR 12.19 Detention; Samples

A. The port director shall detain all shipments of such products for which no permit to import has been issued pending instructions from the Department of Agriculture.

B. Samples shall be furnished to the Department of Agriculture upon its request, and the port director shall immediately notify the consignee of any such request.

19 CFR 12.20 Disposition

Viruses, serums, or toxins rejected by the Department of Agriculture shall be released by the port director to that Department for destruction, or exported under Customs supervision at the expense of the importer if exportation is authorized by the Department of Agriculture.

19 CFR 12.31 Plant Pests

The importation in a live state of insects which are injurious to cultivated crops, including vegetables, field crops, bush fruits, and orchard, forest or shade trees, and of the eggs, pupae, or larvae of such insects, except for scientific purposes under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, is prohibited.[2] All packages containing live insects or their eggs, pupae, or larvae arriving from abroad, unless accompanied by a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture, shall be detained and submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of that Department for inspection and determination of their admissibility into the United States.

[28 FR 14710. Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978; T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35476, Aug. 16, 1982]

19 CFR 12.32 Honeybees and Honeybee Semen

A. Honeybees from any country may be imported into the U.S. by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes. All other importations of honeybees are prohibited except those from a country which the Secretary of Agriculture has determine to be free of diseases dangerous to honeybees.

2 (a) No person shall knowingly move any plant pest from a foreign country into or through the United States, or interstate, or knowingly accept delivery of any plant pest moving from any foreign country into or through the United States, or interstate, unless such movement is authorized under general or specific permit from the Secretary and is made in accordance with such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe in the permit and in such regulations as he may promulgate under this section to prevent the dissemination into the United States, or interstate, of plant pests. (7 U.S.C. l50bb(a)).

(b) The Secretary may refuse to issue a permit for the movement of any plant pest when, in his opinion, such movement would involve a danger of dissemination of such pests. The Secretary may permit the movement of host materials otherwise barred under the Plant Quarantine Act when they must necessarily accompany the plant pest to be moved. (7 U.S.C. l50bb(b)).

(c) As used in this chapter, except where the context otherwise requires.

"Plant pest" means any living stage of: Any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products or plants. (7 U.S.C. 150aa).

C

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Appendix C

Directory of PPQ Contacts Along the Canadian Border

Introduction

If you are located at a crossing without PPQ staff, please contact PPQ at the number for your state/area. Do not give cell phone numbers to brokers and the public; they end up distributed across the country. Forward Phytosanitary Certificates, copy invoices and other documents for PPQ to the address listed for your state, unless other arrangements are made by your local PPQ office.

If you have checked the manual and local policy and still need a PPQ decision and are unable to reach PPQ at the number listed below for your state/area, please call Blaine, WA or Buffalo, NY during the hours listed. Otherwise, don't let the article in question enter. As soon as we have a 24-hour border information number it will be listed here.

Alaska

Anchorage

907-271-1236 (After hours, an officer will return your call within 8 hrs)
Fax: 271-1244
Robert Huff, PD

P.O. Box 190191
Anchorage, AK 99519

Anchorage International Airport
North Terminal, Room NB 156
4600 Postmark Drive
Anchorage, AK 99502

Idaho

Bonners Ferry

208-267-2428
Fax: 267-9427
Susan Bistline, CBP-AQIO
Scot Anderson, CBP-AQIO

P.O. Box 1993
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

6803 S. Main Street, Unit C
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

Maine

Houlton

207-532-5902
Fax: 532-5697
Dave Burgason, Supervisor

P. O. Box 811
Houlton, ME 04730

36 Customs Loop
Houlton, ME 04730

Bangor

207-945-0479
Fax: 207-942-0095
Patsy Hartley, SPHD PPQ

267-B Godfrey Blvd., BIA
Bangor, ME 04401

Portland

207-780-3237
Fax: 207-773-4650
Daniel Buisson, CBP-AQIO

100 Middle Street, 7th Floor
Portland, ME 04101-4100

Michigan

Detroit

248-663-0181
Fax: 248-663-0184
Cell: 313-475-7890
Charles Merckel, PD

19111 West 10 Mile, Room 229
Southfield, MI 48075

Port Huron

810-985-6126
Fax: 810-985-5542
Cell: 313-475-7801
Robert Forbes, Supervisor

2321 Pine Grove #124
Port Huron, MI 48060-1306

Minnesota

International Falls

218-285-6101
Fax: 218-285-9226 (Customs)
John Paul, CBP-AQIO

c\o US Customs Service
2 – Second Avenue
International Falls, MN 56649

Montana

Sweetgrass

(Monday–Saturday 0800–1630 Mountain time)
(all MT crossings except Roosville)
406-335-2282
Fax: 406-335-2284
Thomas R. Urie, Supervisor
Paul McCarthy, CBP-AQIO
Kimberly Merenz, PPQO
Lynn Shozda, CBP-AQIO

P.O. Box 609
Sweetgrass, MT 59484-0609

USDA-APHIS-PPQ
c/o Animal Inspection Facility
Sweetgrass, MT 59484

Roosville

(Tuesday–Saturday 1000–1830 Mountain time)
406-889-5700
Fax: 406-889-5701
Cell: 406-459-5274
Michael Patterson, CBP-AQIO

P.O. Box 890
Eureka, MT 59917

Port of Roosville
8395 Highway 93 North
Eureka, MT 59917

New York

Buffalo

(Lewiston, Peace, Rainbow and Whirlpool Bridges)
716-881-5755 (Best information source)
After hours cell ***(for federal agency use only–not to be distributed to brokers or the public):*** 716-583-5800
Fax: 716-881-5577
Jackie Klahn, PD

783 Busti Avenue
1st Floor
Buffalo, NY 14213-2405

Lewiston Bridge
716-285-1886
Fax: 716-285-3565

Peace Bridge
716-884-5701
Fax: 716-884-5679

Rouses Point

518-297-5391
Fax: 518-297-2070
Alan Letterman, Acting Supervisor

P. O. Box 278
Rouses Point, NY 12979-0278

St. John's Border Station
Route 9B, Room 118
Rouses Point, NY 12979

Champlain

518-298-4332
Fax: 518-298-4486

234 West Service Rd., Suite 2
Champlain, NY 12919

Alexandria Bay

315-482-3857
Fax: 315-482-4051
Charles LaForty, CBP-AQIO

P.O. Box 280
Alexandria Bay, NY 13607

Wellesly Island Border Station
Room 216
Alexandria Bay, NY 13607

North Dakota

Pembina

701-825-0101
Fax: 701-825-0109

Cargo Office:
701-825-0110
Fax: 701-825-0112
Taunia Martin, CBP-AQIO
Barbara Marsell, CBP-AQIO
Chris Wharam, CBP-AQIO

Port of Entry:
10980 I 29, Suite 5
Pembina, ND 58271

Minot

(all ND crossings except Pembina)
701-837-9364
Fax: 701-852-6448
Car phone: 701-400-5290
After hours urgent: 701-837-9364 (message)
Roy Roggenbuck, CBP-AQIO

P. O. Box 2107
Minot, ND 58702

6500 County Road 12 West
Minot, ND 58701

Portal

701-926-2122
Fax: 701-926-2124
Roy Roggenbuck, CBP-AQIO

Port of Entry
301 West Railway Avenue
Portal, ND 58772

Vermont and New Hampshire

Berlin

802-828-4490
Fax: 802-828-4591
Mark Michaelis, SPHD PPQ

617 Comstock Rd.
Suite 3
Berlin, VT 05602

Highgate Springs

802-524-0848
Fax: 802-524-0849
Brian Alcorn, Supervisor

278 N. Main St., Suite 7
St. Albans, VT 05478

Washington

Blaine

(crossings west of the Cascade Mountains)
360-332-8891
Fax: 360-332-7830
Scott Bishop, PD
John Wymond, Supervisor

Peace Arch: (0700–2200 Pacific time)
360-332-8891 (Both cargo and vehicle questions)
or 360-332-6318 (Customs)

Cargo: (0800–1630, M–F)
360-332-1640 (Best cargo information source)
Fax: 360-332-1452

Oroville

(crossings east of the Cascade Mountains)
509-476-2556
Fax: 509-476-2561
Marcy King, CBP-AQIO

33643 Hwy 97
Oroville, WA 98844

D

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Appendix D

Approved Establishments

Contents

Laboratories Authorized to Issue Seed Analysis Certificates **page D-1**
Facilities Approved to Clean Canadian Seed **page D-6**
Establishments Approved for Processing Screenings **page D-9**
Exporters Authorized to Use Seed Export Labels **page D-11**

Important

These lists change frequently. Contact the Seed Examination Facility for possible updates to the lists.

Laboratories Authorized to Issue Seed Analysis Certificates

The following laboratories are authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates (PPQ Form 925 or CFIA Form 5289):

1. 20/20 Seed Labs Ltd.
   Attn. Sarah Foster-Stubbs
   Suite 201, 509-11th Avenue
   Nisku, AB T9E 7N5, Canada
2. Accu-Test Seed Laboratory
   Attn. Dorothy Ward
   102 2nd Avenue
   P. O. Box 579
   Rivers, MB R0K 1X0, Canada
3. A. E. McKenzie Seeds Laboratory
   Attn. Betty Girard
   30 9th Street, Suite 100
   Brandon, MB R7A 6E1, Canada
4. AgReliant Genetics Inc.
   Attn. Ernestine Demers
   P.O. Box 1088
   Chatham, ON N7M 5L6, Canada
5. Ag Seed Lab
   Attn. Cheryl Engler
   P. O. Box 998
   Carrot River, SK S0E 0L0, Canada

6. Agricore United Seed Laboratory
Attn. Peggy Van Petten
4722-39 Street
Camrose, AB T4V 0Z5, Canada

7. Agricore United[1, 2]
Attn. Ms. Carole Schierholz
7410-120 Avenue
P. O. Box 7430
Edmonton, AB T5B 0X3, Canada

8. BioVision Seed Research Ltd.
Seed Laboratory (Grand Prairie)
Attn. Michele Kulba
Suite C, 12803-100th Street
Grand Prairie, AB T8V 4H3

9. BioVision Seed Research Ltd.
Attn. Sandra Dyck and Terry McIntee
9954 67 Avenue
Edmonton, AB T6E 0P5, Canada

10. Brett-Young Seed Laboratory
Attn. Harold Murphy
Box 367
Gilbert Plains, Manitoba R0L 0X0

11. Brett-Young Seeds Ltd.
Attn. Glen Green
Southwest Perimeter at Highway 330
P. O. Box 99, St. Norbert Postal Station
Winnipeg, MB R3V 1L5, Canada

12. Brett-Young Seeds (Rycroft)[3]
Attn. Charolette Kozuback
P. O. Box 100
Rycroft, AB T0H 3A0, Canada

13. Canadian Seed Laboratories Ltd.
Attn. Catharine Breadner, Agatha Sebastian, or Barbara Lovitt
208 St. David Street
P. O. Box 217
Lindsay, ON K9V 5Z4, Canada

14. Coopérative Fédérée de Quebec
Attn. Chantal Lecavalier
2405 rue de la Province
Longueuil, QB J4G 1G3, Canada

1 This company was formerly known as United Grain Growers.
2 Certificates issued after 1/16/03 are not valid.
3 This company was known as Peace Valley Seeds Ltd. prior to January 1, 2001.

15. Discovery Seed Labs Ltd.
Attn. Jeff Eremenko
450 Melville Street
Saskatoon, SK S7J 4M2, Canada

16. First Line Seed Quality Laboratory
Attn. Milena Jungbolt
7861 Hwy 7, East, R.R. #2
Guelph, ON N1H 6H8

17. Hannas Seeds Ltd.
Attn. Doris Ballantine
5201 A, 49th Street
Lacombe, AB T4L 1J2, Canada

18. Kent Agri Laboratory
Attn. Dianne Gilhuly
R.R. 2
Tupperville, ON N0P 2M0, Canada

19. Laboratoire P.E.Q.
Attn. Roxane Dubois
1486 Boul Jarry
Chomedey Laval, QB H7W 2W8, Canada

20. Lendon Seed Laboratory
Attn. Bonnie Ernst
108 Elgin Mall
309 ist Avenue
Weyburn, SK S4H 1T1, Canada

21. Livingstone Seed Laboratory
Attn. Gail Livingstone
P.O. Box 27050, Postal Outlet
500 Rexdale Blvd.
Etobicoke, ON M9W 6L0, Canada

22. Monsanto Canada Inc. Seed Laboratory[4]
Attn. Bill Rodgers
301 Richmond Street
Chatham, ON N7M 1P5, Canada

23. Norseco Inc.
Attn. Lise Goudreau
2914 Boul. Labelle
Laval, QB H7P 5B9, Canada

24. Oseco Seed Laboratory[5]
Attn. Alan Stirling
RR#2, 210 Wanless Drive
Brampton, ON L6V 1A1, Canada

4 This laboratory was formerly known as DeKalb.

25. Ottawa Laboratory (Carling) - Seeds
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Attn. Doug Ashton
Laboratory Services Division, Bldg. #22
Central Experiment Farm
Ottawa, ON K1A 0C6, Canada

26. Parkland Laboratories
Attn. Margaret Van Breda
5410 Gaetz Avenue
Red Deeer, AB T4N 4B7, Canada

27. Peace River Seed Co-op Ltd. Seed Lab
Attn. Kathleen Barbarich
Box 40
Ryecroft, AB T0H 3A0, Canada

28. Perth Seed Laboratory
Attn. Ms. Bernadine Wolfe
R.R.#5
Mitchell, ON N0K 1N0, Canada

29. Pickseed Lindsay Seed Testing Laboratory
Attn. Kazi Alam
P. O. Box 304
Lindsay, ON K9V 4S3, Canada

30. Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd.
Attn. Ms. Mary Ellen Van Zelst
P.O. Box 730, No. 2, Highway West
Chatham, ON N7M 5L1, Canada

31. Precision Seed Testing Laboratory
Attn. Sherry Corvalan
P.O. Box 210
Beaverlodge, AB T6E 0P5, Canada

32. Priority Seed Laboratory
Attn. Sharon Gane
P. O. Box 1180
Nipawin, SK S0E 1E0, Canada

33. Priority Seed Laboratory (Manitoba)
Attn. Marie Greeniaus
389 Park Avenue East
Brandon, MB R7A 7A5, Canada

34. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Seed Lab
Attn. Doug Clark
#102-407 Downey Road
Saskatoon, SK S7N 4L8, Canada

5 This laboratory is no longer accredited, but certificates issued before February 15, 2000 are still valid.

35. Seed Check Technologies Inc.
Attn. Lisa Behnke
#220 5904B-50 Street
Leduc, AB T9E 6J4, Canada

36. Seed Check Technologies Inc.
Attn. Morgan Webb
110 Gymnasium Road
Saskatoon, SK S7N 0W9, Canada

37. Semico Inc.
Attn. Cecille Tetreault
4905 Boul. Laurier
Ste-Rosalie, QB J0H 1X0, Canada

38. W.G. Thompson and Sons Ltd.
Attn. Ms. Christine DeRooy
P.O. Box 250,
Blenheim, ON NOP 1A0, Canada

39. Vancouver Seed Laboratory Ltd.
Attn. Ruth Lowry
1987 West 36th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6M 1K7, Canada

40. Western Seed Laboratory
Attn. Janine Maruschak
301-421 Downey Road
Saskatoon, SK S7N 4L8, Canada

Facilities Approved to Clean Canadian Seed

The following facilities are approved to clean Canadian seed:

1. ABI Alfalfa
   P.O. Box 1130
   Nampa, ID 83653-1130
2. Clark Seeds Inc.
   4784 Highway 310
   Graybull, WY 82426
3. Clark Seeds Inc.
   9311 Highway 45
   Nampa, ID 83686
4. Crossroads Seed and Feed
   (Mr. John Brown)
   200 Marias Fair Road
   Shelby, MT 59474
5. Dairyland Seed Co.
   (Lynn Nichols)
   504 West Idaho Ave.
   Homesdale, ID 83628
6. Deer Creek Seed Inc.
   (Mr. Bill Leakey)
   P. O. Box 105
   Ashland, WI 54806
7. Ernst Crownvetch Farms
   AKA Ernst Conservation Seeds
   9006 Mercer Pike
   Meadville, PA 16335
8. First Creek Ranch
   (Mr. Darryl Menge)
   Box 48
   Saco, MT 59261
9. General Feed and Grain Inc.
   (Mr. Vic Raye)
   P. O. Box 748
   Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
10. Mark Glinz
    1075 Highway 5 NE
    Bottineau, ND 58318
11. Gries Seed Farms Inc.
    2340 N. 9th Street
    Fremont, OH 43420

12. Habstritt Seed Co.
Box 148
Roseau, MN 56751

13. Harvest States (Seed)
(Kevin Rogers)
1015 N. Thierman Road
Spokane, WA 99212

14. Heart Seed Co.
(Jack Morris)
N. 506 First St.
Fairfield, WA 99012

15. Legacy Seeds
(Mr. Steve Jensen)
16762 Malt
Caldwell, ID 83605

16. Norfarm Seeds, Inc.
(Mr. Dennis Montgomery)
P. O. Box 725
Bemidji, MN 56601

17. Norfarm Seeds, Inc.
(Mr. Leroy Roseen)
RR-2, Box 37
Roseau, MN 56751

18. Pioneer Hi-Bred Intl., Inc.
9178 Lakeshore Drive
Nampa, ID 83686

19. Premium Natural Foods
(Mr. Leslie E. Gasal)
RR1, Box 228
Grandin, ND 58038

20. Rivards Quality Seed, Inc.
P.O. Box 303
Argile, MN 56713

21. Rolla Seed Co.
(Mr. Chad Leas)
P. O. Box 1209
Rolla, ND 58367-1209

22. Saco Dehy Inc.
(Mr. Bobbie Menge)
P. O. Box 268
Saco, MT 59261

23. Seeds, Inc.
P. O. Box 866
Tekoa, WA 99033

24. Selkirk Seed Co.
HCR 85, Box 4
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

25. Seminis Vegetable Seeds
(Mr. Gary Petersen)
529 North Street
P. O. Box 290
Filer, ID 83328

26. Seminis Vegetable Seeds
115 E. 1st N
Warden, WA 98857

27. Stubbs Seed Services
(Mr. Jerry Robinson)
P. O. Box 8975
Moscow, ID 83843

28. Superior Grains Inc.
(Mr. Les Knudson)
11225 108th St. NW
Crosby, ND 58730

29. Timeless Seeds, Inc.
P. O. Box 881
Conrad, MT 59425

30. Treasure State Seed, Inc.
(Mr. Donald Becker)
P. O. Box 698
Fairfield, MT 59436

31. Weinlaeder Seed Company
7162 160th Drive NE
Drayton, ND 58225

Establishments Approved for Processing Screenings

The following establishments are approved for processing screenings:

1. ADM Northern Sun
   5525 136th Ave. SE.
   Enderlin, ND 58027
2. ADM Processing
   1388 Highway 97
   Velva, ND 58790
3. Agra Basic Feed
   100 S. Broadway
   Belgrade, MT 59714
4. Bleyhl Farm Services
   Granger, WA 98033
5. Cenex Ag.
   P.O. Box 1029
   13007 Downs Road
   Mt. Angle, OR 97362
6. Columbia River Ag Center
   206 N. Benton
   Kennewick, WA 99336
7. Conway Feed , Inc.
   P.O. Box 576
   Conway, WA 98238
8. Evans Grain & Elevator Co.
   P.O. Box 2208
   Great Falls, MT 59403
9. Farmers Feed & Supply Co., Inc.
   549 S. 2nd
   Hillsboro, OR 97123
10. Ferndale Grain
    P.O. Box 39
    Ferndale, WA 98248
11. Koch Agri Services
    P. O. Box 1186
    Occidental and Sub Streets
    Burley, ID 83318
12. Kropf Seed, Inc.
    23765 Towerline Road
    Harrisburg, OR 97446

13. Land O' Lakes, Inc.
5996 Lawrence Road
Everson, WA 98247

14. Land O' Lakes Cenex Ag.
2407 Warren Avenue
P.O. Box 123
Twin Falls, ID 83303

15. Mid Valley Milling Inc.
P. O. Box 49
Prosser, WA 99350

16. NW Feed Manufacturing
245 5th Avenue South
Twin Falls, ID 83301

17. R & G Quality Feed
P. O. Box 160
Malta, MT 59538

18. River Grain
206 N. Benton
Kennewick, WA 99336

19. Saco Dehy Inc.
(Mr. Bobby Menge)
P. O. Box 268
Saco, MT 59261

20. Wilcox Feed & Seed, Inc.
200 N. 5th Street
Harrisburg, OR 97446

21. Winn Feed Company
600 South 400 West
Smithfield, UT 84335

22. Wolfkill Feed & Fertilizer
P.O. Box 369
Stanwood, WA 98292

Exporters Authorized to Use Seed Export Labels

The following companies are authorized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to use the seed export label (CFIA Form 5309) to export seed to the United States in lieu of a Canadian phytosanitary certificate:

1. Angelgrove Tree Seeds — Registration # 03-002
2. JVK — Registration # 1742-106
3. Richter's Seeds — Registration # 02-001
4. Stoke's Seeds — Registration # 1666-117
5. TDF International Inc. — Registration # 03-001
6. The Butchart Gardens — Registration # 03-003
7. Vessey's Seeds — Registration # 1758-145
8. West Coast Seeds Ltd. — Registration # 03-004

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Appendix E

Lists of the Most Common Vegetable and Annual Bedding Plants and Herbaceous Perennial Plants

Vegetable and Annual Bedding Plants[1 2]

Abelmoschus esculentus, okra
Achimenes spp. (grown as annuals in North)
Ageratum houstonianum, ageratum
Allium cepa, onion
alyssum, sweet, *Lobularia maritima*
Amaranthus spp.
Apium graveolens var. *dulce*, celery
Arachis hypogaea, peanut
aster, *Callistephus* spp.

bachelor button, *Centaurea cyanus*
balsam, *Impatiens* spp.
basil, *Ocimum basilicum*
bean, field *Phaseolus* spp.
beet, *Beta vulgaris*
Begonia grandis ssp. *evansiana*, hardy begonia
Begonia spp. (cultivated kinds are grown as annuals in North)
Begonia x tuberhybrida, tuberous begonia
Beta vulgaris, beet
Beta vulgaris subsp. *cicla*, chard
Brassica juncea, mustard greens
Brassica oleracea var. *botrytis*, cauliflower
Brassica oleracea var. *capitata*, cabbage
Brassica oleracea var. *gemmifera*, Brussels sprouts
Brassica oleracea var. *gongylodes*, kohlrabi
Brassica oleracea var. *italica*, broccoli
Brassica oleracea var. *viridis*, collards, kale
Brassica rapa ssp. *rapa*, turnip
broccoli, *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*
broomcorn, Sorghum bicolor
Browallia spp. (grown as annuals in North)
Brussels sprouts, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*
Bupleurum rotundifolium, thoroughwax

1 These plants may be released without a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate if for personal use and if to be used 25 or fewer miles from the border.
2 Scientific names are in italics.

cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*
Calceolaria spp. (herbaceous kinds only, grown as annuals in North)
Calendula arvensis, field marigold
Calendula officinalis, pot-marigold
Callistephus spp., aster
candytuft, globe, *Iberis umbellata*
candytuft, rocket, *Iberis amara*
cantaloupe, *Cucumis melo* ssp. *melo*
carrot, *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*
Carthamus spp.
Catharanthus roseus, rosy periwinkle (when grown as annual)
cauliflower, *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*
celery, *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*
Celosia argentea var. *cristata,* cockscomb
Centaurea cyanus, bachelor button
chard, *Beta vulgaris* subsp. *cicla*
Citrullus lanatus var. *lanatus*, watermelon
coleus, *Solenostemon scutellarioides*
collards, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*
corn, *Zea mays*
Cosmos bipinnatus
Cosmos sulphureus, orange or yellow cosmos
Crepis rubra
cucumber, *Cucumis sativus* var. *sativus*
Cucumis melo ssp. *melo*, cantaloupe, melon
Cucumis sativus var. *sativus*, cucumber
Cucurbita spp., gourds, pumpkin, squash

Daucus carota subsp. *sativus,* carrot
Dimorphotheca spp.

eggplant, *Solanum melongena*

field marigold, *Calendula arvensis*
flax, flowering, *Linum grandiflorum*

Gaillardia pulchella, Indian blanket-flower
garden balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*
Gazania spp.
Geranium spp.
Glandularia canadensis, rose vervain (grown as annuals in North)
Gomphrena spp.
gourds, *Cucurbita* spp.

hardy begonia, *Begonia grandis* ssp. *evansiana*
Helianthus spp. sunflower
Helichrysum spp.
Hibiscus spp. (only tropical kinds grown as annuals)

Iberis amara, rocket candytuft
Iberis umbellata, globe candytuft
Impatiens balsamina, garden balsam
Impatiens hawkeri, New Guinea impatiens
Indian blanket-flower, *Gaillardia pulchella*
Ipomoea batatas var. *batatas*, sweet potato

kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*
kohlrabi, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*

Lactuca sativa, lettuce
Lathyrus odoratus, sweet pea
lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*
Linum grandiflorum, flowering flax
Lobularia maritima, sweet-alyssum
lupine, blue, *Lupinus angustifolius*
lupine, white, *Lupinus albus*
Lupinus albus, white lupine
Lupinus angustifolius, blue lupine
Lycopersicon spp., tomato

marigold, *Tagetes* spp.
melon, *Cucumis melo* ssp. *melo*
Mexican zinnia, *Zinnia haageana*
mournful-widow, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*
mustard greens, *Brassica juncea*

nasturtium, *Tropaeolum* spp.
New Guinea impatiens, *Impatiens hawkeri*

Ocimum basilicum, basil
okra, *Abelmoschus esculentus*
onion, *Allium cepa*

parsley, *Petroselinum crispum*
pea, *Pisum* spp.
peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*
pepper, *Piper nigrum*
periwinkle, rosy, *Catharanthus roseus* (when grown as annual)
Petroselinum crispum, parsley
Petunia spp.
Phaseolus spp., field bean
Piper nigrum, pepper
Pisum spp., pea
Portulaca spp., purslane
pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*
potato, *Solanum tuberosum*
pumpkin, *Cucurbita* spp.
purslane, *Portulaca* spp.

radish, *Raphanus sativus*
Raphanus sativus, radish
rose vervain, *Glandularia canadensis* (grown as annuals in North)

Salvia splendens, scarlet sage
Scabiosa atropurpurea, mournful-widow
scallion, *Allium cepa*
scarlet sage, *Salvia splendens*
Solanum melongena, eggplant
Solanum tuberosum, potato
Solenostemon scutellarioides, coleus
Sorghum bicolor, sorghum, broomcorn
spinach, *Spinacia oleracea*
Spinacia oleracea, spinach
squash, *Cucurbita* spp.
statice, annual, *Limonium* spp.
sunflower, *Helianthus* spp.
sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*
sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* var. *batatas*

Tagetes spp., marigolds
thoroughwax, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*
tomato, *Lycopersicon* spp.
Tropaeolum majus, garden nasturtium
tuberous begonia, *Begonia x tuberhybrida*
turnip, *Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*

Verbena x hybrida, garden verbena (grown as annuals in North)

Watermelon, *Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*

Zea mays, corn
zinnia, common, *Zinnia violacea*
Zinnia haageana, Mexican zinnia
Zinnia violacea, zinnia

Herbaceous Perennial Plants[3] [4]

Achillea spp., yarrow
Aconitum spp., monkshood
Actaea racemosa, black snakeroot
Adriatic bellflower, *Campanula garganica*
Ajuga reptans, bugle weed
Alchemilla spp., ladysmantle
Amasonia spp., blue stars
Anemone pulsatilla, pasque flower
Aquilegia spp., columbine
Arabis alpina, mountain rockcress
Armeria spp., thrift, sea pink, statice
Artemisia ludoviciana, silver king
Aruncus spp., goats-beard
Asclepias tuberosa, butterfly-weed
Aster novi-belgii, New York aster
Astilbe spp.
Aubrieta spp.
Aurinia saxatilis ssp. *saxatilis,* golden tuft alyssum
avens, *Geum* spp.

baby's-breath, *Gypsophila paniculata*
balloon flower, *Platycodon grandiflorus*
bee balm, *Monarda didyma*
bellflower, *Campanula* spp.
Bellis perennis, English daisy
Bergenia crassifolia, heartleaf saxifrage, Siberian-tea
black snakeroot, *Actaea racemosa*
blazing star, *Liatris* spp.
bleeding heart, *Dicentra spectabilis*
blue stars, *Amasonia* spp.
Bracteantha bracteata, strawflower
bugle weed, *Ajuga reptans*
butterfly-weed, *Asclepias tuberosa*

Campanula garganica, Adriatic bellflower
Campanula spp., bellflower (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*
carnation, *Dianthus* spp.
Centaurea dealbata, Persian cornflower
Centaurea spp., cornflower
Cerastium tomentosum, snow-in-summer
Chelone spp., turtlehead
Chrysanthemum coccineum, see *Tanacetum coccineum*

3 A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate is mandatory for these plants.
4 Scientific names are in italics.

Chrysanthemum maximum, see *Leucanthemum x superbum*
Chrysanthemum parthenium, see *Tanacetum parthenium*
Clematis spp.
columbine, *Aquilegia* spp.
common foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*
coneflower, *Rudbeckia* spp.
Convallaria spp., lily of the valley
coral bells, *Heuchera sanguinea*
Coreopsis giganea
Coreopsis grandiflora
Coreopsis lanceolata, garden coreopsis
Corispermum spp., tickseed
cornflower, *Centaurea* spp.

day-lily, *Hemerocallis* spp.
Delphinium spp., larkspur (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
Dianthus spp., carnation (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
Dicentra spectabilis, bleeding heart
Dicentra spp.
Digitalis purpurea, common foxglove
dollarplant, *Lunaria annua*
Doronicum spp., leopard's bane

English daisy, *Bellis perennis*
Eryngium maritimum, sea holly
Eryngium spp., eryngo
eryngo, *Eryngium* spp.
Euphorbia spp., spurge
evening primrose, *Oenothera* spp.

feverfew, *Tanacetum parthenium* (= *Chrysanthemum parthenium*)
flax, perennial, *Linum perenne*
forget-me-not, *Myosotis* spp.

Gaillardia aristata, blanket-flower
Gaillardia x grandiflora, blanket-flower
garden coreopsis, Coreopsis lanceolata
gayfeather, *Liatris* spp.
Geranium spp. (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
Geum quellyon, lady strantheden Chile avens
Geum spp., avens
globeflower, *Trollius europaeus*
goats-beard, *Aruncus* spp.
golden tuft alyssum, *Aurinia saxatilis* ssp. *saxatilis*
gooseneck loosestrife, *Lysimachia* spp.
Gypsophila paniculata, baby's-breath

heartleaf saxifrage, *Bergenia crassifolia*
Helianthemum spp., sun rose
Hemerocallis spp., day-lily
hens and chicks, *Sempervivum tectorum*
Heuchera sanguinea, coral bells
Heuchera spp., hollyhock

Hibiscus spp. (except tropical kinds grown as annuals)
hollyhock, *Heuchera* spp.
honesty, perennial, *Lunaria rediviva*
Hosta spp., plantain-lily

Iris spp.

Jacob's-ladder, *Polemonium caeruleum*

knotweed, *Polygonum* spp.

lady strantheden Chile avens, *Geum quellyon*
ladysmantle, *Alchemilla* spp.
larkspur, *Delphinium* spp.
Lavandula spp., lavender
lavender, *Lavandula* spp.
leopard's bane, *Doronicum* spp.
Leucanthemum x superbum, Shasta daisy, mat daisy
Liatris spp., gayfeather, blazing star
Lilium spp., lily
lily, *Lilium* spp.
lily of the valley, *Convallaria* spp.
Limonium spp., sea lavender, statice
Linum perenne, perennial flax
lionsheart, *Physostegia* spp.
Lobelia cardinalis, cardinal flower
Lunaria annua, money plant, dollarplant (biennial)
Lunaria rediviva, perennial honesty
lupine, garden, *Lupinus polyphyllus*
lupine, perennial, *Lupinus perennis*
Lupinus perennis, perennial lupine
Lupinus polyphyllus, garden lupine
Lychnis chalcedonica, maltese cross
Lysimachia spp., gooseneck loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria, purple loosestrife

maltese cross, *Lychnis chalcedonica*
mat daisy, *Leucanthemum x superbum*
meadow rue, *Thalictrum* spp.
Monarda didyma, bee balm
money plant, *Lunaria annua*
monkshood, *Aconitum* spp.

mother of thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*
mountain rockcress, *Arabis alpina*
Myosotis spp., forget-me-not (most cultivated kinds are perennial)

New York aster, *Aster novi-belgii*

obedient plant, *Physostegia virginiana*
Oenothera spp., evening primrose (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
oriental poppy, *Papaver orientale*

Paeonia officinalis, peony
Paeonia suffruticosa, tree peony
painted daisy, *Tanacetum coccineum* (=*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)
Papaver orientale, oriental poppy
pasque flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*
Pelargonium spp.
peony, *Paeonia officinalis*
periwinkle, *Vinca* spp.
Persian cornflower, *Centaurea dealbata*
Phlox spp. (except annual phlox)
Physostegia spp., lionsheart
Physostegia virginiana, obedient plant
pincushion flower, *Scabiosa* spp.
plantain-lily, *Hosta* spp.
Platycodon grandiflorus, balloon flower
Polemonium caeruleum, Jacob's-ladder
Polygonum spp., knotweed
primrose, *Primula* spp.
Primula spp., primrose
Pseudolysimachion incanum, speedwell
purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria*

Rudbeckia fulgida, coneflower
Rudbeckia spp., coneflower

Saponaria spp., soapwort
Saxifraga spp., saxifrage
saxifrage, *Saxifraga* spp.
Scabiosa spp., pincushion flower (except *S. atropurpurea*)
sea holly, *Eryngium maritimum*
sea lavender, *Limonium* spp.
sea pink, *Armeria* spp.
Sedum spp., stonecrop
Sempervivum tectorum, hens and chicks
Shasta daisy, *Leucanthemum x superbum*
Siberian-tea, *Bergenia crassifolia*
silver king, *Artemisia ludoviciana*
snow-in-summer, *Cerastium tomentosum*
soapwort, *Saponaria* spp.

speedwell, *Pseudolysimachion incanum, Veronica officinalis*
spurge, *Euphorbia* spp.
statice, *Armeria* spp., *Limonium* spp.
stonecrop, *Sedum* spp.
strawflower, *Bracteantha bracteata*
sun rose, *Helianthemum* spp.

Tanacetum coccineum (=*Chrysanthemum coccineum*), painted daisy
Tanacetum parthenium, feverfew
Thalictrum spp., meadow rue
thrift, *Armeria* spp.
Thymus serpyllum, mother of thyme
tickseed, *Corispermum* spp.
tree peony, *Paeonia suffruticosa*
Trollius europaeus, globeflower
Trollius spp.
turtlehead, *Chelone* spp.

Veronica officinalis, speedwell
Vinca spp., periwinkle

yarrow, *Achillea* spp.

F

Agricultural Clearance Manual

Appendix F

List of Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants

In this Appendix are some foreign plants that cause large losses in agricultural production. Also included are prohibited parasitic plants. Use this list to make sure none of these plants gets a foothold in the United States. Scientific names are in italics.

Acroblastum
Aeginetia spp.
Aetanthus
African boxthorn, *Lycium ferocissimum*
African couchgrass, *Digitaria abysssinica*
African feathergrass, *Pennisetum macrourum*
Ageratina adenophora, crofton weed
Alectra spp.
Alepis (=Elytranthe)
Alternanthera sessilis, sessile joyweed
Ambulia, *Limnophila sessiliflora*
Ammobroma
Amyema
Amylotheca
Anchored water hyacinth, *Eichhornia azurea*
Animated oat, *Avena sterilis*
Annual couchgrass, *Digitaria velutina*
Apodanthes
Arachnites
Arceuthobium, dwarf mistletoe
Arjona
Arrowhead, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*
Asian sprangletop, *Leptochloa chinensis*
Asphodelus fistulosus, onionweed
Atkinsonia
Aureolaria
Avena sterilis, animated oat, wild oat
Azolla pinnata, mosquito fern, water velvet

Balanophora
Barathranthus
Bartsia
Bastard toadflax, *Comandra*
Bdallophyton
Bearded-creeper, *Crupina vulgaris*
Benghal dayflower, *Commelina benghalensis*
Bluehearts, *Buchnera*

Borreria alata (see *Spermacoce alata*)
Boschniakia
Brazilian satintail, *Imperata brasiliensis*
Broadleaf paper bark tree, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Broomrape, *Orobanche* spp.[1]
Buchnera, bluehearts
Buttonia

Cajeput, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Cansjera
Cape tulip, *Homeria* spp.
Carthamus oxyacantha, wild safflower
Cassytha
Castilleja grisea (ESA; other species non-actionable)
Catclaw mimosa, *Mimosa pigra* var. *pigra*
Cattail grass, *Setaria pallide-fusca*
Caulerpa taxifolia, Mediterranean clone of Caulerpa
Centranthera
Chaffseed, *Schwalbea*
Chlamydophytum
Choristegeres
Christisonia
Chrysopogon aciculatus, pilipiliula
Cistanche
Cladomyza
Coat buttons, *Tridax procumbens*
Comandra, bastard toadflax
Commelina benghalensis, benghal dayflower, tropical spiderwort
Common crupina, *Crupina vulgaris*
Cogongrass, *Imperata cylindrica*
Conopholis
Cordylanthus (2 spp. ESA)
Corsia
Corynaea
Crofton weed, *Ageratina adenophora*
Crupina vulgaris, common crupina
Cuscuta spp., dodder[1]
Cyne
Cynomorium
Cytinus

Dactylanthus
Dactyliophora
Daenikera
Dasistoma
Decaisnina

1 CONTACT PPQ!

Dendromyza
Dendrophthoe
Dendrophthora
Dendrotrophe
Devil's thorn, *Emex spinosa*
Dicymanthes
Digitaria abyssinica, African couchgrass, fingergrass
Digitaria scalarum (see *Digitaria abyssinica*)
Digitaria velutina, velvet fingergrass, annual couchgrass
Diplatia
Distichella
Distrianthes
Ditepalanthus
Dodder, *Cuscuta* spp.[2]
Drymaria arenarioides, lightning weed
Duck-lettuce, *Ottelia alismoides*
Dufrenoya

Eichhornia azurea, anchored water hyacinth, rooted water hyacinth
Elytranthe
Emelianthe
Emex australis, three-cornered jack
Emex spinosa, devil's thorn
Epifagus
Eremolepis
Eubrachion
Euphrasia
Exocarpos
Exorhopala
Exotic bur-reed, *Sparganium erectum*

Fingergrass, *Digitaria abyssinica*

Gaiadendron
Galega officinalis, goatsrue
Geocaulon
Gerardia (=*Agalinis*)
Giant hogweed, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
Giant salvinia, *Salvinia auriculata, S. biloba, S. herzogii, S. molesta*
Giant sensitive plant, *Mimosa invisa*
Ginalloa
Gleadovia
Glutago
Goatsrue, *Galega officinalis*

2 CONTACT PPQ!

Hachettea
Harveya
Helicanthes
Helixanthera
Helosis
Heracleum mantegazzianum, giant hogweed
Homeria spp., Cape tulip
Hydnora
Hydrilla, *Hydrilla verticillata*
Hydrilla verticillata, hydrilla
Hygrophila polysperma, Miramar weed
Hylomyza
Hyobanche
Hypopitys

Ileostylus
Imperata brasiliensis, Brazilian satintail
Imperata cylindrica, cogongrass
Ipomoea aquatica, water-spinach, swamp morningglory
Ischaemum rugosum, murainograss
Itchgrass, *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*

Jointed prickly pear, *Opuntia aurantiaca*
Juelia

Kikuyugrass, *Pennisetum clandestinum*
Kodo-millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*
Kopsiopsis
Korthalsella
Krameria
Kyasumagrass, *Pennisetum pedicellatum*
Lagarosiphon major, oxygen weed
Lampas
Langsdorffia
Lathraea
Lathrophytum
Lebetanthus
Leiphaimos
Lennoa
Lepeostegeres
Lepidaria
Lepidoceras
Leptochloa chinensis, Asian sprangletop
Lightning weed, *Drymaria arenarioides*
Limnophila sessiliflora, ambulia
Liverseed grass, *Urochloa panicoides*
Lophophytum
Loranthus
Lousewort, *Pedicularis*

Loxanthera
Lycium ferocissimum, African boxthorn
Lysiana

Macrosolen
Mannagettaea
Mediterranean saltwort, *Salsola vermiculata*
Melaleuca, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Melaleuca quinquenervia, broadleaf paper bark tree, melaleuca, cajeput, punk tree
Melampyrum
Melasma
Melastoma malabathricum
Mida
Mikania cordata, mile-a-minute
Mikania micrantha, mile-a-minute
Mile-a-minute, *Mikania cordata*, *Mikania micrantha*
Mimosa invisa, giant sensitive plant
Mimosa pigra var. *pigra*, catclaw mimosa
Miramar weed, *Hygrophila polysperma*
Missiongrass, *Pennisetum polystachion*
Mistletoe, *Phoradendron*; *Viscum*
Mitrastemon
Monochoria hastata, monochoria
Monochoria vaginalis, pickerel weed
Monotropa
Monotropsis
Mosquito fern, *Azolla pinnata*
Murainograss, *Ischaemum rugosum*
Mystropetalon
Myzodendron
Myzorrhiza

Nanodea
Nassella trichotoma, serrated tussock
Nestronia
Notothixos

Ombrophytum
Onionweed, *Asphodelus fistulosus*
Opuntia aurantiaca, jointed prickly pear
Orobanche spp., broomrape[3]
Orthantha
Orthocarpus, owl's clover
Oryctanthus
Oryza longistaminata, red rice

3 CONTACT PPQ!

Oryza punctata, red rice
Oryza rufipogon, red rice
Osyris
Ottelia alismoides, duck-lettuce
Owl's clover, *Orthocarpus*
Oxygen weed, *Lagarosiphon major*

Papuanthes
Parasitaxis
Parasitipomoea
Paspalum scrobiculatum, Kodo-millet
Pedicularis, wood betony, lousewort (*furbishiae* = ESA)
Pennisetum clandestinum, kikuyugrass
Pennisetum macrourum, African feathergrass
Pennisetum pedicellatum, kyasumagrass
Pennisetum polystachion, missiongrass, thin napiergrass
Peraxilla
Perella
Phacellanthus
Phacellaria
Phelypaea
Pholisma
Phoradendron, mistletoe
Phrygilanthus
Phthirusa
pickerel weed, *Monochoria vaginalis*
Pilipiliula, *Chrysopogon aciculatus*
Pilostyles
Platypholis
Prosopanche
Prosopis alpataco
Prosopis argentina
Prosopis articulata
Prosopis burkartii
Prosopis caldenia
Prosopis calingastana
Prosopis campestris
Prosopis castellanosii
P*rosopis denudans*
Prosopis elata
Prosopis farcta
Prosopis ferox
Prosopis fiebrigii
Prosopis hassleri
Prosopis humilis
Prosopis kuntzei
Prosopis pallida
Prosopis palmeri
Prosopis reptans

Prosopis rojasiana
Prosopis ruizlealii
Prosopis ruscifolia
Prosopis sericantha
Prosopis strombulifera
Prosopis torquata
Psathyranthus
Psittacanthus
Ptychopetalum
Punk tree, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Pyrularia

Rafflesia
Raoulgrass, *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*
Red rice, *Oryza longistaminata, O. punctata, O. rufipogon*
Rhamphicarpa
Rhinanthus, yellow-rattle
Rhizanthes
Rhizomonanthes
Rhopalocnemis
Rhynchocorys
Rooted water hyacinth, *Eichhornia azurea*
Rottboellia cochinchinensis, itchgrass, raoulgrass
Rubus fruticosus, wild blackberry
Rubus moluccanus, wild raspberry

Saccharum spontaneum, wild sugarcane
Sagittaria sagittifolia, arrowhead
Salsola vermiculata, wormleaf salsola, Mediterranean saltwort
Salvinia auriculata, giant salvinia
Salvinia biloba, giant salvinia
Salvinia herzogii, giant salvinia
Salvinia molesta, giant salvinia
Sandalwood, *Santalum* (1 is ESA)
Santalum, sandalwood (1 is ESA)
Sapria
Sarcodes
Sarcophyta
Schwalbea, chaffseed
Scurrula
Serrated tussock, *Nassella trichotoma*
Sessile joyweed, *Alternanthera sessilis*
Setaria pallide-fusca, cattail grass
Seymeria
Siphonostegia
Sogerianthe
Solanum tampicense, wetland nightshade
Solanum torvum, turkeyberry
Solanum viarum, tropical soda apple

Sopubia
Sparganium erectum, exotic bur-reed
Spermacoce alata, borreria
Striga spp., witchweed
Struthanthus
Swamp morning glory, *Ipomoea aquatica*

Tapinanthus
Taxillus
Tetradyas
Tetraspidium
Thaumasianthes
Thesium
Thin napiergrass, *Pennisetum polystachion*
Thonningia
Three-cornered jack, *Emex australis*
Tolypanthus
Tozzia
Tridax procumbens, coat buttons
Trilepidia
Trithecanthera
Tropical soda apple, *Solanum viarum*
Turkeyberry, *Solanum torvum*

Urochloa panicoides, liverseed grass

Velvet fingergrass, *Digitaria velutina*
Velvitsia
Viscum, mistletoe

Water spinach, *Ipomoea aquatica*
Wetland nightshade, *Solanum tampicense*
Wild blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*
Wild oat, *Avena sterilis*
Wild raspberry, *R. moluccanus*
Wild safflower, *Carthamus oxyacantha*
Wild sugarcane, *Saccharum spontaneum*
Witchweed, *Striga* spp.
Wood betony, *Pedicularis*
Wormleaf salsola, *Salsola vermiculata*

Xylanche

Yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus*

Appendix G

Gypsy Moth and Pine Shoot Beetle Infested Areas in the United States and Canada

Gypsy Moth Infested Areas in the United States

Connecticut
The entire State.

Delaware
The entire State.

District of Columbia
The entire district.

Illinois
Lake county.

Indiana
The counties of *Allen, DeKalb, Elkhart, La Grange, Noble, Porter,* and *Steuben.*

Maine
All of *Androscoggin, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, Washington,* and *York* counties; and the southern portions of the counties of *Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis,* and *Somerset.*

Maryland
The entire State.

Massachusetts
The entire State.

Michigan
The entire State.

New Hampshire
The entire State.

New Jersey

The entire State.

New York

The entire State.

North Carolina

All of *Currituck* County and the eastern portion (barrier island) of *Dare* County.

Ohio

The counties of *Ashland, Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Erie, Fairfield, Fulton, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Henry, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Lake, Knox, Licking, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Perry, Portage, Richland, Sandusky, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Washington, Wayne, Williams,* and *Wood.*

Pennsylvania

The entire State.

Rhode Island

The entire State.

Vermont

The entire State.

Virginia

The counties of *Accomack, Albemarie, Allegheny, Amelia, Amherst, Appomatox, Arlington, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Essex, Fairfax, Fauguier, Fluvanna, Frederick, Gloucester, Goochland, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Highland, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudon, Louisa, Ludenburg, Madison, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Nelson, New Kent, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Rappahannock, Richmond, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Westmoreland,* and *York.*

The cities of *Alexandria, Bedford, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Chesapeake, Columial Heights, Danville, Emporia, Fairfax, Falls Church, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Harrisonburg, Hopewell, Lexington, Lynchburg, Manassas, Manassas Park, Newport News,*

Norfolk, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Waynesboro, Williamsburg, and *Winchester.*

West Virginia

The counties of *Barbour, Berkely, Braxton, Brooke, Calhoun, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Richie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt,* and *Wood.*

Wisconsin

The counties of *Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Rock, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waupaca, Waushara, Waukesha, Winnebago,* and *Wood.*

Gypsy Moth Infested Areas in Canada

New Brunswick

Charlotte County: The parishes of Campobello Island, Dumbarton, Dufferin, Grand Manan Island, St. Andrews, St. Croix, St. David, St. George, St. James, St. Patrick, and St. Stephen.

Kings County: The parishes of Greenwich, Kars, and Springfield.

Queens County: The parishes of Canning, Cambridge, Gagetown, Johnston, and Wickham; and that portion of Chipman Parish south or west of highway 10; and that portion of Waterborough Parish west of highway 10 and south of highway 2.

Sunbury County: The parishes of Blissville, Burton, Gladstone, Lincoln, and Sheffield.

York County: That portion of the county that includes the city of Fredericton and the following parishes: North Lake and McAdam; and that portion of Queensbury parish south and east of the Scotch Lake Road beginning in the west at Bear Island on the St. John River and ending at the Parish border on the east.

Nova Scotia

The entire counties of *Annapolis, Digby, Kings, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne,* and *Yarmouth.*

The area of *Halifax* county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Halifax/Lunenburg County border and the Atlantic Ocean; then north along the Halifax/Lunenburg County border to the Halifax/Hants County border; then east along the Halifax/Hants County border to route 354; then south along route 354 to route 568 (Beaverbank-Windsor Junction Road); then east along route 568 (Beaverbank-Windsor Junction Road) to route 416 (Fall River Road); then east and north along route 416 (Fall River Road) to route 2; then south along route 2 to route 102/118; then south along route 118 to route 107; then south along route 107 to route 7; then east along route 7 to route 328; then south along route 328 to the shoreline of Cole Harbour; then west along the seashore from Cole Harbour to the point of beginning.

All areas of *Hants* county west of route 354.

Ontario

The entire counties of *Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Grey, Haliburton, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds-Grenville, Lennox-Addington, Middlesex, Muskoka, Northumberland, Oxford, Parry Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott-Russell, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Simcoe, Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry, Victoria, Wellington,* and *York.*

The entire regional municipalities of *Durham, Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Ottawa-Carleton, Peel,* and *Waterloo.*

Algoma District: All areas south of Highway 17 east of and including the city of Sault Ste. Marie, plus the entire geographic townships of: Denis; Prince; Parke; Korah; Tarentorus; Garden River First Nation; MacDonald; Laird; Tarbutt; Tarbutt Additional; Johnson; Plummer Aditional; Lefroy; Thessalon; Bright Additional; Bright; Thompson; Cobden; Striker; Long; Spragge; Lewis; Shedden; Indian Reserve #7.

Manitoulin District: All areas of St. Joseph Island, Cockburn Island, Manitoulin Island and Great Cloche Island, plus all Indian Reservations.

Nipissing District: All areas south of the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers up to and including the City of North Bay. All areas south of highway 17 west of the city of North Bay.

Sudbury District: All areas south of Highway 17 plus the city of Sudbury and the entire geographic townships of: Victoria; Salter; May; Hallam; Shakespeare; Dunlop; Porter; Baldwin; Nairn; Hymen; Lorne; Louise; Graham; Waters; McKim; Neelon; Dryden; Indian Reserves #4, #5 and #6.

Quebec

The entire regions of *Acton, Argenteuil, Arthabaska, Asbestos, Beauce-Sartigan, Beauharnois-Salaberry, Bécancour, Bellechasse, Brome-Missisquoi, Champlain, Coaticook, Communauté Urbaine de L'Outaouais, Communauté Urbaine de Montréal, Communauté Urbaine de Québec, D'autray, Desjardins, Deux Montagnes, Drummond, Francheville, Joliette, La Haute-Yamaska, La Nouvelle-Beauce, La Rivière du Nord, La Vallée-du-Richelieu, Lajemmerais, L'amiante, L'assomption, Laval, Le Bas Richelieu, Le Granit, Le Haut Richelieu, Le Haut-Saint-François, Le Haut Saint-Laurent, Le Val-Saint-François, L'Érable, Les Chutes de la Chaudière, Les Collines-de-L'Outaouais, Les Etchemins, Les Jardins de Napierville, Les Laurentides, Les Maskoutains, Les Moulins, Les Pays d'en Haut, L'ile d'Orléans, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Memphrémagog, Mirabel, Montcalm, Montmagny, Nicolet-Yamaska, Papineau, Robert-Cliche, Roussillon, Rouville, La-Région-Sherbrookoise, Thérèse de Blainville,* and *Vaudreuil-Soulanges.*

Municipalities of the following regions:

Antoine-Labelle: Notre-Dame-du-Laus, Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain, Lac-du-Cerf, Saint-Aimé-du-lac-des-Iles, Kiamika, Lac-Nominingue, L'Annonciation, Marchand, La Macaza, L'Ascension, Sainte-Véronique, Lac-Saguay, Chute-Saint-Philippe, Val-Barrette, Lac-des-Écorces, Beaux-Rivages, Mont-Laurier, Des Ruisseaux, Ferme-Neuve M, Lac-Saint-Paul, Mont-Saint-Michel, Sainte-Anne-du-Lac, Lac-Ernest.

Kamouraska: Mont-Carmel.

La Côte de Beaupré: Beaupré, Boischatel, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Château-Richer, L'Ange-Gardien.

La Jacques-Cartier: Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier, Fossambault-sur-le-Lac, Lac-Saint-Joseph, Shannon, Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier, Lac-Delage, Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury, Lac-Beauport, Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

La Vallée-de-la Gatineau: Denholm, Low, Kazabazua, Lac-Sainte-Marie, Northfield, Gracefield, Wright, Cayamant, Blue Sea, Bouchette, Sainte-Thérèse-de-la-Gatineau, Messines, Maniwaki V, Déléage, Egan-Sud, Montcerf, Bois-Franc, Aumond, Grand-Remous Lytton, Maniwaki.

Le Centre de la Mauricie: Charette, Saint-Élie, Saint-Mathieu-du-parc, Saint-Boniface de Shawinigan, Shawinigan, Shawinigan-Sud, Notre-dame-du-Mont-Carmel, Lac-à-la-Tortue, Saint-Georges, Grand-Mère, Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides, Saint-Jean-des-Piles.

Maskinongé: Maskinongé, Saint-Joseph-de-Maskinonge, Louiseville, Yamachiche, Saint-Barnabé, Saint-Sévère, Saint-Léon-le-Grand, Sainte-Ursule, Saint-Justin, Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé, Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont, Saint-Paulin, Saint-Alexis-des-Monts.

Matawinie: Saint-Félix-de-Valois M, Saint-Jean-de-Matha, Sainte-Béatrix, Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez, Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare, Rawdon, Chertsey, Entrelacs, Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci, Saint-Donat, Saint-Côme, Sainte-Émélie-de-l'Énergie, Saint-Damien, Saint-Zénon, Saint-Michel-des-Saints.

Mékinac: Notre-Dame-de-Montauban, Lac-aux-Sables, Saint-Adelphe, Saint-Sévérin, Saint-Tite V, Hérouxville, Grandes-Piles V, Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac, Sainte-Thècle.

Pontiac: Bristol, Shawville, Clarendon, Portage-du-Fort, Bryson, Campbell's Bay, Grand-Calumet, Litchfield, Thorne, Alleyn-et-Cawood, Leslie-Clapham-et-Huddersfield, Fort-Coulonge, Mansfield-et-Pontefract, Waltham, Chapeau, L'Isle-aux-Allumettes, Chichester, Sheen-Esher-Aberdeen-et-Malakoff, Rapides-des-Joachims.

Portneuf: Neuville, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Pont-Rouge V, Sainte-Jeanne-de-Pont-Rouge, Donnacona, Cap-Santé, Saint-Basile-Sud, Saint-Basile, Notre-Dame-de-Portneuf, Portneuf, Deschambault, Saint-Gilbert, Saint-Marc-des-Carrières, Grondines, Saint-Casimir M, Saint-Casimir P, Saint-Thuribe, Saint-Ubalde, Saint-Alban, Sainte-Christine-d'Auvergne, Saint-Léonard-de-Portneuf, Lac-Sergent, Saint-Raymond V, Saint-Raymond P, Rivière-à-Pierre.

Rivière-du-Loup: Rivière-du-Loup V.

Témiscamingue: Témiscaming V, Béarn, Ville-Marie.

Pine Shoot Beetle Infested Areas in the United States

Illinois

The counties of *Boone, Bureau, Champaign, Cook, De Kalb, De Witt, Du Page, Grundy, Iroquois, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Macon, McHenry, McLean, Marshall, Ogle, Piatt, Putnam, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago,* and *Woodford.*

Indiana

The counties of *Adams, Allen, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, De Kalb, Delaware, Elkhart, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Johnson, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Lake, La Porte, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Newton, Noble, Owen, Parke, Porter, Pulaski, Randolph, Rush, St. Joseph, Shelby, Starke, Steuben, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White,* and *Whitley.*

Maine

The counties of *Franklin* and *Oxford.*

Maryland

The counties of *Allegany, Frederick, Garrett,* and *Washington.*

Michigan

The counties of *Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Missauke, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Saginaw, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawasee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne,* and *Wexford.*

New Hampshire

Coos county.

New York

The counties of *Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Genesse, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Onondoga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Schuyler, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming,* and *Yates.*

Ohio

The counties of *Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Belmont, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Wayne, Williams, Wood,* and *Wyandot.*

Pennsylvania

The counties of *Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Huntington, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington,* and *Westmoreland.*

Vermont

The counties of *Caledonia, Essex,* and *Orleans.*

West Virginia

The entire State.

Wisconsin

The counties of *Grant, Green, Kenosha,* and *Rock.*

Pine Shoot Beetle Infested Areas in Canada

Ontario

The entire counties of *Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Grey, Haliburton, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lennox-Addington, Middlesex, Muskoka, Northumberland, Oxford, Perth, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Simcoe, Victoria, Wellington,* and *York.*

The entire regional municipalities of *Durham, Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Peel,* and *Waterloo.*

The entire metropolitan Toronto area.

Quebec

The entire regions of *Arbestos, Arthabaska, Beauce-Sartigan, Brome-Missisquoi, Coaticook, Drummond, L'Amiante, La Haute-Yamaska, La-Région-Sherbrookoise, Le-Granit, Le Haut-Saint-François, Les Chutes de la Chaudière, Les Etchemins, Les Maskoutains, Le-Val-Saint-François, Memphrémagog, Nicolet-Yamaska,* and *Robert-Cliche.*

The municipality of Sorel in the region of *Le-Bas-Richelieu.*

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Comment Sheet

Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual

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Use this sheet to suggest an improvement or to identify a problem in the content of the manual. Send this comment sheet to your local PPQ contact, filling in that person's address using the directory in Appendix C to this manual. Please follow the directions on the back of this comment sheet for mailing.

Description of Problem

(Error, inconsistency, missing or insufficient information, etc.)

Description of Improvement or Recommended Change

(Add attachments if necessary)

Contacting You

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