

MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

IMPORTING COUNTRIES PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Status: **Approved**

Date: 24 November 1999

EXPORTERS ARE ADVISED TO CONFIRM THE PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO EXPORT FROM NEW ZEALAND

Amendment record

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of amendment:	Approved by:
87	10 June 2025	Corrected scientific name for <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i> under section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	AS
86	4 June 2024	Under section 3.3 Nursery Stock, updated link to the Plants for Planting manual. Under section 3.3.1 All Nursery Stock, updated import permit exemptions. Under section 3.4.2 Seeds, Grains, Nuts for Sowing added note about import permit exemptions.	KE
85	30 November 2023	Updated wording under section 2.5.1 Ports of Entry. Clarified species covered by the conditions for <i>Ribes</i> spp., and <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. under section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. Removed conditions for <i>Mangifera</i> spp. due to prohibition under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.	AS
84	22 November 2023	Updated section 2.1 Prohibitions to remove prohibitions table and replace with reference to ACIR. Added note that <i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>napobrassica</i> is prohibited except into Hawaii under section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. Removed note for <i>Persea americana</i> under section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. Removed entry for <i>Citrus</i> spp. covered by prohibition for Rutaceae under section 4.2.1	AS / MLM

		<p>Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage.</p> <p>Removed conditions for <i>Cedrus</i> spp., <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Quercus</i> spp., and <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> that are not authorised pending pest risk analysis under section 4.3 Nursery Stock.</p> <p>Added conditions for <i>Zea mays</i> under section 4.4.1 Seeds for Sowing.</p> <p>Added <i>Rhizoglyphus echinopus</i> and <i>Rhizoglyphus robini</i> as exceptions under Appendix 1 Quarantine Pests.</p>	
83	24 October 2023	<p>Amended note for <i>Persea americana</i> under section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.</p> <p>Corrected reference to the beginning of section 4.3 for <i>Lilium</i> spp. hybrids under section 4.3 Nursery Stock.</p> <p>Updated additional declaration for <i>Capsicum</i> spp. under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.</p>	AS
82	1 October 2023	<p>Added additional phytosanitary certificate requirements for nursery stock under section 4.3 Nursery Stock</p> <p>Added requirements for <i>Lilium</i> spp., <i>Lilium occidentale</i> and <i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pitkinense</i> under section 4.3 Nursery Stock</p>	KE
81	1 September 2023	<p>Removed Pomeae under section 2.1 Prohibitions.</p> <p>Updated requirements for <i>Loranthaceae</i> under section 4.2 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage.</p> <p>Amended scientific name (typo) for <i>Abelmoschus</i> spp. under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.</p> <p>Updated requirements for <i>Gossypium</i> spp. under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.</p>	AS
80	24 March 2023	<p>Added a note for dried <i>Humulus lupulus</i> requirements under section 3.2.2 Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage.</p> <p>Updated section 4.2 title to specify 'Fresh' Cut Flowers and Foliage.</p>	KE
79	10 October 2022	<p>Updated prohibition for <i>Pieris</i> spp. under section 2.1 Prohibitions.</p> <p>Updated phytosanitary certificate requirements under section 3.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage.</p>	KE
78	29 September 2022	<p>Added reference for the new APHIS (USDA) database: 'Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements' (ACIR).</p> <p>Removed references to the old database system: 'Fruit and Vegetable Import Requirements (FAVIR)', 'Cut Flowers and Greenery Manual', 'Seeds not for Planting Manual' and 'Miscellaneous Processed Products Manual' as this information now falls under ACIR database.</p> <p>Removed <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> (light brown apple moth (LBAM)) from Appendix 1 Quarantine Pest List Notified by USA.</p> <p>Removed additional declaration for <i>Epiphyas</i></p>	KE

		<p><i>postvittana</i> (light brown apple moth (LBAM)) for cut flowers and foliage in section 3.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage, section 3.2.1.1 Indoor Grown Crops, section 3.2.1.2 Outdoor Grown Crops and section 4.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage under <i>Proteaceae</i> and <i>Viburnum</i> spp.</p> <p>Updated broken links in section 2.4 Quarantine Pests.</p>	
77	23 March 2022	<p>Updated the additional declaration for <i>Cucumis metuliferus</i> (Kiwanos melon) under section 4.1.1.</p> <p>Updated additional declarations that include <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> throughout document.</p>	MM
76	25 February 2022	<p>Updated import permit information regarding transition from ePermits to eFile in sections 2.2.4, 3.1.1, and 4.1.1.</p> <p>Updated the additional declarations for <i>Malus domestica</i> and <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> under section 4.1.1.</p>	HM
75	8 February 2022	<p>Amended additional declarations to state 'was inspected' instead of 'have been inspected' in sections 3.2.1.1 indoor grown crops, 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, 4.2 Cut Flowers & Foliage.</p> <p>Amended additional declarations to state 'the consignment' instead of 'this consignment' in section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.</p>	HM
74	10 December 2021	<p>Added link to <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>, <i>Pyrus communis</i> & <i>Malus domestica</i> under section 4.1.1, specifically for 'Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme'</p>	HM
73	17 September 2021	<p>Updated Appendix 1: Quarantine Pest List notified by USA.</p> <p>Updated Section 2.1 Prohibitions.</p> <p>Removed reference under section 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing regarding additional measures for seed of <i>Viola</i> spp.</p>	GF
72	1 October 2020	<p>Added the pest <i>Gelechioidea</i> to Appendix 1. Quarantine Pest List as Notified by USA.</p>	FA
71	4 May 2020	<p>Removed <i>Beauveria</i> spp. from the Quarantine pest list.</p> <p>Amended requirements under section 4.4.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for <i>Malus domestica</i>, <i>Pyrus communis</i> and <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>.</p>	DH
70	22 November 2019	<p>Added requirements for pepper and tomato fruit in section 4.1.1</p> <p>Added additional declaration to pepper and tomato in section 4.3.</p> <p>Added additional declaration and note to section 4.4.1.</p>	SR
69	29 October 2019	<p>Amendment to nomenclature of <i>Cucurbita</i> to <i>Cucurbita</i> spp. under section 4.1.1.</p> <p>Added <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> as alternative name to <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> seeds under</p>	GF/SR

		<p>section 4.4.1.</p> <p>Added additional declaration and note to <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> under section 4.4.1.</p> <p>Added <i>Capsicum</i> spp. requirements to section 4.4.1.</p>	
68	25 July 2019	<p>The pest list in Appendix 1 has been updated to list the genus <i>Rhizoglyphus</i> spp. Excluding <i>Rhizoglyphus echinopus</i> or <i>Rhizoglyphus robini</i> which are non actionable species.</p> <p>Additional declaration added for <i>Acer</i> spp. in section 4.3 Nursery Stock</p>	HC
67	25 June 2019	Updated additional declaration requirements for all nursery stock section 3.3.1	HC
66	16 May 2019	Updated import requirements for fresh persimmons in section 4.1.1 as per APHIS website.	SH
65	31 October 2018	Added link to Persimmons to USA Official Assurance Programme under section 4.1.1.	SH
64	24 April 2018	Updated import requirements for fresh persimmons in section 4.1.1, as per USDA Fruits and Vegetables manual.	SH
63	8 February 2018	Updated Appendix 1, Quarantine Pest list to reflect the quarantine pests for persimmons from New Zealand as stipulated in the USA Rules and Regulations under Docket No. APHIS-2015-0052.	GF
62	6 December 2017	<p>Updated the import requirements for fresh persimmons, section 4.1.1.</p> <p>Updated the prohibitions list, section 2.1</p> <p>Updated the import requirements of several commodities under Cut flowers and foliage, Seeds, grains and nuts and Nursery stock, section 4.2, 4.4 and 4.3 respectively requiring Not Authorised Pending Pest Risk Analysis (NAPPRA). For full list of commodities under NAPPRA, a link to the Plants for planting manual was provided.</p>	GF
61	14 August 2017	<p>Updated link in section 3.2.1 fresh cut flowers and foliage.</p> <p>Updated requirements in sections 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.1.2 to reflect the MPI Plant Exports Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for the Export of Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage to the USA.</p>	HK
60	4 July 2017	<p>Added an additional declaration for nursery stock to meet the potato cyst nematode (PCN) requirement and removed the first item under the note section, section 3.3.1 All Nursery Stock</p> <p>Updated link to USA commodity pest list (Pipfruit) in section 2.4</p>	HK/GF

59	6 June 2017	<p>Updated links to APHIS website in section 2.2.4, import permits</p> <p>Added note to section 2.4, quarantine pests regarding native species.</p> <p>Added wood packaging section 2.10.</p> <p>Updated link to Avocado Industry Council website in 4.1.1, commodity specific requirements.</p>	HK
58	4 April 2017	<p>Removal of <i>Dasineura mali</i> (apple leaf curling midge) and <i>Dasineura pyri</i> (pear leaf curling midge) as actionable pests for California under <i>Malus sylvestris</i> var. <i>pumila</i>; <i>Pyrus communis</i> and <i>P. pyrifolia</i>, Section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables</p> <p>Updated the link to the operating guidelines for Pipfruit to USA Pre-Clearance Programme and commodity pest list.</p>	GF
57	11 January 2017	<p>Changed common name for <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> from "brown headed leafroller" to "light brown apple moth".</p>	HK
56	26 October 2016	<p>Updated the import requirements for bulbs to state the species name in the phytosanitary certificate, section 2.3.1 and 3.3.1.</p>	GF
55	7 October 2016	<p>Updated the prohibitions list, section 2.1 specifically for <i>Actinidia</i> spp. to note that "plants for planting is prohibited pending pest risk analysis. For permits to import small quantities of germplasm for experimental or scientific purposes under controlled conditions will be considered."</p> <p>Updated the link to the Plants for planting manual, section 3.3.1.2, Nursery stock restrictions and 4.3 Nursery stock</p>	GF
54	30 May 2016	<p>Added a table title no. 1 for the prohibited commodities into USA, section 2.1</p> <p>Deleted Appendix 1 which shows the Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary (FRSMP) Program as non-actionable at U.S.A ports of entry. It is being updated regularly by APHIS, link to list provided.</p> <p>Reformatted the presentation of the Quarantine pest list by providing the pest type, order, family and common names; and provided available synonyms, Appendix 1.</p>	GF
53	8 April 2016	<p>Updated the link to the Phytosanitary Compliance Programme for the Export of Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage to the USA, section 3.2.1</p> <p>Created Section 1.5 Fees and charges which words were taken from Scope, section 1.2</p> <p>Updated the disclaimer and general information section.</p> <p>Reformatted the presentation of the amendment record starting with the most recent record of amendments</p>	GF

52	15 February 2016	Added an asterisk to additional pests which are no longer regulated in the US (section 2.4), however may still be actionable in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other U.S Territories, refer to appendix 1.	AdF
51	28 August 2015	Added <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i> and <i>Bagrada hiliaris</i> as quarantine pests for the state of Florida. Added an asterisk to pests which are no longer regulated in the US, however may still be actionable in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other U.S Territories, refer to appendix 1.	SM
50	26 February 2015	Added statement to contact IVA for current requirements for exporting Queensland fruit fly host material, section 3.1.1 and 4.1.1.	SM
49	13 January 2015	Addition of alternate additional declaration on phytosanitary certificates that accompany plants for planting imported from a country in which potato cyst nematode is known to occur.	SM
48	17 February 2014	Additional of phytosanitary requirements for <i>Cucumis metuliferus</i> , section 4.1.1.	SM
47	23 October 2013	Update of section 4.1.3 to include <i>Allium</i> spp. and amended the requirements for frozen citrus. Heading of section 2.5 changed to 'MPI specified Maximum Pest Limits (MPL)'. Clarified requirements listed under section 3.1.4 for frozen fruit and vegetables which are below 20°F at the time of arrival in the USA. Additional sentence, clarifying scope of the ICPR added under section 1.2.	JN
46	30 August 2013	Update of import requirements for: - Cut flowers and greenery; - Seeds not for planting; - Fruits and vegetables ; - Plants for planting (interim). Addition of links to the USDA import manuals for: - Cut flowers and greenery; - Seeds not for planting; - Fruits and vegetables; - Plants for planting (interim edition) Addition of section 2.2.6 Oral Permits.	LZ/SM
45.	22 November 2011	Update of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) to Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)	CB
44.	05 July 2011	Section 3.3.1 Amended requirements for restricted plant materials under postentry quarantine and referenced the prohibited plants for planting taxa list.	CB
43	19 November 2010	Amended import requirements for <i>Actinidia</i> spp plants for planting (including pollen excluding fruit and seed). This material is prohibited from New Zealand, effective immediately. Section 2.1.	VK
42.	10 November 2010	Amended import requirements for <i>Actinidia</i> spp. planting material. This material is prohibited from New Zealand, effective immediately.	GI
41.	29 July 2010	Addition of link to Nursery Stock Restrictions. APHIS/USDA website 2010. Refer sections 3.3.2 and 4.3	GI
40.	11 May 2010	Addition of a genus to the list of Rutaceae seed genera requiring an additional declaration for citrus greening and CVC. USDA April 2010.	GI

39.	22 April 2010	Clarification of requirements when exporting pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>) and asian pear (<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>) outside the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme.	GI
38	3 March 2010	Clarification of requirements when exporting <i>Malus sylvestris</i> var. <i>pumila</i> (apples) outside the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme.	LP
37.	04 February 2010	Addition of link to direct exporters to the Compliance Programme for the export of fresh cut flowers and foliage to the USA (Section 3.2)	LP
36.	13 January 2010	Amendment to the import conditions for <i>Aesculus</i> spp. (Horse chestnut) plants for planting, excluding seed.. Effective January 25 2010. Reference: US Federal Import Order 7 January 2010. These conditions are in place until a pest risk analysis has been completed and mitigation measures have been developed.	GI
35.	13 October 2009	Addition of a link to direct importers to the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) treatment manual. Refer General Requirements. WTO notification 2009.	GI
34.	21 August 2009	Addition of note to Sec 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Veges: Avocados Note: The Avocado Industry Council (AIC) has implemented a risk management plan (RMP) for exports of avocados to USA to minimise interceptions of LBAM. The following link (see Sec 4.1.1) will take you to the AIC website for a copy of this RMP and for registers of compliant participating parties/organisations.	PJ
33.	10 August 2009	Prohibition of <i>Alnus</i> spp. plants for planting, except seed. Section 2.1. APHIS Federal Order 6.7.2009. Prohibition of the following hosts plants of Tomato torrado virus (ToTV) and Tomato severe leaf curl virus (ToSLCV) plants for planting, excluding seed; <i>Lycopersicon</i> spp., <i>Capsicum</i> spp., <i>Solanum</i> (including <i>Lycopersicon</i>) spp., <i>Chenopodium</i> spp., <i>Polygonum</i> spp., <i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Halogetum</i> spp., <i>Nicotiana</i> spp., <i>Lepidium</i> (synonyms <i>Senebiera</i> , <i>Coronopus</i>) spp., <i>Spergularia</i> spp., <i>Amaranthus</i> spp., <i>Malva</i> spp. Prohibited until a pest risk analysis has been conducted and risk mitigation measures determined. Federal Order. <i>Phytophthora alni</i> , Tomato torrado virus (ToTV) and Tomato severe leaf curl virus (ToSLCV) added to quarantine pest list.	GI
32.	12 June 2009	Clarification of the sampling regime for non-pre-cleared apples to USA. Refer section 4.1.1.	GI
31.	22 May 2009	Amendment of the commodity <i>Vaccinium</i> to include all species including blueberries and cranberries. Refer Section 4.1.1 URL added for list of higher taxa regulated pest list for USA	GI
30.	12 May 2009	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp plants for planting prohibited for import to USA. Ref: APHIS, 7 CFR Part 319	GI

29.	23 April 2009	Addition of the common name Feijoa in Section 2.3.1.	LK
28.	3 April 2009	Additional information for entry status of seeds for sowing. Refer sections 2.2, 2.3, 3.4 and 4.4.	GI
27.	16 March 2009	Update of status of Actinidia spp. Effective immediately and addition of additional declaration for tomato (Lycopersicum L). Refer sections 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1 (note: effective 1 April 2009, the time at port of entry in the USA)	GI
26.	13 March 2009	Update of requirements for pipfruit; apple, pear and asian/nashi pear. "A MAFBNZ phytosanitary certificate will not be required upon completion of the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme sampling/inspection regime and accompanied by a finalised PPQ203 form. Effective immediately.	GI
25.	11 March 2009	Update of wording for additional declarations for phytosanitary certificates for ; apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums and their hybrids. Refer sections 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1, apple, avocado, blackberry, blueberry, chinese gooseberry/kiwifruit, currant, loquat, grape, feijoa/strawberry guava (Feijoa sellowiana), pear, asian pear, persimmon, respberry, strawberry. Refer sections: 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1 and for cherries and their hybrids. Refer sections 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1	GI
24.	5 March 2009	Addition of requirements for additional declaration for cherries and their hybrids. Refer sections 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1	LK
23.	20 February 2009	Update of the weblink for the USDA Pre-export Inspection of Pipfruit Programme	LK
22.	17 February 2009	Addition of requirements for additional declaration for apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums and their hybrids. Refer sections 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1 (NOTE: Effective 27 February 2009, the time at port of entry in the USA) Addition of requirements for additional declarations for apple, avocado, blackberry, blueberry, chinese gooseberry/kiwifruit, currant, loquat, grape, feijoa/strawberry guava (Feijoa sellowiana), pear, asian pear, persimmon, respberry, strawberry. Refer sections: 2.3.1, 3.1.1 and 4.1.1 (NOTE: Effective 15 March 2009, the time at port of entry in the USA) Addition of a requirement for diagnostic testing for Hosta Virus X (HVX) as a regulated non-quarantine pest on all Hosta spp exports. Refer section 4.3	LK
21.	27 November 2008	Addition of link to new USDA Searchable Fruits and Vegetables Import Database Sec 2.2.4	SW/BM
20.	31 October 2008	Addition of requirements for additional declaration for cut flowers and foliage produced outdoors. Refer sections 3.2.1 and 4.2 NOTE: Effective 1 November 2008 the time at	LK

		port of entry in the USA.	
19.	21 October 2008	Addition of the New Zealand flower thrips, <i>Thrips obscuratus</i> and the Wheat bug, <i>Nysius huttoni</i> on the quarantine pest list. Addition of a disclaimer with the quarantine pest list	LK
18.	11 September 2008	Cut flowers and foliage- new AD for fresh cutflowers and foliage. Refer Secs 3.2.1 and 4.2. NOTE: EFFECTIVE date midnight Friday 12 September 2008.	SW/KS
17.	01 August 2008	Addition of requirements for additional declaration for all fresh cutflowers and foliage. Ref Section 3.2.1 and 4.2	LK/SW
16.	03 December 2007	Addition of MPL for seed for sowing. Section 2.5.	IV
15.	28 March 2007	Amendment of MAF contact details Section 1.1	SW
14.	11 January 2007	Citrus spp. fruit no longer prohibited. Ref Fed Register 319.56 (b)(3), (b)(5)(vii). Ref Secs 2.1 and 4.1.1. for requirements.	SW
13.	12 July 2006	Amendment of MAF contact details, refer Section 1.1. Amendment of url for commodity pest lists, refer Section 2.5. Amendment of requirements for <i>Malus</i> , <i>Pyrus communis</i> and <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> & <i>P. ussuriensis</i> , refer Section 3.1.1	WJH
12.	30 January 2006	Addition of requirements for <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. To Secs 4.3 and 4.5	SW
11.	1 February 2005	Clarification of additional declaration requirements for <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> and <i>Globodera pallida</i> on nursery stock. Identification within Section 4.1.1 that "corn on the cob" (<i>Zea mays</i>) is prohibited entry from New Zealand. Minor formatting changes to document.	WJH
10.	14 December 2004	Amendment of MAF contact details, refer Section 1.1, Addition of new statement with regards to import permits refer Section 2.2.2. Amendment of MAF url refer Section 2.5, Correction of spelling and formatting errors in document	WJH
9.	12 February 2004	Fresh capsicum – clarification of how mesh size should be measured, refer Section 4.1.1. Removal of requirements for <i>Lilium</i> spp. from Section 4.1.1	WJH
8.	14 February 2003	Renaming and reformatting of standard. Amendment to Section 2.5 re MPLs.	WJH

7.	17 September 2001	Amendment to Section 2.4 (Quarantine Pests), Section 2.5 (MPL's), Section 2.2.4 (Import Permits), and reformatting.	WJH
6.	14 September 2001	Amendment of Quarantine Pest List. Addition of requirements for fresh Capsicum. Reformatting of EPS.	WJH
5.	4 May, 2000	Change to Quarantine pests (section 2.4.1) - four mealybugs are considered non-actionable.	SCO
4.	15 February, 2000	Removal of commodity requirements for fresh Kiwanos (covered by Curcubits) and re formatting.	SCO
3.	25 January 2000	Additional conditions for consignments transiting a third country enroute to the USA (section 2.7.5).	SMN
2.	13 January 2000	Plant import permit required for all products of Zea mays (sections 2.1, 2.2.1, and 4) and addition of restriction for Phoma violicola and Viola spp. seed on seed for sowing (section 3.4.2).	SCO
1.	24 November 1999	Issue of EPS	SCO

DISCLAIMER

The phytosanitary requirements in this document may be used as the basis for export certification. However, exporters should be aware that importing countries may change their requirements at any time; at short notice or without giving notice to New Zealand.

This information is provided strictly on the basis that the Crown, the Ministry for Primary Industries, its statutory officers, employees, agents and all other persons responsible for or associated with the compilation, writing, editing, approval or publication of the information:

1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information;

and

2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this document is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market. We recommend that exporters work with their importers to obtain the most up-to-date information.

Table of Contents

1	General Information	13
1.1	For enquiries about this document email Plant Exports Team:	13
1.2	Scope	13
1.3	Phytosanitary Legislation	13
1.4	Definitions	13
1.5	Fees and Charges	14
2	General Requirements	15
2.1	Prohibitions	15
2.2	Import Permits	15
2.3	Phytosanitary Certificates	16
2.4	Quarantine Pests	17
2.5	Ports of Entry	18
2.6	Transit Requirements	19
2.7	Re-export Requirements	19
2.8	Inspection on Arrival	19
2.9	Treatment information	20
2.10	Wood packaging	20
3	Commodity Class Requirements	20
3.1	Fruit and Vegetables	20
3.1.1	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	20
3.1.2	Dried/cured/processed Fruit and Vegetables	20
3.1.3	Frozen Fruit and Vegetables	21
3.2	Cut Flowers and Foliage	21
3.2.1	Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage	21
3.2.2	Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage	21
3.3	Nursery Stock	21
3.3.1	All Nursery Stock	22
3.3.2	Plants grown in or taken from the wild	22
3.3.3	Branding / Labelling (All Nursery Stock)	23
3.3.4	Growing Media Associated with Nursery Stock	23
3.3.5	Plant Size Restrictions Associated with Nursery Stock	23
3.4	Seeds, Grains and Nuts	24
3.4.1	Branding / Labelling Requirements for Seeds, Grains and Nuts	24
3.4.2	Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing	24
3.4.4	Seeds, Grains and Nuts Not for Planting	30
3.5	Growing Media / Packing Material	31
3.6	Micro-organisms, Microbiological and Laboratory Specimens	31
2.5	4. Commodity Specific Requirements	32
4.1	Fruit and Vegetables	32
4.1.1	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	32
4.1.2	Dried Fruit and Vegetables	43
4.1.3	Frozen Fruit and Vegetables	44
4.2	Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage	44
4.3	Nursery Stock	49
4.4	Seeds, Grains and Nuts	60
4.4.1	Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing	60
4.4.2	Seeds, Grains and Nuts not for planting	67
4.4.3	Micro-organisms, Microbiological and Laboratory Specimens	70
	Appendix 1. Quarantine Pest List Notified by USA	72

1 General Information

Users of this document are strongly advised to read all sections to understand the phytosanitary requirements for a commodity.

1.1 For enquiries about this document email Plant Exports Team:

plantexports@mpi.govt.nz

Please state the nature of your enquiry in the subject line e.g. USA query or pest interception or password re-set.

1.2 Scope

The requirements listed in this Importing Country's Phytosanitary Requirement (ICPR) document apply to product of New Zealand only, unless specifically stated.

This ICPR specifies the USA's phytosanitary import requirements for plant products being exported from New Zealand. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact:

- USA directly to ascertain requirements
- or
- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), Plant Exports. Refer to Section 1.1

1.3 Phytosanitary Legislation

United States phytosanitary requirements are documented in the following legislation:

- The Plant Quarantine Act of 1912
- The Federal Seed Act of 1939
- The Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957
- The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974

Regulations under these Acts are contained within the United States of America's Code of Federal Regulations (various editions), which can be viewed at the link below:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?selectedYearFrom=-1&go=Go>

1.4 Definitions

Agricultural seed	Kinds and varieties of grass, forage, and field crop seed that are used for seeding purposes in the United States:
Coated seed	Any seed unit covered with any substance that changes the size, shape, or weight of the original seed. Seeds coated with ingredients such as, but not limited to, rhizobia, dyes, and pesticides are excluded.
Declaration	A written statement of a grower, shipper, processor, dealer, or importer giving for any lot of seed the kind, variety, type, origin, or the use for which the seed is intended.
Guam	Where used this includes the islands of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Herbaceous	Plants having little or no woody tissue and persisting, usually, for a single growing season.
H. Perennial	A plant that has the top growth dying down annually, but where the crown, roots, bulbs, or rhizomes survive the winter.
Hybrid	When applied to kinds or varieties of seed means the first generation seed of a cross produced by controlling the pollination and by combining two or more inbred lines; one inbred or a single cross with an open- pollinated variety; or two selected clones, seed lines, varieties, or species. "Controlling the pollination" means to use a method of hybridization that will produce pure seed that is at least 75 percent hybrid seed. Hybrid designations shall be treated as variety names.
Kind	One or more related species or subspecies that singly or collectively is known by one common name, e.g., soybean, flax, or carrot.
Lot of seed	A definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number, every portion or bag of which is uniform, within permitted tolerances, for the factors that appear in the labelling.
Mixture	Seeds consisting of more than one kind or variety, each present in excess of 5 percent of the whole.
Pelleted seed	Any seed unit covered with a substance that changes the size, shape, or weight of the original seed in order to improve the "plantability" or "singulation" of the seed.
Shrub	A woody plant of relatively low height, distinguished from a tree by having several stems rather than a single trunk.
Transshipment	A shipment brought in to the USA from a foreign port for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Off-loading and shipping to another US destination on the same or another airline, ▪ Off-loading for shipment to another country, ▪ Off-loading for breakdown and shipment to multiple destinations, or ▪ Temporary off-loading for re-positioning.
Vegetable Seed	Kinds and varieties that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seed.

1.5 Fees and Charges

Please note that the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements for a commodity not listed within the ICPR may be undertaken on a cost recovered basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on <http://mpi.govt.nz/exporting/food/fruit-and-vegetables/fees-and-charges/>

2 General Requirements

ACCESS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The United States of America's phytosanitary importing requirements are available on the Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) search tool and can be accessed via the internet at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Phytosanitary importing requirements for propagative plants and seeds can also be found in the Plants for Planting Manual accessed at:

[Plants for Planting Manual \(usda.gov\)](https://plants.aphis.usda.gov/)

2.1 Prohibitions

Some commodities are prohibited/Not Authorised Pending Pest Risk Analysis (NAPPRA) into the United States of America. Refer to the Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) search tool to determine entry requirements.

ACIR: <https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

2.2 Import Permits

2.2.1 Import permits state the phytosanitary requirements for that commodity

2.2.2 Import permits are required for:

- Consignments comprising 13 or more individual articles of nursery stock (other than seeds, bulbs or sterile cultures of orchid plants). Refer Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2
- All nursery stock / seed which requires either treatment on arrival or post export quarantine
- Bulbs of *Allium sativum*, *Crocasmia* spp., *Gladiolus* spp. and *Watsonia* spp.
- Articles of *Zea mays*
- Articles of *Cocos nucifera*
- Articles (except seed) of *Dianthus* spp.
- Articles (except seed) of *Castanea* spp. and *Castanopsis* spp. destined for California or Oregon
- Articles (except seed) of *Pinus* spp. (five leaved) destined to Wisconsin
- Articles (including seed) of *Ribes* spp. destined to Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia or Wisconsin
- Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables
- Small lots of seed imported in accordance with Section 3.4.2
- Specified seed for sowing (see Section 4.4.1) including all seeds of trees and shrubs
- Microorganisms, micro biologicals and laboratory specimens
- *Solanum tuberosum* true seed

Exporters/Importers are responsible for ensuring the permit is available at the time of the consignments arrival in the USA.

Where the import permit is not presented at the time of the request for an MPI phytosanitary certificate, the associated phytosanitary certificate must be endorsed with the following additional declaration:

Additional declaration:

"Import permit not sighted"

- 2.2.3 Import permits are issued to importers and brokers residing in USA who must apply for the permit prior to the importation.

- 2.2.4 Import permits may be obtained from:

Permit Unit USDA - APHIS
Department of Agriculture
Unit 136, 4700 River Road
Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236
USA

Telephone: 001 (301) 734-8645

Facsimile: 001 (301) 734-5786

Import permits may also be requested online at:

<https://efile.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Import conditions may be requested from the above address, or accessed via the internet at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Note: From 7th March 2022, import permits and import conditions can only be obtained via eFile (linked above).

Permits issued through ePermits before the discontinuation date will remain valid until permit expiration.

- 2.2.5 Import permit applications should be made at least 30 days before arrival of the article at the port of entry and should contain the following information:

- name, address (and telephone number) of the importer
- quantity and kind of plant material (scientific name)
- country of origin (where produced)
- intended port of entry to USA
- mode of transport (airfreight - mail etc.)
- expected date of arrival

- 2.2.6 Issuance of oral permits. Oral permits may be issued at ports of entry for specific commodities. Please refer to the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations 319, link below, for more information:

http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=446e2e3a8627eeda6f4802db874c91dc&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7cfr319_main_02.tpl

2.3 Phytosanitary Certificates

- 2.3.1 Phytosanitary certificates are required for:

- nursery stock, cut flowers and foliage or other classes of plant, root, bulb, seed, or other plant product, for or capable of propagation. All bulbs for export must state the species name in the phytosanitary certificate.
- seed shipments from New Zealand except for small lots of seed which may be imported into the USA under conditions (refer section 3.4.2).
- where a negotiated pre-clearance work plan is in operation

- where an additional declaration or pre-export treatment is required.

Fresh fruit - apricots (*Prunus armeniaca*), nectarines, (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*), peaches (*Prunus persica*), plums (*Prunus domestica*), cherries (*Prunus avium*) and their hybrids – effective 27 February 2009, the time at port of entry in the USA.

Fresh fruit - apple (*Malus*)-not pre-cleared by the USDA from New Zealand, avocado (*Persea americana*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp), blueberry/cranberry (*Vaccinium* spp), chinese gooseberry/kiwifruit (*Actinidia* spp.), currant (*Ribes* sp), loquat (*Eriobotrya* sp), grape (*Vitis* sp), feijoa/strawberry guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*), pear (*Pyrus communis*)-not pre-cleared by the USDA from New Zealand, asian pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia*)-not pre-cleared by the USDA from New Zealand raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), strawberry (*Fragaria* sp), tomato (*Lycopersicum* L.)– effective 15 March 2009, the time at port of entry in the USA.

- 2.3.2 Phytosanitary certificates must be issued not more than 15 days prior to export of the consignment.

2.4 Quarantine Pests

For a list of quarantine pests see Appendix 1. The scientific name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>). Please note the scientific name remains as the definitive name. In addition, MPI will also include synonyms specified by the importing country for use on additional declarations.

Quarantine pests for USA include organisms specified in Appendix 1 of this ICPR, additional declarations and/or import permit and categorised pest list (identified as actionable) refer link below:

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/118>

Note: The pest listed in Appendix 1 represents well-documented organisms of greatest risk to the United States and is not an all-inclusive list of actionable pests. APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) may take quarantine action on organisms within the following higher taxa (url below) whether or not they are included on the pest list.

Shortcut to:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/import-information/rppl/rppl-table>

The noxious weeds listed in Appendix 1 are prohibited from entry to the United States unless a written import permit has been issued.

Weed seeds – USA Federal noxious weed seeds are prohibited except under plant pest permit. Refer to USA Federal noxious weed list at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/weeds/index.shtml

Also, USDA has listed some pests that are considered no longer regulated and have been re-categorized under the Federally Recognized State Managed Phytosanitary (FRSMP) Program as non-actionable at U.S. ports of entry. However, some pests will remain actionable at certain ports of entry in Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the U.S. territories of Guam, the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Midway Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, Republic of Palau, and Republic of the Marshall Islands. To access the full list please follow the link below:

Weed Seed (with tolerances)

The following noxious weed seeds are allowed entry only when meeting the tolerances outlined in Table 1 of Section 3.4.2 (Sampling Rate).

If fewer than two seeds are found in an initial examination, the shipment from which the sample was drawn may enter the USA without further sampling. If two seeds are found in an initial examination, a second sample must be examined. If two or fewer seeds are found in the second examination, the shipment from which the samples were drawn may enter the USA. If three or more seeds are found in the second examination, the shipment from which the samples were drawn will be rejected. If three or more seeds are found in an initial examination, the shipment from which the sample was drawn will be rejected.

Acroptilon repens syn. *Centaurea repens* syn. *Centaurea picris*
Cardaria draba
Cardaria pubescens
Convolvulus arvensis
Cirsium arvense
Elytrigia repens syn. *Agropyron repens*
Euphorbia esula
Sonchus arvensis
Sorghum halepense

Note: Exporters should be aware that New Zealand has a number of endemic and native organisms that are unlikely to be listed on an importing country's quarantine pest list, but would almost certainly be treated as quarantine pests if found at import inspection. Phytosanitary Inspectors should take this into account when making decisions about the eligibility of product for an overseas market and treat endemic and native species found at phytosanitary inspection as quarantine pests unless there is clear evidence to the contrary. The New Zealand Organisms Register provides a search tool that can be used to determine whether the organism is endemic, native to NZ or introduced. Follow the link here: <http://www.nzor.org.nz/search>

2.5 Ports of Entry

Consignments may only arrive, land or unload at ports which meet the following conditions:

- approved customs / quarantine ports of entry
- Agana, Guam
- named in the import permit

2.5.1 For consignments requiring mandatory treatment upon arrival, confirm with importer permitted ports of entry and locations for treatment prior to export.

2.5.2 Nursery stock and seed for sowing which requires a written import permit may only be imported through the following ports:

- Nogales, Arizona
- Los Angeles, San Diego and San Pedro, California
- Miami and Orlando, Florida
- Honolulu (Airport), Hawaii
- New Orleans, Louisiana

- Hoboken and Jamaica, New York
- San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Brownsville, El Paso and Houston, Texas
- Seattle, Washington.

2.6 Transit Requirements

2.6.1 Consignments must comply with all USA quarantine requirements if landed in the USA.

2.6.2 Consignments transiting the USA which either do not meet the US import requirements or which would require mandatory treatment on arrival must be accompanied by a PPQ Transportation and Exportation Permit (T & E Permit). Importers can obtain a T&E Permit from USDA/APHIS-PPQ.

2.6.3 Transhipped shipments may require safeguarding measures as identified below:

Safeguard procedures to be implemented immediately upon off-loading include:

- Sealable containers will be sealed with tape or tarped with heavy plastic for sealing. Self sealing containers need not be tarped unless damaged or openings are obvious.
- Palletted cargo will be tarped with heavy plastic and sealed.
- Loose shipments in boxes without holes may be allowed to be transhipped without safeguarding if transferred in less than one hour. If a time period of more than one hour expires they must be tarped while awaiting transfer.
- Loose shipments in boxes with air holes will be tarped during off loading and while waiting transhipment.

Safeguard procedures to be implemented for breakdown at cargo shed:

- Shipment safeguards as above
- Boxes without holes, no action required
- Boxes with holes: the holes must be sealed with tape or entire box encased in a plastic bag as they are removed from safeguarded containers or pallets.

2.6.4 For consignments of agricultural and horticultural products transiting Hawaii the carrier shall notify USDA Honolulu at least 3 hours in advance of arrival of the consignment.

2.6.5 Consignments may transit a third country en-route to the USA under the following conditions. Where conditions are not met, the consignment may be refused entry by the USDA upon entry to the USA.

- the consignment may not be re-packed, stored, split or otherwise manipulated in the country it is transiting through
- the consignment must be protected from contamination in the country which it transits.

2.7 Re-export Requirements

All consignments imported into New Zealand and subsequently re-exported to the USA must meet USA import requirements for product from both the country of origin and from New Zealand.

2.8 Inspection on Arrival

2.8.1 All consignments are subject to inspection at the port of first arrival. All seed will remain at the port until released by an USDA-APHIS inspector.

2.8.2 Sampling rate

Sampling rates, where known, are provided under the commodity section.

2.9 Treatment information

The following link directs importers to the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) treatment manual which is an operational guide for selecting and conducting quarantine treatments approved by APHIS. Listed treatments include chemical treatments such as fumigation with methyl bromide, and nonchemical treatments with heat, cold, or irradiation.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment.pdf

2.10 Wood packaging

Refer to Forestry ICPR for USA, link below:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/requirements/importing-countries-phytosanitary-requirements/forestry-icprs/united-states-of-america/>

3 Commodity Class Requirements

Refer also to Section 4, Commodity Specific Requirements

3.1 Fruit and Vegetables

3.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

ACCESS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The United States of America's phytosanitary importing requirements for fruit and vegetables are available on USDA's Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) system and can be accessed via the internet at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Note: From 7th March 2022, import permits and import conditions can only be obtained via eFile, which are available via the internet at:

<https://efile.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Note: This ICPR covers phytosanitary certification information pertinent to New Zealand that may not be captured in ACIR.

Notes:

- For Queensland fruit fly host material please contact an IVA for current requirements.
- All consignments must be free from leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, plant litter or rubbish (as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables).
- Commodities requiring mandatory treatment upon entry may not enter either Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands
- If commodities are not listed in section 4.1.1 please contact MPI to determine export requirements.

3.1.2 Dried/cured/processed Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificates not required. Must be sufficiently dried, cured or processed so as to be incapable of harbouring fruit flies or other plant pests.

3.1.3 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Additional phytosanitary information will be specified on the import permit. Must be frozen to 0°F and be at or below 20°F at time of entry into the USA. Frozen fruit and vegetables which are above 20°F at the time of entry into the USA, must meet the requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables, Listed under section 3.1.1.

3.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage

For a full list of regulated cut flowers and foliage with specific restrictions including those species which requires Pest Risk Analysis or Not Authorised Pending Pest Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), please follow the link:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/plants_for_planting.pdf

Please refer to section 4.2 for commodity specific requirements.

Exporters are advised to refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database for up-to-date import requirements for cut flowers and greenery.

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

3.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage

3.2.1.1 Indoor grown crops

Import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required, unless specified in section 4.2.

3.2.1.2 Outdoor grown crops

Phytosanitary certificate required, unless specified in section 4.2.

3.2.2 Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required. Inspection and treatment, if required, on arrival. Botanical fruit are prohibited unless allowed entry as fruit or vegetables (see section 4.1).

Note: For dried *Humulus lupulus* hop cones and pellets the above requirements apply.

3.3 Nursery Stock

For a full list of regulated plants for planting with specific restrictions including those species which requires Pest Risk Analysis or Not Authorised Pending Pest Risk Analysis ([NAPPRA](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/plants_for_planting.pdf)), please follow the link:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/plants_for_planting.pdf

3.3.1 All Nursery Stock

All nursery stock including trees, shrubs, vines, rooted cuttings, and other plant products for propagation (excluding seeds, un-rooted cuttings, plants grown in the wild and articles solely for food, analytical or manufacturing purposes). All bulbs for export must state the species name in the phytosanitary certificate.

Conditions:

Import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

Or

"The plant has been grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of potato cyst nematodes, in a soilless growing medium or *in vitro* and has never been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil."

Notes:

- I. All restricted plant material under post-entry quarantine (PEQ) must meet the inspection and testing requirements for the plant pests and pathogen(s) of concern, and must complete two sequential growing season inspections occurring within two consecutive calendar years.
- II. The following types of plants for planting are **exempt** from requiring an import permit:
 - Precleared bulbs of APHIS-approved taxa from an approved preclearance programme
 - Sterile cultures of orchid plants
 - Shipments of 12 or fewer, if the plants for planting do **not** have additional specific restrictions such as:
 - Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPRA)
 - Prohibited from Other Regulatory Actions or Other Federal Agencies,
 - Precautionary treatment
 - Post-entry quarantine
 - Requiring an additional declaration on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate

3.3.1.2 Nursery Stock Restrictions

The document, link below, summarizes the entry status of regulated plant materials capable of and intended for propagation.

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/plants_for_planting.pdf

For further information on prohibited taxa of plants for planting, please refer to section 7, part 319.3-2 of the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations.

3.3.2 Plants grown in or taken from the wild

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required

3.3.3 Branding / Labelling (All Nursery Stock)

Conditions:

All nursery stock must be branded / labelled on the container(s) and/or individual package with the following particulars:

- Name (common and botanical) and quantity of the contents
- Country and locality where the commodity was grown
- Name and address of shipper, owner or agent
- Name and address of consignee
- Shipper's mark
- Number of written permit (if applicable)

3.3.4 Growing Media Associated with Nursery Stock

Conditions:

Nursery stock must be free from growing media (including sand, soil, earth and other material) except:

- where grown solely in agar or in other transparent or translucent tissue culture media they may be imported in that media
- epiphytic plants (including orchids) established solely on tree fern slabs, coconut husks or coconut fibre may be imported on that media
- plants of *Alstroemeria*, *Ananas* spp., *Anthurium* spp., *Begonia* spp., *Gloxinia* spp., *Nidularium* spp., *Peperomia* spp., *Polypodiophyta* (ferns) and *Saintpaulia* spp., when grown in compliance with a special import programme (a programme is not currently in place)
- plants of *Hyacinthus* spp., when grown in compliance with a special import programme (a programme is not currently in place).

3.3.5 Plant Size Restrictions Associated with Nursery Stock

Plant type	Size restrictions (must not exceed)
Cactus cuttings (without roots or branches)	153 mm in diameter or 1.22 m in length.
Herbaceous perennials (except epiphytes) imported in the form of root crowns or clumps	102 mm in diameter.
Naturally dwarf or miniature trees or shrubs	Must not exceed 305 mm in length from the soil line.
Palms, and plants which simulate the growth habits of palms	Total length (stem and leaves) of 915 mm in length.
Plants (other than stem cuttings, cactus cuttings, artificially dwarfed plants [bonsai], and palms and plants whose growth habitats simulate palms) where growth habits simulate the woody habits of trees and shrubs, including but not limited to cacti, cycads, yuccas, and dracaenas	460 mm in length from the soil line (top of the rooting zone for plants produced by air layering) to the farthest terminal growing point.
Stem cuttings of epiphytes with or without aerial roots (and without leaves, sprouts and branches)	102 mm in diameter or 1.83 m in length.
Stem cuttings without leaves, roots, sprouts and branches (including tree fern sections and other than cactus cuttings and cuttings of epiphytes)	102 mm in diameter or 1.83 m in length.

Plant type	Size restrictions (must not exceed)
Any tree or shrub not mentioned above (other than artificially dwarf tree or shrub)	Exceeding 2 years of age if grown from seeds or cuttings; exceeding 1 year of age after severance from the parent plant if produced by layering; having 2 years growth from the bud or graft if grown by budding or grafting.

3.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

3.4.1 Branding / Labelling Requirements for Seeds, Grains and Nuts

Conditions:

All seed consignments entering USA must be branded on the container(s) and/or individual package with the following particulars:

- Name (common and botanical) and quantity of the contents
- Country and locality where the commodity was grown.
- Name and address of shipper, owner or agent
- Name and address of consignee
- Shipper's mark
- Number of written permit (if applicable)

3.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing

General information for all types of seeds

- seed shipments from New Zealand require a phytosanitary certificate except for small lots of seed which may be imported into the USA under the following conditions;
 - (1) authorised by a written permit.
 - (2) seed is not of a prohibited genus; not a USA Federal noxious weed; does not require any additional declarations on a phytosanitary certificate; does not require treatments; is not a parasitic plant; is not genetically modified and if a field crop or vegetable seed meets requirements of the USA Federal Seed Act import provisions.
 - (3) The seed meets the following packaging and shipping requirements: authorised by a written permit
 - (i) Each seed packet is clearly labeled with the name of the collector/shipper, the country of origin, and the scientific name at least to the genus, and preferably to the species, level;
 - (ii) There are a maximum of 50 seeds of 1 taxon (taxonomic category such as genus, species, cultivar, etc.) per packet; or a maximum weight not to exceed 10 grams of seed of 1 taxon;
 - (iii) There are a maximum of 50 seed packets per shipment;
 - (iv) The seeds are free from pesticides;
 - (v) The seeds are securely packaged in packets or envelopes and sealed to prevent spillage;
 - (vi) The shipment is free from soil, plant material other than seed, other foreign matter or debris, seeds in the fruit or seed pod, and living organisms such as parasitic plants, pathogens, insects, snails, mites; and
 - (vii) At the time of importation, the shipment is sent to either the Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center in Beltsville, MD, or an approved port of entry listed in the permit.

Coated and pelletised seed

Conditions:

Importers must submit a permit application (PPQ form 587, see section 2.2.4), a statement from MPI, as the NPPO of the country of origin, stating the name of the

sampling officials, a phone and fax number for the sampling official and a letter from the sampling official stating that the sampling will be done according to International Seed Testing Association requirements. If approved, authorized samplers (sample to be drawn by a MPI accredited sampling officer or under MPI supervision) will draw an official seed sample from each lot before the seed is processed in the country of origin. The sealed sample will accompany the shipment of coated or pelleted seed for inspection by PPQ at the port of entry

Flower and other herbaceous plant seeds (as distinguished from seeds of trees and shrubs)

Conditions:

Includes most annual, biennial and perennial flower seeds. Except as indicated in the small lots of seed provision (Section 3.4.2) above and in the special requirements section 4.4, seeds in this category are enterable under written import permit and Phytosanitary certificate. Subject to inspection and appropriate treatment, if required, on arrival.

Note:

Seeds for sowing of most herbaceous plants do not require an import permit. Refer to [Nonpermit Seeds](#) and [Permit Seeds](#) in the [USDA Plant for Planting Manual](#) to determine import permit requirements.

Tree and shrub seeds (woody plants)

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declarations and/or treatments (as indicated on import permit) required.

Field crop and vegetable seeds

Except as indicated in the small lots of seed provision above (Section 3.4.2), and the special requirements section 4.4, seeds in this category are enterable without a written permit. Seeds in this category are subject to the import provisions of the USA Federal Seed Act. Each lot must be accurately labeled as to kind, variety, origin, and lot designation. If the seed is treated, the declaration of labeling and each container must be further labeled. Inspectors will sample and inspect each lot of field crop and vegetable seed at the port of entry. If inspectors find noxious weeds or other pests, they may refuse admission or allow the seed to be cleaned or processed under supervision.

Endangered Species

Some seeds are regulated by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). If the seeds you want to import into the USA are not common species, contact the Permit Unit for a list of ESA- and CITES- regulated seeds.

Genetically Engineered Seeds

For the importation, interstate movement and environmental release of genetically engineered seeds to the USA, apply using APHIS Form 2000, Application for Permit.

Permit Information

- For a written permit, submit a PPQ form 587 permit application (see Section 2.2.4)
- For a plant pest permit, submit a PPQ form 526 (see Section 2.2.4).

Seed sampling and tolerances

Seed that is imported for:

- sowing for experimental or breeding purposes;
- that is not for sale;
- is limited in quantity to the amount indicated in column 3 of the table below; and
- is accompanied by a declaration stating the purpose for which it is being imported (seed imported for increase purposes only will not be considered as being imported for experimental or breeding purposes); may not be subject to seed sampling to

determine the presence of actionable (noxious) weed seeds. Seeds of agricultural and vegetable crops destined for sowing are sampled at the following rates.

Name of seed		Working weight for noxious weed examination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling on arrival in the USA (pounds) (3)
VEGETABLE SEED:				
Artichoke		500	25	50
Asparagus		500	25	50
Asparagus bean		500	25	50
Bean			25	200
	Garden	500	100	500
	Lima	500	25	200
	Runner	500	25	200
Beet		300	25	50
Broadbean		500	25	200
Broccoli		50	5	10
Brussels sprouts		50	5	10
Burdock, great		150	10	50
Cabbage		50	5	10
Cabbage, Chinese		50	5	10
Cabbage, tronchuda		100	5	10
Cardoon		500	25	50
Carrot		50	5	10
Cauliflower		50	5	10
Celeriac		25	5	10
Celery		25	5	10
Chard, Swiss		300	25	50
Chicory		50	5	10
Chives		50	5	10
Citron		500	25	50
Collards		50	5	10
Corn, sweet		500	25	200
Corn salad		50	5	10
Cowpea		500	25	200
Cress, garden		50	5	10
Cress, upland		35	5	10
Cress, water		25	5	10
Cucumber		500	25	50
Dandelion		35	5	10
Dill		50	5	10
Eggplant		50	5	10
Endive		50	5	10
Gherkin, West Indian		160	25	50
Kale		50	5	10
Kale, Chinese		50	5	10
Kale, Siberian		80	5	10
Kohlrabi		50	5	10
Leek		50	5	10
Lettuce		50	5	10
Melon		500	25	50
Mustard, India		50	25	100
Mustard, Spinach		50	5	10
Okra		500	25	50
Onion		50	5	10
Onion, Welsh		50	5	10
Pak Choi		50	5	10
Parsley		50	5	10
Parsnip		50	5	10
Pea		500	25	200
Pepper		150	5	10
Pumpkin		500	25	50
Radish		300	25	50
Rhubarb		300	5	10
Rutabaga		50	5	10
Sage		150	25	50
Salsify		300	25	50
Savory, summer		35	5	10

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed examination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling on arrival in the USA (pounds) (3)
Sorrel	35	5	10
Soybean	500	25	200
Spinach	150	25	50
Spinach, New Zealand	500	25	50
Squash	500	25	50
Tomato	50	5	10
Tomato, husk	35	5	10
Turnip	50	5	10
Watermelon	500	25	50
AGRICULTURAL SEED			
Agrotriticum	500	100	500
Alfalfa	50	25	100
Alfilaria	50	25	100
Alyceclover	50	25	100
Bahiagrass	50	25	100
Barrel clover	100	25	100
Barley	500	100	500
Bean, adzuki	500	100	500
Bean, field	500	100	500
Bean, mung	500	100	500
Bean (see Velvetbean)			
Beet, field	500	100	500
Beet, sugar	500	100	1000
Beggarweed	50	25	100
Bentgrass, colonial	2.5	25	100
Bentgrass, creeping	2.5	25	100
Bentgrass, velvet	2.5	25	100
Bermudagrass	10	25	100
Bermudagrass, giant	10	25	100
Bluegrass, annual	10	25	100
Bluegrass, bulbous	40	25	100
Bluegrass, Canada	5	25	100
Bluegrass, glaucantha	10	25	100
Bluegrass, Kentucky	10	25	100
Bluegrass, Nevada	10	25	100
Bluegrass, rough	5	25	100
Bluegrass, Texas	10	25	100
Bluegrass, wood	5	25	100
Bluejoint	5	25	100
Bluestem, big	70	25	100
Bluestem, little	50	25	100
Bluestem, sand	100	25	100
Bluestem, yellow	10	25	100
Bottlebrush- squirreltail	90	25	100
Brome, field	50	25	100
Brome, meadow	130	25	100
Brome, mountain	200	25	100
Brome, smooth	70	25	100
Broomcorn	400	100	500
Buckwheat	500	100	500
Buffalograss:	(Burs)	200	25
	(Caryopses)	30	25
Buffelgrass	(Fascicles)	66	25
	(Caryopses)	20	25
Burclover, California:	(in bur)	500	100
	(out of Bur)	70	25
Burclover, Spotted:	(in bur)	500	100
	(out of Bur)	50	25
Burnet, little	250	25	100
Button clover	70	25	100
Canarygrass	200	25	100
Canarygrass, reed	20	25	100
Carpetgrass	10	25	100
Castorbean	500	100	500
Chess, soft	50	25	100
Chickpea	500	100	500

Name of seed		Working weight for noxious weed examination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling on arrival in the USA (pounds) (3)
Clover, alsike		20	25	100
Clover, arrowleaf		40	25	100
Clover, berseem		50	25	100
Clover, cluster		10	25	100
Clover, crimson		100	25	100
Clover, Kenya		20	25	100
Clover, Ladino		20	25	100
Clover, Lappa		20	25	100
Clover, large hop		10	25	100
Clover, Persian		20	25	100
Clover, red		50	25	100
Clover, rose		70	25	100
Clover, small hop (suckling)		20	25	100
Clover, strawberry		50	25	100
Clover, sub (subterranean)		250	25	100
Clover, white		20	25	100
Corn, field		500	100	1000
Corn, pop		500	100	1000
Cotton		500	100	500
Cowpea		500	100	500
Crambe		250	25	100
Crested dogtail		20	25	100
Crotalaria, lance		70	25	100
Crotalaria, showy		250	25	100
Crotalaria, slenderleaf		100	25	100
Crotalaria, striped		100	25	100
Crotalaria, sunn		500	25	100
Crownvetch		100	25	100
Dallis grass		40	25	100
Dichondra		50	25	100
Dropseed, sand		2.5	25	100
Emmer		500	100	500
Fescue, Chewings		30	25	100
Fescue, hair		10	25	100
Fescue, hard		20	25	100
Fescue, meadow		50	25	100
Fescue, red		30	25	100
Fescue, sheep		20	25	100
Fescue, tall		50	25	100
Flax		150	25	100
Galletag rass:	(other than caryops es)	100	25	100
	(caryops es)	50	25	100
Grama, blue		20	25	100
Grama, side- oats:	(other than caryops es)	60	25	100
	(Caryop ses)	20	25	100
Guar		500	25	100
Guineagrass		20	25	100
Hardinggrass		30	25	100
Hemp		500	100	500
Indiagrass, yellow		70	25	100
Indigo, hairy		70	25	100
Japanese lawnggrass		20	25	100
Johnsongrass		100	25	100
Kenaf		500	100	500
Kochia, forage		20	25	100
Kudzu		250	25	100
Lentil		500	25	100
Lespedeza, Korean		50	25	100

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed examination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling on arrival in the USA (pounds) (3)
Lespedeza, sericea or Chinese	30	25	100
Lespedeza, Siberian	30	25	100
Lespedeza, Striate	50	25	100
Lovegrass, sand	10	25	100
Lupine, blue	500	100	500
Lupine, white	500	100	500
Lupine, yellow	500	100	500
Manilagrass	20	25	100
Meadow foxtail	30	25	100
Medick, black	50	25	100
Milk vetch	90	25	100
Millet, browntop	80	25	100
Millet, foxtail	50	25	100
Millet, Japanese	90	25	100
Millet, pearl	150	25	100
Millet, proso	150	25	100
Mollasses grass	5	25	100
Mustard, black	20	25	100
Mustard, India	50	25	100
Mustard, white	150	25	100
Napiergrass	50	25	100
Needlegrass, green	70	25	100
Oat	500	25	100
Oatgrass, tall	60	100	500
Orchardgrass	30	25	100
Panicgrass, blue	20	25	100
Panicgrass, green	20	25	100
Pea, field	500	100	500
Peanut	500	100	500
<i>Poa trivialis</i> (see bluegrass, rough)			
Rape, annual	70	25	100
Rape, bird	70	25	100
Rape, turnip	50	25	100
Rape, winter	100	25	100
Redtop	2.5	25	100
Rescuegrass	200	25	100
Rhodesgrass	10	25	100
Rice	500	100	500
Ricegrass, Indian	70	25	100
Roughpea	500	100	500
Rye	500	100	500
Rye, mountain	280	25	100
Ryegrass, annual	50	25	100
Ryegrass, intermediate	80	25	100
Ryegrass, perennial	50	25	100
Ryegrass, Wimmera	50	25	100
Safflower	500	100	500
Sagewort, Louisiana	5	25	100
Sainfoin	500	100	500
Saltbush, fourwing	150	25	100
Seasame	70	25	100
Sesbania	250	25	100
Smilo	20	25	100
Sorghum	500	100	1000
Sorghum alnum	150	25	100
Sorghum- sudangrass hybrid	500	100	1000
Sorghum	150	25	100
Sourclover	50	25	100
Soybean	500	100	500
Spelt	500	100	500
Sudangrass	250	25	100
Sunflower	500	100	500
Sweetclover, white	50	25	100
Sweetclover, yellow	50	25	100

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed examination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling on arrival in the USA (pounds) (3)
Sweet vernalgrass	20	25	100
Sweetvetch, northern	190	25	100
Switchgrass	40	25	100
Timothy	10	25	100
Timothy, turf	10	25	100
Tobacco	5	1	1
Trefoil, big	20	25	100
Trefoil, birdsfoot	30	25	100
Triticale	500	100	500
Vaseygrass	30	25	100
Velcitgrass	40	25	100
Velvetbean	500	100	500
Velvetgrass	10	25	100
Vetch, common	500	100	500
Vetch, hairy	500	100	500
Vetch, Hungarian	500	100	500
Vetch, Monantha	500	100	500
Vetch, narrowleaf	500	100	500
Vetch, purple	500	100	500
Vetch, woolypod	500	100	500
Wheat, common	500	100	500
Wheat, club	500	100	500
Wheat, durum	500	100	500
Wheat, Polish	500	100	500
Wheat, poulard	500	100	500
Wheat x Agroticum	500	100	500
Wheatgrass, beardless	80	25	100
Wheatgrass, fairway crested	40	25	100
Wheatgrass, standard crested	50	25	100
Wheatgrass, intermediate	150	25	100
Wheatgrass, pubescent	150	25	100
Wheatgrass, Siberian	50	25	100
Wheatgrass, slender	70	25	100
Wheatgrass, streambank	50	25	100
Wheatgrass, tall	150	25	100
Wheatgrass, western	100	25	100
Wildrye, basin	80	25	100
Wild- rye, Canada	110	25	100
Wild- rye, Russian	60	25	100
<i>Zoysia japonica</i> (see Japanese lawnglass)			
<i>Zoysia matrella</i> (see Manilagrass)			

3.4.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts Not for Planting

ACCESS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDS NOT FOR PLANTING

The United States of America's phytosanitary importing requirements for seeds not for planting can be accessed via the internet at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Conditions:

Documents required may include: CITES/ESA permit, import permit, phytosanitary certificate. Exporters are advised to refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database for up-to-date information. The consignment must be

labelled stating the purpose for which it is being imported. Nuts must be removed from the shell.

Note: Exporters are advised to refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database for up-to-date import requirements for unprocessed seeds not for planting.

The USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database provides the prerequisites and general directions for sampling, inspecting, and regulating seeds that are not used for planting; and the special procedures for authorizing the grinding of commodities contaminated with noxious weed seeds; and special procedures for regulating screenings.

The ACIR Database includes information about external databases used to identify protected plants and genera of taxa regulated higher than genus. The seeds may be protected by the Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Endangered Species Act (ESA), or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants.

3.5 Growing Media / Packing Material

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificates not required. If required, inspection and treatment on arrival. Packing material must not have been previously used and must be free from:

- sand, soil and/or earth
- straw, hulls and chaff of rice
- sugar cane
- cotton and cotton products (lint, waste etc.)
- leaves and forest litter

3.5.1. Approved packing materials include:

Buckwheat hulls
Cellulose (stabilised)
Clay pellets (baked or expanded)
Ground rubber, cork or peat
Inorganic material
Osmuna fibre
Paper
Peat
Perlite
Quarry gravel
Rock wool
Sawdust
Shavings (wood or cork)
Sphagnum moss
Vermiculite (exfoliated)

Plants must be free from growing media (including sand, soil earth and other material) except:

- where grown solely in agar or in other transparent or translucent tissue culture media they may be imported established in that media
- epiphytic plants (including orchids) established solely on tree fern slabs, coconut husks or coconut fibre may be imported on that media.

3.6 Micro-organisms, Microbiological and Laboratory Specimens

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declarations and/or treatments (as indicated on import permit) required.

2.5 4. Commodity Specific Requirements

4.1 Fruit and Vegetables

4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

ACCESS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The United States of America's phytosanitary importing requirements for fruit and vegetables are available on USDA's Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) system and can be accessed via the internet at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Note: From 7th March 2022, import permits and import conditions can only be obtained via eFile, which are available via the internet at:

<https://efile.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Note: This ICPR covers phytosanitary certification information pertinent to New Zealand that may not be captured in ACIR.

Notes:

- a. For Queensland fruit fly host material please contact an IVA for current requirements.
- b. be free from leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, plant litter or rubbish (as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables).
- c. Commodities requiring mandatory treatment upon entry may not enter either Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands
- d. If commodities are not listed in section 4.1.1 please contact MPI to determine export requirements.

Actinidia spp.

Actinidiaceae

Kiwifruit species

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required (note: effective from 15 March 2009, the time at port of entry in the USA).

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*"

Sampling method used by USDA. (Inspection Unit)

1. If containerised (with 2088 trays per container) and a single bill of loading;
 - or more containers to the same importer - then use that bill of loading as an inspection unit,
 - less than 5 containers to the same importer - combine bills of loading to make inspection units of no more than 5 containers.
2. If break bulk or containerized with contents other than that above then combine bills of loading to the equivalent of 5 containers (10,400 trays).
3. Sampling

No. of containers in inspection unit	No. of containers to sample	No. of trays to draw
1	1	30
2-4	2	50
5	3	100
6-9	4	130
10-13	5	160
14-17	6	190
18-21	7	220
22-25	8	250
26-29	9	280
30-33	10	310
34-37	11	340
38-41	12	370
42-45	13	400
46-49	14	430
50-53	15	460
54-57	16	490
58-61	17	520
62-65	18	550
66-69	19	580
70-73	20	610
74-77	21	640
78-81	22	670
82-85	23	700
86-89	24	730
90-93	25	760
94-97	26	790
98-101	27	820

4. If shipped in bins rather than trays, one bin per container will be inspected.

Allium spp. (except *A. schoenoprasum*)

Amaryllidaceae

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Bulbs only permitted. Must be free of tops.

Allium schoenoprasum

Amaryllidaceae

Chives

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Fresh tops permitted entry only.

Anethum graveolens

Umbelliferae

Dill

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Annona cherimola

Annonaceae

Cherimoya

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Anthriscus cerefolium

Umbelliferae

Chervil

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Apium graveolens

Umbelliferae

Celery

Conditions:

Prohibited except to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)

For Guam and CNMI:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Arachis hypogaea

Leguminosae

Peanut

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required. Must be raw.

Artemisia dracunculoides

Compositae

Tarragon

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Ascomycetes

Mushroom

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Asparagus officinalis

Liliaceae

Asparagus

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Basidiomycetes

Mushroom

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Brassica napus var. *napobrassica*

Cruciferae

Swede/Rutabaga

Prohibited except to Hawaii where only roots are permitted.

Conditions for Hawaii:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Brassica rapa

Cruciferae

Turnip

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Capsicum spp.

Solanaceae

Pepper

Conditions for all ports except Hawaii:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. The following conditions must be met for export:

- Only commercial consignments allowed.
- Peppers must be grown in New Zealand in insect proof greenhouses approved by MPI.
- The greenhouses must be equipped with double self-closing doors. All vents and openings in the greenhouse (other than the double closing doors) must be covered with 0.6mm (measurement to be taken on the diagonal) screening in order to prevent the entry of pests into the greenhouse.
- The greenhouses must be examined periodically by MPI to ensure screens are intact.
- Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate

of inspection issued by MPI bearing the following additional declaration

Additional declaration

"These peppers were grown in greenhouses in accordance with the conditions of 7CFR 319.56-32"

Conditions for Hawaii:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Only commercial consignments allowed.

Additional declaration:

“Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)”

Babaco/Papaya

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

St John's bread

Conditions:

Conditions:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Chicory

Conditions:

Conditions:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Artichoke (Globe)

Conditions:

Plant import permit is required. Phytosanitary certificate is not required. Only immature (closed) flower heads permitted.

Water melon

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Citrus

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Fruit is free from *Cnephasia jactatana*, *Coscinoptycha improbana*, *Ctenopseustis obliquana*, *Epiphyas postvittana*, *Pezothrips kellyanus*, and *Planotortrix excessana*".

Note: Sampling method used by USDA

Fruit must undergo a port of entry inspection with a biometric sampling of 100 percent of 30 boxes selected randomly from each shipment; and the randomly selected boxes must be examined for hitchhiking pests.

Coconut

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required. Must be free from husk and liquid.

Cannonball fruit

Conditions:

Comments:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Squash

Conditions:

Conditions:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Cucumis melo

Cucurbitaceae

Melon

Includes muskmelon, nutmeg, Persian melon, snake melon, oriental pickling melon, honeydew melon and casaba melon only.

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cucumis metuliferus

Kiwanos melon

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Cyperus esculentus

Nut grass/cyperus corm

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cyphomandra betacea

Solanaceae

Tamarillo/Tree tomato

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Daucus carota

Umbelliferae

Carrot

Conditions: (Roots only)

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Dioscorea spp.

Dioscoreaceae

Yam

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Mandatory treatment under USDA supervision on entry to the USA required.

Diospyros kaki

Ebenaceae

Persimmon

Conditions:

Plant import permit and a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration is required. Treatment is required and must be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate.

Additional declaration:

"The consignment was grown, packed and inspected and found to be free of pests in accordance with the requirements authorized under 7 CFR 319.56-4."

Treatment:

Each consignment of persimmons must be subjected to a post-harvest treatment by either:

- a) Hot water treatment for 20 minutes at 50 °C or;
- b) Modified atmosphere treatment. The persimmons are packed in semi-permeable polymeric bags and stored at 0 °C for a minimum of 28 days.

Note: Export of persimmons cannot begin until participants have been audited by MPI in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme for Persimmons to the United States of America: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/9638>. For further information, please contact plantexports@mpi.govt.nz

Eleocharis dulcis

Cyperaceae

Chinese water

chestnut

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

<u><i>Eriobotrya japonica</i></u>	<u>Rosaceae</u>	<u>Loquat</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Prohibited except to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). <u>For Guam and CNMI</u> Plant import permit and a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration is required. <u>Additional declaration:</u> "The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> "		
<u><i>Euterpes edulis</i></u>	<u>Palmae</u>	<u>Palm heart</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> (must be peeled) Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u><i>Feijoa sellowiana</i></u> guava	<u>Myrtaceae</u>	<u>Feijoa/Strawberry</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration required <u>Additional declaration:</u> "The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> "		
<u><i>Ficus</i> spp.</u>	<u>Moraceae</u>	<u>Fig</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u><i>Foeniculum vulgare</i></u>	<u>Umbelliferae</u>	<u>Fennel</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. <u>Additional declaration:</u> "Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> (Tucker)"		
<u><i>Fragaria</i> spp.</u>	<u>Rosaceae</u>	<u>Strawberry</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit a Phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration is required <u>Additional declaration:</u> "The strawberry in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> "		
<u><i>Ipomoea batatas</i></u>	<u>Convolvulaceae</u>	<u>Kumara</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Prohibited		
<u><i>Lactuca sativa</i></u>	<u>Compositae</u>	<u>Lettuce</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> (Above ground parts only) Plant import permit and Phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. <u>Additional declaration:</u> "Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> (Tucker)"		
<u><i>Levisticum officinale</i></u>	<u>Umbelliferae</u>	<u>Lovage</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Prohibited		
<u><i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i></u>	<u>Solanaceae</u>	<u>Tomato</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and Phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.		

The following condition must be met for export:

- Only commercial consignments allowed.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Malus domestica

Rosaceae

Apples

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificates are required for consignments not pre-cleared by USDA in New Zealand. Product failing on-arrival inspection in the USA will be subjected to treatment by fumigation. Product arriving in the USA without a MPI phytosanitary certificate and appropriate additional declarations will either be subjected to re-shipment or destroyed.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*"

Options:

1. Operate through the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme, refer: [Operational Work Plan for Precleared Apples, European Pears, and Nashi/Sand Pears from New Zealand to the United States](#)

Note: Fruit cleared through the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme will not require a MPI phytosanitary certificate but export consignments will be accompanied by a USDA issued PPQ203 certificate.

2. Operate through the MPI export phytosanitary certification system (Non precleared) - Check with your IVA for details on MPI Approved Organisation edibility and the sampling/inspection options

Within this option, fruit must be subjected to phytosanitary sampling/inspection by a MPI authorised IVA or approved Organisation. Consignments of fruit found to be in compliance with the USA phytosanitary import requirements will be eligible to receive a MPI phytosanitary certificate containing the appropriate additional declaration (refer above).

Note:

1. Only a MPI authorised IVA or a MPI Approved Organisation with the appropriate scope of approvals to undertake phytosanitary inspection may conduct phytosanitary inspection of apples for export to the USA.
2. MPI phytosanitary certification must not be requested for fruit found with actionable quarantine pests specified by the USDA.
3. On arrival in the USA, consignments accompanied with the appropriate MPI phytosanitary certification will be subjected to phytosanitary inspection by USA border protection services prior to release and distribution. Samples will be inspected for the presence of pests, specifically of the family Tortricidae (e.g. leafrollers such as light brown apple moth), and *Nysius huttoni* (wheat bug). There is a zero acceptance level for quarantine pests at this inspection.

Ocimum basilicum

Labiatae

Basil

Conditions: (above ground parts only)

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Origanum vulgare

Labiatae

Oreganum/Majoram

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Oxalis tuberosa
(Oca)

Oxalidaceae

New Zealand Yam

Conditions: (Tubers only)

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Passiflora spp.

Passifloraceae

Passionfruit

Conditions:

Prohibited entry into Hawaii. For the USA other than Hawaii - Plant import permit is required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Pastinaca spp.

Umbelliferae

Parsnip

Conditions:

Prohibited except to Hawaii where only roots are permitted.

Conditions for Hawaii:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Persea americana

Lauraceae

Avocado

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*"

Phaseolus coccineus

Runner Bean

Phaseolus lunatus

Lima/Butter Bean

Phaseolus vulgaris

Leguminosae

Green/Kidney Bean

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Both in pod and shelled.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Physalis peruviana

Solanaceae

Cape Gooseberry

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.

Pisum sativum

Leguminosae

Pea

Conditions: (Prohibited except to Hawaii)

Conditions for Hawaii:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

Prunus armeniaca.

Rosaceae

Apricot

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*."

Prunus avium

Cherry

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*."

Prunus domestica

Rosaceae

Plum

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*."

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*

Rosaceae

Nectarine

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*."

Prunus persica

Rosaceae

Peach

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*."

Pyrus communis

Rosaceae

Pear

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificates are required for consignments not pre-cleared by USDA in New Zealand. Product failing on-arrival inspection in the USA will be subjected to treatment by fumigation. Product arriving in the USA without a MPI phytosanitary certificate and appropriate additional declarations will either be subjected to re-shipment or destroyed.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*"

Options:

1. Operate through the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme, refer: [Operational Work Plan for Precleared Apples, European Pears, and Nashi/Sand Pears from New Zealand to the United States](#)

Note: Fruit cleared through the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme will not require a MPI phytosanitary certificate but export consignments will be accompanied by a USDA issued PPQ203 certificate.

1. Operate through the MPI export phytosanitary certification system (Non precleared) - Check with your IVA for details on MPI Approved Organisation edibility and the sampling/inspection options

Within this option, fruit must be subjected to phytosanitary sampling/inspection by a MPI authorised IVA or MPI Approved Organisation. Consignments of fruit found to be in compliance with the USA phytosanitary import requirements will be eligible to receive a MPI phytosanitary certificate containing the appropriate additional declaration (refer above).

Note:

1. Only a MPI authorised IVA or a MPI Approved Organisation with the appropriate scope of approvals to undertake phytosanitary inspection may conduct phytosanitary inspection of apples for export to the USA.

2. MPI phytosanitary certification must not be requested for fruit found with actionable quarantine pests specified by the USDA.

3. On arrival in the USA, consignments accompanied with the appropriate MPI phytosanitary certification will be subjected to phytosanitary inspection by USA border protection services prior to release and distribution. Samples will be inspected for the presence of pests, specifically of the family Tortricidae (e.g. leafrollers such as light brown apple moth), and *Nysius huttoni* (wheat bug). There is a zero acceptance level for quarantine pests at this inspection

Pyrus pyrifolia

Rosaceae

Nashi/sand pear

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificates are required for consignments not pre-cleared by USDA in New Zealand. Product failing on-arrival inspection in the USA will be subjected to treatment by fumigation. Product arriving in the USA without a MPI phytosanitary certificate and appropriate additional declarations will either be subjected to re-shipment or destroyed.

Additional declaration:

"The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*"

Options:

2. Operate through the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme, refer: [Operational Work Plan for Precleared Apples, European Pears, and Nashi/Sand Pears from New Zealand to the United States](#)

Note: Fruit cleared through the USDA Pipfruit Pre-clearance Programme will not require a MPI phytosanitary certificate but export consignments will be accompanied by a USDA issued PPQ203 certificate.

3. Operate through the MPI export phytosanitary certification system (Non precleared) - Check with your IVA for details on MPI Approved Organisation edibility and the sampling/inspection options

Within this option, fruit must be subjected to phytosanitary sampling/inspection by a MPI authorised IVA or MPI Approved Organisation. Consignments of fruit found to be in compliance with the USA phytosanitary import requirements will be eligible to receive a MPI phytosanitary certificate containing the appropriate additional declaration (refer above).

Note:

1. Only a MPI authorised IVA or a MPI Approved Organisation with the appropriate scope of approvals to undertake phytosanitary inspection may conduct phytosanitary inspection of apples for export to the USA.
2. MPI phytosanitary certification must not be requested for fruit found with actionable quarantine pests specified by the USDA.
3. On arrival in the USA, consignments accompanied with the appropriate MPI phytosanitary certification will be subjected to phytosanitary inspection by USA border protection services prior to release and distribution. Samples will be inspected for the presence of pests, specifically of the family Tortricidae (e.g. leafrollers such as light brown apple moth), and *Nysius huttoni* (wheat bug). There is a zero acceptance level for quarantine pests at this inspection

Raphanus sativus

Cruciferae

Radish

Conditions: (Only roots permitted entry)

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker)"

<u>Ribes spp.</u>	<u>Saxifragaceae</u>	<u>Currant</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.		
<u>Additional declaration:</u> "The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> "		
<u>Ribes uva-crispa.</u>	<u>Saxifragaceae</u>	<u>Gooseberry</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit required.		
<u>Rosmarinus officinalis</u>	<u>Labiatae</u>	<u>Rosemary</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> (above ground parts) Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.		
<u>Additional declaration:</u> "Grown in an area free of red legged-earth mite, <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> (Tucker)"		
<u>Rubus spp.</u>	<u>Rosaceae</u>	<u>Blackberry/Raspberry</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> (Only fruit permitted entry) Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.		
<u>Additional declaration:</u> "The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> "		
<u>Solanum melongena var. esculentum</u>	<u>Solanaceae</u>	<u>Egg Plant</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u>Solanum muricatum</u>	<u>Solanaceae</u>	<u>Pepino</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u>Solanum tuberosum</u>	<u>Solanaceae</u>	<u>Potato</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Prohibited except for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).		
<u>Conditions for Guam and CNMI:</u> Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u>Tamarindis indica</u>	<u>Leguminosae</u>	<u>Tamarind bean pod</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u>Trapa spp.</u>	<u>Trapaceae</u>	<u>Water chestnut</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u>Tuber spp.</u>		<u>Truffle</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.		
<u>Vaccinium ashei</u>	<u>Ericaceae</u>	<u>Blueberry</u>
<u>Conditions:</u> Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.		
<u>Additional declaration:</u> "The fruit in the consignment was inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> "		
<u>Vicia faba</u>	<u>Leguminosae</u>	<u>Broad bean</u>

Zea mays Poaceae Corn

Conditions:

Plant import permit not required. Corn on the cob prohibited.

4.1.3 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Allium spp. Amaryllidaceae

Conditions

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Consignment must be below 20°F on arrival in USA.

Citrus spp. Rutaceae Citrus

Conditions (prohibited into Guam)

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Consignment must be 20°F or below at the time of arrival in USA.

Mangifera indica Anacardiceae Mango

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Must be free from seeds and be 20°F or below at the time of arrival in USA.

Persea americana Lauraceae Avocado

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. Consignment must be below 20°F on arrival in USA.

Solanum tuberosum Solanaceae Potato

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. If cooked the potatoes must be below 20°F on arrival in USA. If uncooked the potatoes must be peeled (free from all skin) and must be below 20°F on arrival in USA.

Zea mays Poaceae Corn

Conditions:

Plant import permit required.

4.2 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage

Please also refer to section 3.2.1

Note: Inclusion of fresh cut flowers and greenery for this commodity under the NAPPPRA list is available at Plants for Planting Manual, link below:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/plants_for_planting.pdf

ACCESS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FRESH CUT FLOWERS AND GREENERY

The United States of America's phytosanitary importing
requirements for cut flowers and greenery are available at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Ajania pacifica

Asteraceae

Yellow splash

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Box labels and other documents accompanying consignments must be marked with the identity of the registered production site.

Additional declaration:

"The place of production as well as the consignment was inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*"

Ananas spp.

Bromeliaceae

Pineapple

Conditions:

State or Territory other than Hawaii:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Hawaii:

Prohibited

Arecaceae (alt. Palmae)

Palms

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Bambusoideae

Poaceae

Bamboo

Conditions:

Prohibited

Callicarpa spp.

Lamiaceae

Mulberry,

beautyberry

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Chamaedorea spp.

Arecaceae

Palm fronds

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Chrysanthemum

Asteraceae

Chrysanthemum

Conditions:

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The place of production as well as the consignment was inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*"

Coffea spp.

Rubiaceae

Coffee

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Coniferae

Conifers include the following families: Araucariaceae, Cupressaceae, Pinaceae, Podocarpaceae, Sciadopityaceae and Taxaceae.

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Cordyline spp.

Asparagaceae

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Cotoneaster spp.

Rosaceae

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Crocasmia spp.

Iridaceae

Autumn-gold, garden

montbretia, montbretia

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae

Cycads

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Dracaena spp.

Asparagaceae

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Fortunella spp.

Rutaceae

Kumquat

Conditions:

For states other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Guam or CNMI:

Prohibited

Gladiolus spp.

Iridaceae

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Gossypium spp.

Malvaceae

Cotton

Conditions:

For state other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Prohibited

For Guam and CNMI:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Helleborus spp.

Ranunculaceae

Black hellebores,

Christmas-rose, green hellebore, Lenten-rose, stinking hellebore

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Hibiscus spp.

Malvaceae

Giant mallow, rose

mallow

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Hypericum spp.

Clusiaceae

St John's wort

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Leucanthemella spp.

Asteraceae

High daisy, giant
daisy, max-
chrysanthemum,
Shasta daisy

Conditions:

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration

required.

Additional declaration:

"The place of production as well as the consignment was inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*"

Loranthaceae

Mistletoe

Conditions:

Must be free from berries. Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate not required. The consignment will be subject to inspection at the port of entry and must go to a PPQ botanist at the nearest Plant Inspection Station.

Nepenthes spp.

Nepenthaceae

Pitcher plant

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Nigella spp.

Ranunculaceae

Fennel-flower, jack-

in-the-green, love-in-a-mist, nutmeg-flower

Conditions:

For cut branches with seed capsules:

Import permit required.

For cut flowers free from seed capsules:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Nipponanthemum spp.

Asteraceae

Nippon-daisy, nipon-

chrysanthemum

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"The place of production as well as the consignment was inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*"

Orchidaceae

Orchidaceae

Orchids

Conditions:

For artificially propagated orchids:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Oryza sativa

Gramineae

Rice

Conditions:

For states other than Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Prohibited

For Guam and CNMI:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Pelargonium spp.

Geraniaceae

Scented geraniums

Conditions:

Prohibited

Pernettya spp.

Ericaceae

Pernettya

Conditions:

For cut flowers with fruits:

Plant Import permit required.

For cut flowers free from fruits:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Phoenix spp.

Arecaceae

Date palm

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

Pinus spp.

Pinaceae

Pine

Conditions:

1. Pine foliage with 2-3 needles in the fascicle are prohibited.
2. Pine foliage with 5 needles in fascicle are permitted and (plant import permit required for consignments destined to Wisconsin) phytosanitary certificate is required. Also refer Sec. 3.2.1.

Poaceae

Grasses

Conditions:

Prohibited

Polypodiophyta

Ferns

Conditions:

Lygodium flexuosum (maidenhair creeper) and Lygodium microphyllum (old-world climbing fern):

Prohibited

Other ferns:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Proteaceae

Protea

Conditions:

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Pyracantha spp.

Rosaceae

Fire Thorn

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Ricinus communis

Euphorbiaceae

Castor, ricin

Conditions:

For stems with fruit pods:

Plant import permit required.

For stems without fruit pods:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Ruscus

Ruscaceae/Liliaceae

Box-holly, butcher's

broom, horse-tongue, spineless butcher's-broom

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Rutaceae

Citrus

Conditions:

For state other than Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Prohibited

For Guam and CNMI:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Salix spp.

Salicaceae

Osier, willow

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Sarracenia spp.

Sarraceniaceae

Conditions:

Refer to USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database

Symphoricarpos

Caprifoliaceae

Coralberry.

snowberry

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Triticum spp.

Poaceae

Wheat and

intergeneric crosses

Conditions:

Prohibited

Tritonia spp.

Iridaceae

Blazing star

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Viburnum spp.

Adoxaceae

Guelder-rose,

Japanese snowball, laurustine, snowball, summer snowflake

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

Watsonia spp.

Iridaceae

Bugle lily, Merians

bugle lily, pink watsonia, watsonia

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Zea mays

Poaceae

Corn and closely

related plants

Conditions:

Prohibited

4.3 Nursery Stock

For a full list of regulated plants for planting with specific restrictions including those species which requires Pest Risk Analysis or Not Authorised Pending Pest Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), please follow the link:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/plants_for_planting.pdf

This document summarizes the entry status of regulated plant materials capable of and intended for propagation

In addition to meeting phytosanitary certificate requirements in section 2.3, phytosanitary certificates for nursery stock must contain the following information, unless stated otherwise:

- Identify the genus of the accompanying plant(s) for planting;
- If individual species or cultivars within a genus have additional restrictions, then identify the species or cultivar of the accompanying plants for planting;
- If there are **no** additional restrictions, then identification of the species or cultivar of the plants for planting is strongly preferred but is **not** required;
- If an intergeneric hybrid, then place the multiplication sign x before the name of the interneneric hybrid;
- If an interspecific hybrid, then place the multiplication sign x between the names of the parent taxa;
- If the hybrid is named, the multiplication sign may instead be placed before the name of an intergneeric hybrid or before the epithet in the name of an interspecific hybrid;
- Hybrids may be listed as hybrid, hybrida, hybridum, hybridus, or hybr.;
- If a hybrid plant is for propagation, then list the parent taxa if they are known;
- If a hybrid plant has NAPPRA parent(s) (one or both), then regulate as NAPPRA;
- If the plant is budded, grafted, or otherwise contains interpolated plant parts, then list the identity of all plant parts (e.g., interstem, rootstock, or scion) that belong to restricted taxa to the lowest regulated taxon (genus, species, cultivar);

Acer spp.

Aceraceae

Maple

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

AND

"All life stages of the plants for planting in this shipment meet the requirements of USDA Import Permit [permit number] and were solely grown in [name of country]. *Phytophthora ramorum* is **not** known to occur in [name of country]."

AND

"*A. Chinensis* and/or *A. glabripennis* are not known to occur in New Zealand"

Alcea (Althaea) rosea

Malvaceae

Hollyhock

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Allagoptera arenaris

Palmae

Conditions:

Prohibited

Allium sativum

Amaryllidaceae

Garlic

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Althaea spp.

Hollyhock

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Anacardium occidentale

Anacardiaceae

Cashew nut

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Annona reticulata

Annonaceae

Cherimoya

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Aurantioideae

Rutaceae

Citrus

Conditions:

Prohibited.

Averrhoa spp.

Oxalidaceae

Carambola

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Azalea spp.

Ericaceae

Azalea

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required.

Must not:

- i) exceed three years of age if grown from seed or cutting;
- ii) exceed two years of age after severance from parent plant if produced by layering;
OR
- iii) have more than three years of growth from the bud or cutting if produced by budding or grafting.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Bambusaceae

Gramineae

Bamboo

Conditions:

Prohibited

Blighia sapida

Sapindaceae

Akee

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post-entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a

soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Bromeliaceae

Conditions:

For USA other than Hawaii:

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required.

For Hawaii:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Brugmansia spp.

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Chrysobalanus spp.

Chrysobalanaceae

Coco plum

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Chrysophyllum spp.

Sapotaceae

Star apple

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Corylus spp.

Betulaceae

Hazelnut

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Crataegus spp.

Rosaceae

Hawthorn

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Crocasmia spp.

Iridaceae

Montebretia

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Dianthus caryophyllus Caryophyllaceae

Carnations/Sweet

Conditions:

Williams

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Dictyosperma spp.

Palmae

Princess Palm

Conditions:

Prohibited

Eucalyptus spp.

Myrtaceae

Gum tree

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Note: Prohibited entry (NAPPRA) into Hawaii.

Eugenia spp.

Myrtaceae

Roseapple

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Note: Prohibited entry (NAPPRA) into Hawaii.

Feijoa sellowiana

Myrtaceae

Feijoa

Conditions:

Either:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declarations 1 and 2 required

OR

Plant import permit, phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration 1, and post entry quarantine in USA required

Additional declarations:

(1). "Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.

Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

AND

(2) "New Zealand is free from *Monilinia fructigena*."

Ficus spp.

Moraceae

Fig

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPPRA List.

Gladiolus spp.

Iridaceae

Gladiolus

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.

Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Hibiscus spp.

Malvaceae

Hibiscus

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPPRA List.

Hosta spp.

Conditions:

Antibody based diagnostic testing for *Hosta virus X* (HVX) conducted by APHIS at port of entry (POE).

Consignments of Hosta plants demonstrating a greater than or equal to 5% infestation level of HVX will be refused entry.

Hosta plant material that has been pre-inspected by APHIS, prior to entry into USA will be exempt from mandatory POE testing.

Howea belmoreana

Palmae

Sentry Palm

Conditions:

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate with additional declarations required.

Additional declarations:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.

Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

AND

"Palm lethal yellowing MLO and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid are not known to occur in New Zealand"

Howea forsteriana
palm)

Palmae

Sentry Palm (Flat

Conditions:

Plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate with additional declarations required.

Additional declarations:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

AND

"Palm lethal yellowing MLO and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid are not known to occur in New Zealand"

Hydrangea spp.

Saxifragaceae

Hydrangea

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Juglans spp.

Juglandaceae

Walnut

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Lansium spp.

Langsat

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Leucanthemella serotina

Conditions:

Prohibited

Lilium spp.

Lily

Conditions

Import permit required and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

***Lilium* spp. hybrids:**

If parent taxa cannot be listed as per the requirements at the beginning of section 4.3 then the following additional declaration is required.

"Parentage does not include (any) *Lilium pardalinum* ssp. *pitkinense* or *Lilium occidentale*."

Lilium occidentale

Western Lily

Conditions:

Endangered Species Act (ESA) plant. USDA Protected Plant Permit required. Import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Lilium pardalinum ssp. *pitkinense*

Pitkin Marsh Lily

Conditions:

Endangered Species Act (ESA) plant. USDA Protected Plant Permit required. Import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Litchi spp.

Oleaceae

Lychees

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 3.2 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Mahonia spp.

Berberidaceae

Conditions:

Prohibited

Malpighia spp.

Malpighiaceae

Barbados cherry

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Mammea spp.

Guttifera

Mamey/Mammea

apple

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Manilkara spp. (synonym for Achras) Sapotaceae

Sapodilla

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Melicoccus spp.

Sapindaceae

Honey berry

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Mespilus germanica

Medlar

Conditions:

Prohibited

Morus spp.

Moraceae

Mulberry

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 3.2 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Neodypis spp.

Palmae

Palm

Conditions:

Prohibited

Nephelium spp.

Sapindaceae

Rambutan

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a

soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Nipponanthemum nipponicum

Conditions:

Prohibited

Olea spp.

Oleaceae

Olive

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 3.2 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Orchidaceae

Orchids

Conditions:

For plants other than sterile cultures - plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

For sterile cultures - plant import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Passiflora spp.

Passifloraceae

Passionfruit

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Pelargonium spp.

Conditions:

Prohibited

Persea spp.

Lauraceae

Avocado

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 3.2 for the link to NAPPRA List

Poaceae

Graminae

Conditions:

Prohibited

Populus spp.

Salicaceae

Poplar

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Psidium spp.

Myrtaceae

Guava

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Punica spp.

Punicaceae

Pomegranate

Conditions:

Prohibited

Pyronia spp.

Quinpear

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Rhododendron (Azalea) spp.

Ericaceae

Rhododendron

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 19 June 2017. Refer to Section 3.2 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Rhodomyrtus spp.

Myrtaceae

Rose Myrtle

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Note: Prohibited entry (NAPPRA) into Hawaii.

Rosa spp.

Rosaceae

Rose

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Rubus spp.

Rosaceae

Bramble

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Sorbus spp.

Rosaceae

Mountain Ash

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Spondias spp.

Anacardiaceae

Mombin

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.
Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months.
Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a

soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Ulmus spp. Ulmaceae Elm

Conditions:

Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

Watsonia spp. Iridaceae Bugle Lily

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Post entry quarantine in USA required.

Additional declaration:

"Grown on land microscopically examined by the NZ MPI within the last 12 months. Land found free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*"

OR

"Grown within a secure environment in a production area that is free of PCN, in a soilless growing medium, or in vitro, within a secure environment, and have not been grown in soil nor come in contact with soil"

Zea mays Graminae Corn

Conditions:

Prohibited

Ziziphus spp. Rhamnasaceae Jujube

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required. Not Authorised Pending Risk Analysis (NAPPRA), Federal notice effective 20 May 2013. Refer to Section 4.3 for the link to NAPPRA List.

4.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing

Abelmoschus spp. Malvaceae Okra

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment under USDA supervision upon arrival if required.

Agrostis spp. Graminae Bent grass/Brown top

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment on arrival if required.

Alopecurus pratensis Graminae Meadow foxtail

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Atriplex canescens Chenopodiaceae Saltbush

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Avena spp. Graminae Oat

All species of *Avena* other than *A. ludoviciana* and *A. sterilis*.

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to

section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Bambusa spp.

Graminae

Bambuseae family

Conditions:

Prohibited

Beta vulgaris

Chenopodoiaceae

Beet

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Borago officinalis

Boraginaceae

Borage

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Brassica spp.

Cruciferae

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Bromus spp.

Graminae

Prairie grass

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Capsicum spp.

Solanaceae

Bell pepper, Capsicum

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Additional declaration:

The *Capsicum spp.* (Pepper) seeds in the shipment have been tested and found free of the following pospiviroids: *Pepper chat fruit viroid* and *Potato spindle tuber viroid*.

Note: Phytosanitary certificate requirements also applies to small lots of seed.

AND

"New Zealand is certified free of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV)."

OR

"Grown in an area certified free of Tomato brown rugose virus (ToBRFV)."

OR

"A sample of *Capsicum spp.* (Bell pepper) seeds from the seed lot have been tested and found free of Tomato brown rugose virus (ToBRFV)."

Note: Alternative AD required for small lot of seeds:

"All mother plants of *Capsicum spp.* seeds have been officially tested no more than 10 days prior to harvest and found free of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus."

Castanea spp.

Fagaceae

Chestnut

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment on arrival under USDA supervision.

Cicer arietinumLeguminosaeChick peaConditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Citrus and other Rutaceae spp.RutaceaeCitrusConditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate not required except for seeds of the genera listed below with an additional declaration required;

Aeglopsis, *Atalantia*, *Balsamocitrus*, *Bergera*, *Calodendrum*, *Citrofortunella*, *xCitroncirus*, *Citrus*, *Clausena*, *Fortunella*, *Limonia*, *Microcitrus*, *Murraya*, *Poncirus*, *Severinia*, *Swinglea*, *Toddalia*, *Triphasia* and *Vepris* from New Zealand can only be imported into the USA if, upon arrival at the first port of entry, they are accompanied by an import permit and a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin, with an additional declaration.

Additional declaration:

"The country where the seed for planting was produced is free of Huanglongbing (HLB) disease of citrus and Citrus variegated chlorosis (CVC)"

Coffea spp.Coffee (unroasted)Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Prohibited into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Cortaderia spp.GraminaePampas GrassConditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Cucumis spp.CucurbitaceaeMelonConditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Cucurbita spp.CucurbitaceaeSquashConditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Cynosurus cristatusGraminaeDogtailConditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Dactylis glomerataGraminaeCocksfootConditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Dichondra repensConvolvulaceaeMercury bay weedConditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Festuca spp.GraminaeFescue

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Glycine max.

Soybean

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required. Must be free of leaves, stems, pods and soil.

Gossypium spp.

Cotton

Conditions:

Entry limited to certain ports and subject to inspection. Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Seeds must be smooth and not fuzzy.

Treatment:

If lint adheres (i.e. fuzzy) treatment is required. Refer to treatments T203-f-1, T203-f-2, T203-f-3 or T203-f-4 in the USDA Treatments manual (link available under section 2.9).

Guizotia abyssinica

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment on arrival under USDA supervision.

Helianthus spp.

Compositae

Sunflower

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Hibiscus spp.

Malvaceae

Hibiscus

Conditions:

Plant import permit required and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment under USDA supervision is mandatory on arrival.

Hordeum vulgare

Graminae

Barley

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Lathyrus spp.

Leguminosae

Sweet Pea

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment under USDA supervision is mandatory on arrival.

Lactuca spp.

Compositae

Lettuce

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Lens spp.

Leguminosae

Lentil

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment under USDA supervision is mandatory on arrival.

Linum usitatissimum

Linaceae

Linseed

Conditions:

<u>Lolium spp.</u>	<u>Graminae</u>	<u>Rye grass</u>
Conditions:		

<u>Lotus spp.</u>	<u>Leguminosae</u>	<u>Lotus/Trefoil</u>
Conditions:		

Lupinus spp. (except L. aridorum) Leguminosae Lupin
Conditions:

Lycopersicon esculentum
Solanum lycopersicum Solanaceae Tomato
 Conditions:

Additional declaration:

“*Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) seeds in the shipment have been tested and found free of the following pospiviroids: *Columnea latent viroid*, *Pepper chat fruit viroid*, *Potato spindle tuber viroid*, *Tomato apical stunt viroid*, *Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid*, and *Tomato planta macho viroid*.”

Note: Phytosanitary certificate requirements also applies to small lots of seed.
AND

"New Zealand is certified free of Tomato brown rugrose fruit virus (ToBRFV)."

OR

"Grown in an area certified free of Tomato brown rugose virus."

OR

"A sample of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) seeds from the seed lot have been tested and found free of Tomato brown rugose virus".

Note: Alternative AD required for small lot of seeds:

All mother plants of *Solanum lycopersicum* seeds have been officially tested no more than 10 days prior to harvest and found free of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus.

Medicago sativa Leguminosae Alfalfa/Lucerne
Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

<u>Melilotus spp.</u>	<u>Leguminosae</u>	<u>Sweet clover</u>
Conditions:		

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

<u>Panicum spp.</u> Conditions: Prohibited.	<u>Graminae</u>	<u>Millet/Broom corn</u>
<u>Paspalum spp.</u> Conditions: Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.	<u>Graminae</u>	<u>Bahia grass</u>
<u>Persea spp.</u> Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate required.		<u>Avocado</u>
<u>Phalaris canariensis</u> Conditions: Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.	<u>Graminae</u>	<u>Canary Grass</u>
<u>Phaseolus spp.</u> Conditions: Phaseolus coccineus, Phaseolus lunatus and Phaseolus vulgaris only. Conditions: Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment if required, on arrival.	<u>Leguminosae</u>	<u>Bean</u>
<u>Phleum pratense and P. bertolinii</u> Conditions: Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.	<u>Graminae</u>	<u>Timothy grass</u>
<u>Pinus spp.</u> Conditions: Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment on arrival under USDA supervision required.	<u>Pinaceae</u>	<u>Monteray Pine/Pine</u>
<u>Pisum sativum</u> Conditions: Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.	<u>Leguminosae</u>	<u>Garden Pea</u>
<u>Poa spp.</u> Conditions: Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.	<u>Graminae</u>	<u>Poa</u>
<u>Prunus spp.</u> Conditions: Plant import permit, phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Additional declaration: "Plum pox virus (Sharka) does not occur in New Zealand."	<u>Rosaceae</u>	<u>Stonefruit</u>
<u>Quercus spp.</u> Conditions: Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment on arrival under USDA supervision.	<u>Fagaceae</u>	<u>Oak</u>

Raphanus sativus

Cruciferae

Radish

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Secale cereale

Graminae

Rye

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Sesamum indicum

Pedaliaceae

Sesame

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Solanum tuberosum

Solanaceae

Potato

Conditions:

True seed only. Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required.

Sorghum spp.

Graminaceae

Johnson Grass

Conditions:

Enterable only from approved sources under written permit; prohibited from other sources. Contact USDA for details, naming seeds, country of origin, and purpose of importation (see Section 2.2.4).

Trifolium spp.

Leguminosae

Red Clover

Conditions:

Entry under oral permit (no written plant import permit is required), please refer to section 2.2.6. Phytosanitary certificate required. Inspection and treatment on arrival if required.

Triticum spp.

Graminae

Wheat

Conditions:

Prohibited entry from many sources. Contact USDA for details giving country of origin and purpose for importation (see Section 2.2.4)

Ulmus spp.

Elm

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required.

Vicia spp.

Leguminosae

Vetch

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Treatment on arrival under USDA supervision.

Zea mays

Graminae

Maize

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate required. Subject to the Federal Seed Act, refer to field crop and vegetable seeds under section 3.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing.

4.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts not for planting

ACCESS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDS NOT FOR PLANTING

Exporters are advised to refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database for current import requirements that can be accessed at:

<https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/>

Aegilops spp. and its intergeneric crosses

Goatgrass

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Arachis spp. and related Groundnuts, Raw and Unroasted

Peanut

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Avena spp.

Oats

Conditions:

For neither animated nor wild oats:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

For animated oats (*Avena ludoviciana*) and wild oats (*A. Sterilis*):

PPQ Form 526 (permit) and Application to Move Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds required. Prohibited without PPQ Form 526.

Bambusoideae

Poaceae

Bamboo

Conditions:

Prohibited.

Carthamus tinctorius

Safflower

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Castanea spp.

Chestnut

Conditions:

For states other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Plant import permit and treatment on arrival under USDA supervision required.

For Guam or (CNMI):

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cicer spp.

Chickpeas

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cucurbitaceae

Cucurbits (melon,

cucumber, pumpkin, squash)

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cuminum cyminum

Cumin

Conditions:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Cuscuta spp. Dodder

Conditions:
For whole seeds; loose seeds or in a cake:
Prohibited.
For crushed seeds or in a form of an extract, liquid or powder:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Glycine max. Soybean

Conditions:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Guizotia abyssinica Niger

Conditions:
Prohibited, unless the port of arrival is Maryland or New Jersey AND the consignment is destined to the facilities currently approved to treat niger seeds with dry heat.

Hibiscus spp. Kenaf, mallow,
roselle, and sorrel

Conditions:
For food or feed:
Prohibited
Analytical, industrial, or other non-food use:
T302-d treatment required.

Lathyrus spp. Sweet Pea and Other
Peas

Conditions:
For food or feed:
Import permit and T101-e-1 treatment required.
For analytical, industrial or other non-food use:
Import permit and T203-a-2 treatment required.

Lens spp. Lentils

Conditions:
For commercial, whole seeds over one pound:
T101-e-1 treatment required.
For consignments: 1) weighs one pound or less; or 2) over one pound and non-commercial or sample:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Macadamia integrifolia Proteaceae Macadamia

Conditions:
For nuts with husks or shells:
Prohibited
For nuts without husks and shells:
Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Millets and Pseudo-Millets (various genera)
Refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database.

Oryza spp. Rice

Conditions:
Refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database.

Papaver somniferum Poppy, Opium

Conditions:
Inspection on arrival only for the following:

- Commercial use in bulk;
- Commercial use in bags, bottles or other similar individual use containers labeled for baking, bird feed, cooking, facial cleansing, or other such routine use;
- Non commercial (i.e. baggage or mail) in bags bottles or other similar individual use containers.

Note; Poppy seeds may be considered as a controlled substance by another government agency, especially if the end use is not known.

Persea spp.

Avocado

Conditions:

Plant import permit required.

Prunus spp.

Almond, apricot,

cherry, plum and other stone fruits.

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required for the following species:

- *Prunus avium*
- *P. cerasus*
- *P. effuse*
- *P. laurocerasus*
- *P. mahaleb*
- *P. sargentii*
- *P. serotina*
- *P. serrula*
- *P. serrulata*
- *P. subhirtella*
- *P. Virginiana*
- *P. vedoensis*.

For species other than above:

Phytosanitary certificate required stating the seeds were grown in New Zealand.

Additional declaration required.

Additional Declaration:

"Plum pox virus does not occur in New Zealand"

Quercus spp.

Fagaceae

Oak/acorn

Conditions:

For food or feed:

Prohibited

For analytical, industrial or other non-food use:

Plant import permit and T302-g-1 or T302-g-2 treatment required.

Ribes spp.

Currants, gooseberry

Conditions:

For consignments destined to Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin:

Plant import permit required.

For consignments destined to states other than above:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Rutaceae

Citrus

Conditions:

Plant import permit required.

Saccharum spp.

Sugarcane

Conditions:

For *Saccharum spontaneum* (Wild sugarcane):

Plant import permit required (PPQ Form 526).

For species other than *Saccharum spontaneum*:

For States other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Prohibited

For Guam and (CNMI):

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Solanum spp.

Potatoes, tropical

soda apple, turkey berry, and wetland nightshade

Conditions:

For the following species:

- *Solanum tampicense* (wetland nightshade)
- *S. torvum* (turkey berry)
- *S. viarum* (tropical soda apple)

Permit, PPQ Form 526, and Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds required.

For other species, not listed above, that does not bear tubers:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

For species that bears tubers (potatoes):

Plant import permit required.

Triticum spp. and its intergeneric crosses

Wheat

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Ulmus spp.

Elm

Conditions:

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Vicia spp. other than *V. faba*

Vetch

Conditions:

Import permit and T101-e-1 treatment required.

Vicia faba

Faba Bean,

Horsebean

Conditions:

For commercial consignments over one pound:

Plant import permit and T101-c-2 or T101-d-2 treatment required.

Zea mays

Poaceae

Corn/Maize

Conditions:

For states other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

Plant import permit required.

For Guam or (CNMI):

Plant import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Other plants closely related to corn:

Refer to the USDA Agricultural Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database.

Zizania spp.

Wild rice

Conditions:

Prohibited

4.4.3 Micro-organisms, Microbiological and Laboratory Specimens

Pelargonium spp.

Conditions:

Plant import permit required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declarations and/or treatments (as indicated on import permit) required.

Additional declaration:

Ralstonia solanacearum race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin.

Appendix 1. Quarantine Pest List Notified by USA

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Bruchidae	<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> ¹	
			<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i>	Cowpea weevil
		Cerambycidae	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Asian long-horned beetle, basicosta white-spotted longicorn beetle, starry sky beetle
			<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	
			<i>Phoracantha recurva</i> ¹	yellow eucalyptus longicorn
		Chrysomelidae	<i>Exosoma lusitánica</i> syn. <i>Exora lusitanica</i>	
			<i>Trachymela sloanei</i> ¹	Australian tortoise beetle
		Curculionidae	<i>Brachycerus</i> spp.	
			<i>Conotrachelus aguacatae</i>	avocado weevil
			<i>Conotrachelus</i> spp.	
			<i>Copturus aguacatae</i>	
			<i>Cryptorhynchus mangiferae</i>	mango nut weevil, mango weevil
			<i>Curculio elephas</i>	chestnut weevil
			<i>Curculio nucum</i>	hazelnut weevil
			<i>Dendroctonus micans</i>	

			<i>Elytroteinus subtruncatus</i>	Fiji ginger weevil, Fiji lemon weevil
--	--	--	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Curculionidae	<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>	scarabee weevil, sweet potato weevil, West Indian sweet-potato weevil
			<i>Heilipus lauri</i>	avocado seed weevil, avocado weevil
			<i>Listroderes subcinctus</i>	
			<i>Megalometis chilensis</i>	
			<i>Metamasius callizona</i> ¹	
			<i>Metamasius</i> spp.	weevil
			<i>Naupactus xanthographus</i>	South American fruit tree weevil
			<i>Polytus mellerborgii</i> ¹	small banana weevil
			<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i>	grape curculio
			<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> syn. <i>Cryptorhynchus mangiferae</i>	
		Dermestidae	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
		Elateridae	<i>Conoderus rufangulus</i>	

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)	Scarabaeidae	<i>Adoretus sinicus</i>	Chinese rose beetle
			<i>Adoretus</i> spp.	
			<i>Anomala sulcatula</i>	
			<i>Holotrichia mindanaona</i>	
			<i>Phyllophaga</i> spp. syn. <i>Phytalus</i> spp.	
			<i>Popillia japonica</i>	
		Scolytidae	<i>Dactylotrypes longicollis</i> ¹	
			<i>Hylurgus ligniperda</i> ¹	golden-haired bark beetle
			<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i> syn. <i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> syn. <i>Stephanoderes coffeae</i>	coffee berry borer, coffee seed borer
			<i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ¹	Japanese pine engraver, larger pith borer, pine shoot beetle
			<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> syn. <i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>	coffee berry borer, coffee seed borer
			<i>Xyleborus</i> spp.	

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Collembola (springtails)	Sminthuridae	<i>Sminthurus viridus</i>	lucerne flea
	Diptera (flies)	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Prodiplosis longifila</i> ¹	bud midge, citrus gall midge
		Tephritidae	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	South American fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha grandis</i>	South American fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Mexican fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> syn. <i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i>	Antilean fruit fly; West Indian fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>	Orange fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha striata</i>	guava fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>	Fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> syn. <i>Dacus cucurbitae</i>	melon fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> syn. <i>Dacus dorsalis</i>	oriental fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> syn. <i>Dacus tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly
			<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Diptera (flies)	Tephritidae	<i>Ceratitis</i> spp.	
			<i>Pterandrus</i> spp.	
			<i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i>	papaya fruit fly
	Hemiptera (aphids, scale and other bugs)	Aleyrodidae	<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>	citrus mealywing, citrus spiny whitefly, spiny blackfly
			<i>Aleyrodes proletella</i> ¹ syn. <i>Aleurodes proletella</i>	cabbage whitefly
			<i>Neomaskellia bergii</i>	
			<i>Parabemisia myricae</i> ¹	Japanese bayberry whitefly, myrica whitefly
			<i>Paraleyrodes bondari</i> ¹	
			<i>Singhiella simplex</i> ¹	fig whitefly, fig whitefly
		Alydidae	<i>Leptocorisa acuta</i>	Asian rice bug, paddy bug, paddy fly
		Aphalaridae	<i>Ctenarytaina spatulata</i> ¹	eucalyptus psyllid
		Aphididae	<i>Greenidea psidii</i> ¹	
			<i>Rhopalosiphum insertum</i> ¹	apple-grass aphid, oat-apple aphid

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Hemiptera (aphids, scale and other bugs)	Coccidae	<i>Ceroplastes</i> (formerly <i>Vinsonia stellifera</i>) ¹	glassy star scale, glossy scale
			<i>Ceroplastes sinensis</i> ¹	Chinese wax scale
			<i>Coccus capparidis</i> ¹	
			<i>Philephedra lutea</i> ¹	soft scale
		Coreidae	<i>Leptoglossus chilensis</i>	
		Diaspididae	<i>Acutaspis albopicta</i>	
			<i>Acutaspis aliena</i> ¹	
			<i>Acutaspis scutiformis</i> ¹	
			<i>Andaspis punicae</i> ¹	
			<i>Duplachionaspis divergens</i> ¹	
			<i>Fiorinia pinicola</i> ¹	
			<i>Furcaspis oceanica</i>	
			<i>Myrtaspis syzygii</i>	
		Flatidae	<i>Siphanta acuta</i> ¹	
		Lygaeidae	<i>Dieuches armatipes</i> ¹	
			<i>Nysius huttoni</i>	wheat bug

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Hemiptera (aphids, scale and other bugs)	Margaroridae	<i>Icerya aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian fluted scale, Egyptian mealybug
		Pentatomidae	<i>Bagrada hilaris</i> ²	bagrada bug, painted bug
			<i>Oebalus insularis</i> ¹ syn. <i>Solubea insularis</i>	
		Pseudococcidae	<i>Ferrisia malvastra</i> ¹	
			<i>Palmicultor palmarum</i> ¹	palm mealy bug
			<i>Phenococcus manihoti</i>	
			<i>Puto mexicanus</i> ¹	
		Triozidae	<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>	potato psyllid, tomato psyllid
	Hymenoptera (wasps, bees and ants)	Apidae	<i>Apis mellifera capensis</i>	Cape bee, Cape honey bee
			<i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i> syn. <i>Apis mellifera andansonii</i>	African honey bee
		Chrysididae	<i>Chrysis</i> spp.	
		Cynipidae	<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	chestnut gall wasp, oriental chestnut gall wasp
		Eulophidae	<i>Quadrastichus erythrinae</i> ¹	erythrina gall wasp

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

[2] Quarantine pest for the state of Florida only

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Hymenoptera (wasps, bees and ants)	Formicidae	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant
			<i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	black imported fire ant
			<i>Solenopsis richteri</i> X <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> hybrid	
		Megachilidae	<i>Coelioxys</i> spp.	
	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies)	Carposinidae	<i>Carposina niponensis</i>	Peach fruit moth
		Cossidae	<i>Dyspepsa ulula</i>	garlic borer, garlic moth, onion carpenter worm
		Crambidae	<i>Chilo suppressalis</i>	Asiatic rice borer, pale-headed striped borer, purple-lined borer
			<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>	castor seed caterpillar, corn moth, peach pyralid
			<i>Maruca vitrata</i> syn. <i>Marcua testulalis</i>	bean pod borer, lima bean pod borer, mung moth

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies)	Crambidae	<i>Omphisa anastomosalis</i>	sweet potato stem borer, sweet potato vine borer
			<i>Parapoynx diminutalis</i> ¹	
		Gelechiidae	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	Pink cotton; Boll-worm
			<i>Pectinophora scutigera</i>	pink-spotted bollworm, Queensland pink bollworm
		Gelechioidea ²		Curved-horn moths, gelechioid moths
		Geometridae	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i> ¹	emerald
		Gracillariidae	<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i> syn. <i>Acrocercops cramella</i>	
		Hyblaeidae	<i>Hyblaea puera</i> ¹	teak leaf defoliator
		Lycaenidae	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	long-tailed blue, lucerne blue butterfly, pea blue butterfly
		Lymantriidae	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	gypsy moth
		Lyonetiidae	<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	pear leaf blister moth, pear leaf miner
		Noctuidae	<i>Earias fabia</i>	
			<i>Prodenia litura</i>	cluster caterpillar, cotton leafworm, cotton worm

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry

(https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

[2] Taxonomically ranked as a superfamily which contains >15 species.

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies)	Oecophoridae	<i>Promalactis suzukiella</i> ¹	
			<i>Stenomoma catenifer</i>	avocado seed moth
		Plutellidae	<i>Acrolepiopsis assectella</i>	leek moth
		Stathmopodidae	<i>Stathmopoda skelloni</i>	garden featherfoot
		Tineidae	<i>Opogona sacchari</i> ¹	banana moth, sugarcane borer, sugarcane moth
		Tortricidae	<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	reticulated tortrix, smaller tea tortrix, summer fruit tortrix
			<i>Argyrotaenia pulchellana</i> syn. <i>Argyrotaenia ljugiana</i>	grape tortrix moth, grey red-barred tortrix
			<i>Capua tortrix</i>	
			<i>Cnephasia jactanata</i>	black-lyre leafroller
			<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>	citrus codling moth, false codling moth, orange codling moth
			<i>Ctenopseustis herana</i>	brown-headed leafroller
			<i>Ctenopseustis obliquana</i>	brown-headed leafroller
			<i>Cydia funebrana</i>	plum fruit moth, plum fruit moth, red plum maggot
			<i>Cydia splendana</i> syn. <i>Laspeyresia splendana</i>	

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Insects	Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies)	Tortricidae	<i>Hemimene juliana</i>	chestnut leaf roller
			<i>Laspeyresia</i> spp.	
			<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	European grapevine moth, grape berry moth, grape fruit moth
			<i>Pammene fasciana</i>	chestnut leaf roller
			<i>Planotortrix excessana</i> syn. <i>Tortrix excessana</i>	green-headed leafroller; orchard leaf roller
			<i>Proeulia</i> spp.	
			<i>Sperchia intractana</i> syn. <i>Capua intractana</i>	dusky leafroller
			<i>Prays endocarpa</i>	citrus rind borer
		Yponomeutidae	<i>Cosetacus camelliae</i> ¹	
	Prostigmata	Eriophyidae	<i>Haplothrips chinensis</i>	
	Thysanoptera (thrips)	Phleothripidae	<i>Thrips obscuratus</i>	New Zealand flower thrips
		Thripidae		

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Arachnids (mites)	Acarida	Acarapidae	<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	
		Eriophyidae	<i>Eriophyes gossypii</i> syn. <i>Acalitus gossypii</i>	cotton blister mite, cotton leaf blister mite
			<i>Eriophyes litchii</i> syn. <i>Acalitus litchii</i>	litchi mite
			<i>Eugarroa sinhai</i> syn. <i>Varroa sinhai</i>	
		Laelapidae	<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>	
		Penthaleidae	<i>Penthaleus major</i> ¹	blue oat mite, grain spider mite, pea mite
		Tenuipalpidae	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	
		Tetranychidae	<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i> syn. <i>Tetranychus viennensis</i>	hawthorn spider mite, sweet-cherry spider mite
			<i>Mononychellus tanajoa</i>	cassava green mite, cassava mite
		Varroidae	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>	
Nematodes (round worms)	Tylenchida	Acaridae	<i>Rhizoglyphus</i> spp. except <i>Rhizoglyphus echinopus</i> and <i>Rhizoglyphus robini</i> .	
		Criconematidae	<i>Hemicycliophora typica</i>	
			<i>Heterodera cruciferae</i>	Crucifer cyst nematode
			<i>Globodera pallida</i>	White cyst nematode

[1] Not a quarantine pest for Continental United States but maybe for other States/US territories, refer to List of Pests No Longer Regulated at USA Ports of Entry (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/frsmp/ct_non-reg-pests)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Nematodes (round worms)	Tylenchida	Heteroderidae	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> syn. <i>Heterodera rostochiensis</i>	Golden cyst nematode
		Scutellonema	<i>Scutellonema bradys</i>	lesion nematode, yam nematode
Bacterial diseases	Acholeplasmatales	Acholeplasmataceae	Grapevine yellows disease bacterium	
	Bacillales	Paenibacillaceae	<i>Bacillus</i> spp. (associated with beekeeping and honey production)	
	Enterobacteriales	Enterobacteriaceae	<i>Erwinia salicis</i>	vascular wilt of willow, watermark disease of willow
	Pseudomonadales	Pseudomonadaceae	<i>Pseudomonas lignicola</i>	bacterial stain
	Rhizobiales	Phyllobacteriaceae	<i>Lieberobacter africanum</i>	greening of citrus
			<i>Lieberobacter asiaticum</i>	blotchy mottle disease of citrus
	Unassigned	Unassigned	Grapevine infectious necrosis bacterium	
			Potato leaflet stunt	
			Wheat yellowing stripe bacterium	

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Bacterial diseases	Xanthomonadales	Xanthomonadaceae	<i>Xanthomonas acernea</i>	bacterial blight of anthurium, bacterial blight of aroids, tip burn of philodendron
			<i>Xanthomonas ampelina</i>	
			<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i> syn. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	Asiatic canker, Asiatic citrus canker (A strains), bacterial canker of citrus
			<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>oryzicola</i>	bacterial leaf streak of rice, bLS
			<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vasculorum</i> syn. <i>Xanthomonas vasculorum</i>	
			<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> syn. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>	
			<i>Xanthomonas manihotis</i>	
			<i>Xanthomonas populi</i>	

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Phytoplasma	Acholeplasmatales	Acholeplasmataceae	Apple proliferation	
			Australian grapevine yellows	AUSGY, Australian grapevine yellows, Australian yellows of grapevine
			Phytoplasma solani	Black wood
			European aster yellows	
			European stone fruit yellows syn. Apricot chlorotic leaf roll	
			Flavescence-doree	
			Grapevine vein yellows and leaf roll	
			Grapevine vergelbungskrankheit	
			Groundnut witches broom	
			Phytoplasma asteris	Mulberry dwarf
			Parastolbur	
			Potato marginal flavescence	
			Potato purple top roll	
			Potato witches broom (European and Asian pathogens)	

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Phytoplasma	Acholeplasmatales	Acholeplasmataceae	Rice yellow dwarf	
			Rubus stunt	
			Stolbur	
			Sugarcane white leaf phytoplasma	
			Sweetpotato witches broom (little leaf)	

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Mononegavirales	Rhabdoviridae	<i>Cytorhabdovirus</i>	Barley yellow striate mosaic virus
			<i>Cytorhabdovirus</i>	Northern cereal mosaic virus
			<i>Nucleorhabdovirus</i>	Cereal chlorotic mosaic virus
			<i>Nucleorhabdovirus</i>	Iranian maize mosaic virus
			<i>Rhabdovirus</i>	Alfalfa enation virus
	Picornavirales	Dicistroviridae	<i>Cripavirus</i>	Kashmir virus (associated with honeybees)
		Secoviridae	<i>Comovirus</i>	Andean potato mottle virus
			<i>Cheravirus</i>	Arracacha Virus B
			<i>Comovirus</i>	Red clover mottle virus
			<i>Nepovirus</i>	Arabis mosaic virus and its strains

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Picornavirales	Secoviridae	<i>Nepovirus</i>	Artichoke Italian latent virus
				Cocoa necrosis virus
				Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus
				Grapevine Tunisian ringspot virus

				Hungarian chrome mosaic virus
				Potato virus U
				Raspberry ringspot virus and its strains
				Tobacco ringspot virus (Andean potato calico strain)
				Tomato blackring virus and its strains
			<i>Sadwavirus</i>	Lucerne Australian symptomless virus
			<i>Torradovirus</i>	Tomato torrado virus

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Picornavirales	Secoviridae	Unassigned	Strawberry latent ringspot virus and its stains
	Tymovirales	Alphaflexiviridae	<i>Potexvirus</i>	Cassava common mosaic virus
				Euonymus yellow mottle associated virus
		Betaflexiviridae	<i>Carlavirus</i>	Cowpea mild mottle virus

			<i>Tepovirus</i>	Potato virus T
			<i>Trichovirus</i>	Grapevine berry inner necrosis virus
		Tymoviridae	<i>Tymovirus</i>	Andean potato latent virus
				Cocoa yellow mosaic virus
				Dulcamara mottle virus
				Okra mosaic virus
	Unassigned	Bromoviridae	<i>Ilarvirus</i>	Elm mottle virus
				Potato yellowing virus
		Bunyaviridae	<i>Tospovirus</i>	Groundnut chlorotic leaf streak virus
		Caulimoviridae	<i>Badnavirus</i>	Banana streak virus
				Cocoa mottle leaf virus
				Cocoa swollen shoot virus

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Unassigned	Caulimoviridae	<i>Tungrovirus</i>	Rice tungro virus
		Closteroviridae	<i>Ampelovirus</i>	Plum bark split virus
			<i>Crinivirus</i>	Potato yellow vein virus
			<i>Cloistrovirus</i>	Wheat yellow leaf virus

		Comoviridae	<i>Nepovirus</i>	Black currant reversion virus
				Lucerne vein yellowing virus
		Geminiviridae	<i>Begomovirus</i>	Bhendi yellow vein mosaic virus
				Cassava African mosaic virus
				Cassava latent virus
				Cotton leaf curl virus
				Horsegram yellow mosaic virus
				Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus
				Tomato severe leaf curl virus
			<i>Mastrevirus</i>	Maize streak virus
				Chickpea chlorotic dwarf virus
		Luteoviridae	Unassigned	Indonesian soybean dwarf virus

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Unassigned	Potyviridae	<i>Bymovirus</i>	Barley yellow mosaic virus
			<i>Ipomovirus</i>	Cassava brown streak virus
			<i>Potyvirus</i>	Azuki bean mosaic virus
				Datura Colombian virus

				Datura distortion virus
				Datura enation mosaic virus
				Lima bean mosaic virus
				Mung bean yellow mosaic virus
				Plum pox virus syn. Sharka virus
				Potato virus V
				Potato virus Y, tobacco vein necrosis strain
			<i>Tritimovirus</i>	Brome streak mosaic virus
		Reorviridae	<i>Fijivirus</i>	Maize rough dwarf virus
				Oat sterile dwarf virus
			<i>Oryzavirus</i>	Echinochloa ragged stunt virus

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Unassigned	Reorviridae	<i>Phytoreovirus</i>	Rice dwarf virus
				Rice gall dwarf virus
		Tombusviridae	<i>Panicovirus</i>	Cocksfoot mild mosaic virus

			<i>Tombusvirus</i>	Grapevine Algerian latent virus
			<i>Umbavirus</i>	Groundnut rosette viruses
		Unassigned	<i>Sobemovirus</i>	Cynosurus mottle virus
				Rice yellow mottle virus
			<i>Tenuivirus</i>	European wheat striate mosaic virus
			<i>Tenuivirus</i>	Rice wilted stunt virus
			Unassigned	Cynodon chlorotic streak virus
			Unassigned	French bean mosaic virus
			Unassigned	Groundnut chlorotic spotting virus
			Unassigned	Maize mottle/chlorotic stunt virus
			Unassigned	Oat red streak mosaic virus

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Viral diseases	Unassigned	Virgaviridae	<i>Pecluvirus</i>	Indian peanut clump virus
				Peanut clump virus
			<i>Pomovirus</i>	Potato mop top virus

Agents	Picornavirales	Secoviridae	<i>Nepovirus</i>	Grapevine Bratislava mosaic agent
	Tymovirales	Betaflexiviridae	<i>Carlavirus</i>	Euonymus mosaic agents
			<i>Trichovirus</i>	Quince sooty ringspot agent
				Quince stunt agent
				Quince yellow blotch agent
		Tymoviridae	<i>Maculavirus</i>	Grapevine chasselas latent agent
			<i>Tymovirus</i>	Okra mosaic agents
	Unassigned	Bromoviridae	<i>Ilarvirus</i>	Chlorotic ringspot agent (associated with Jasminum spp.)
		Geminiviridae	<i>Begomovirus</i>	Hibiscus leaf curl agent
		Pospiviroidae	<i>Apscaviroid</i>	Pear blister canker viroid
			<i>Cocaviroid</i>	Coconut cadang-cadang viroid
			<i>Hostuviroid</i>	Hop stunt viroid

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Agents	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	African soybean dwarf agent
				Apple ringspot agent

			Cherry rusty mottle (European) agent
			Cotton anthocyanosis agent
			Cotton small leaf agent
			Cotton virescence
			Grapevine little leaf agent
			Grapevine vein mosaic agent
			Grapevine vein necrosis agent
			Horsechestnut variegation agent
			Horsechestnut yellow mosaic agent
			Jasmine variegation agents
			Ligustrum mosaic agents
			Maple mosaic agent

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME
Agents	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Maple variegation agent

			Mountain ash ringspot mosaic agent
			Mountain ash variegation agent
			Mulberry mosaic agent
			Okra yellow leaf curl agent
			Pear bud drop agent
			Phyllody agent (associated with Jasminum spp.)
			Rose wilt agent
			Sampaguita yellow ringspot mosaic agent
			Yellow ring mosaic agent (associated with Jasminum spp.)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 201

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Agaricales	Tricholomataceae	<i>Crinipellis perniciosa</i>	witches' broom of cocoa
			<i>Moniliophthora perniciosa</i>	
			<i>Moniliophthora rorei</i> syn. <i>Monilia roreri</i>	frosty pod rot of cocoa, pod rot of cocoa, quevedo disease
	Botryosphaerales	Phyllostictaceae	<i>Guignardia piricola</i>	Black rot
	Capnodiales	Mycosphaerellaceae	<i>Cercospora batatae</i>	Blight

			<i>Pseudocercospora ceratoniae</i>	
			<i>Pseudocercospora pistacina</i> syn. <i>Septoria pistacina</i>	
			<i>Septoria melanosa</i>	blight of tomato, leaf spot of tomato
			<i>Sirosporium carissae</i>	
	Ceratobasidiales	Ceratobasidiaceae	<i>Oncobasidium theobromae</i>	Vascular streak dieback (VSD)
	Chaetothyriales	Herpotriachiellaceae	<i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> syn. <i>Verticillium cinerescens</i>	wilt of carnation
	Chytridiales	Synchytriaceae	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	black scab of potato, black wart of potato, wart disease of potato
	Diaporthales	Diaporthaceae	<i>Diaporthe mali</i>	bark canker of pome fruit, dieback of conifers, rough bark of apple
			<i>Phomopsis durionis</i>	

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Dothideales	Unassigned	<i>Stigmina deflexens</i>	needle cast of juniper
	Entomophthorales	Entomophthoraceae	<i>Entomophthora</i> spp.	
	Georgefischeriales	Eballistraceae	<i>Entyloma oryzae</i> syn. <i>Eballistra oryzae</i>	leaf smut of rice, leaf spot of rice
	Helotiales	Hyaloscyphaceae	<i>Lachnellula willkommii</i>	stem canker of larch
		Sclerotiniaceae	<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	blossom blight of fruit trees, brown rot of fruits, spur canker of fruit trees
		Phacidiaceae	<i>Phacidiopycnis pseudotsuga</i>	bark canker of conifers, twig dieback of conifers
		Dermateaceae	<i>Pseudopezicula tracheiphila</i> syn. <i>Pseudopeziza tracheiphila</i>	red fire disease of grapevine, rotbrenner disease of grapevine
			<i>Neofabraea actinidiae</i> syn. <i>Cryptosporiopsis actinidiae</i>	
			<i>Rhacodiella vitis</i>	spotted necrosis of grapevine
	Hypocreales	Cordycipitaceae	<i>Cordyceps</i> spp.	

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Hypocreales	Nectriaceae	<i>Fusarium fuliginosporum</i>	

	Microascales	Ceratocystidaceae	<i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> , <i>cocoa isolates</i>	black rot of sweet potato, blight of mango, canker of coffee
	Myriangiales	Elsinoaceae	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	scab of sweet orange
		Elsinoaceae	<i>Elsinoe batatas</i>	
	Peronosporales	Peronosporaceae	<i>Peronophythora litchii</i>	
			<i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i> syn. <i>Peronospora maydis</i>	downy mildew of maize
			<i>Peronosclerospora sacchari</i> syn. <i>Sclerospora sacchari</i>	Sugarcane downy mildew
			<i>Peronospora digitalis</i> ¹	
			<i>Phytophthora alni</i>	ink disease of chestnut
			<i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>	
			<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> (foreign strains)	lanarkshire disease of strawberry, red core of strawberry, red stele of strawberry
	Phyllachorales	Glomerellaceae	<i>Colletotrichum horii</i>	anthracnose of persimmons
	Pleosporales	Melanommataceae	<i>Melanomma glumarum</i>	glume blotch of rice

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Pleosporales	Phaeosphaeriaceae	<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i> ¹	phaeosphaeria leaf spot of maize
	Pucciniales	Chaconiaceae	<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>	
		Coleosporiaceae	<i>Chrysomyxa abietis</i>	needle rust of fir, needle rust of spruce
			<i>Chrysomyxa himalensis</i>	needle rust of spruce, rust: spruce
			<i>Chrysomyxa ledi</i> var. <i>rhododendri</i>	
		Cronortiaceae	<i>Cronartium flaccidum</i>	blister rust of Scots pine, resin canker of pine
		Pileolariaceae	<i>Uromycladium tepperianum</i>	rust of acacia
		Pucciniaceae	<i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i>	leaf rust of Japanese pear, leaf rust of juniper
			<i>Puccinia buxi</i>	
			<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i> ¹	orange rust of sugarcane, rust of sugarcane
			<i>Puccinia gladioli</i>	rust of gladiolus
			<i>Puccinia horiana</i>	
			<i>Puccinia mcleanii</i>	

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Fungal disease	Pucciniales	Pucciniaceae	<i>Uredo artocarp</i>	
			<i>Uromyces gladioli</i> syn. <i>Urocystis gladiolicola</i>	smut of gladiolus
			<i>Uromyces nyikensis</i>	rust of gladiolus
			<i>Uromyces transversalis</i>	rust of gladiolus
		Pucciniastraceae	<i>Pucciniastrum actinidae</i>	rust of kiwi
			<i>Pucciniastrum areolatum</i>	blister rust of pine, cherry/spruce rust
		Sphaerophragmiaceae	<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i>	rust of eucalyptus
		Unassigned	<i>Aecidium hydrangeae-paniculatea</i>	rust of hydrangea
			<i>Aecidium mori</i>	red rust of mulberry
			<i>Uredo dioscoreae-alatae</i>	rust of yam
			<i>Uredo gladioli-buettneri</i>	rust of gladiolus
	Pythiales	Pythiaceae	<i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i>	cigar-end disease of banana, fruit rot of banana, mealy pod of cocoa
	Russulales	Stereaceae	<i>Stereum hiugense</i>	white rot
	Tilletiales	Tilletiaceae	<i>Tilletia indica</i> syn. <i>Neovossia indica</i>	Indian bunt of wheat, karnal bunt of wheat, partial bunt of wheat

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal disease	Unassigned	Unassigned	<i>Oospora oryzetorum</i>	
			<i>Phakopsora phyllanthi</i>	
	Urocystidales	Urocystidaceae	<i>Urocystis agropyri</i> (foreign strains)	flag smut of grasses, flag smut of wheat
			<i>Urocystis tritici</i> syn. <i>Urocystis agropyri</i>	flag smut of grasses, flag smut of wheat
	Xylariales	Amphisphaeriaceae	<i>Neopestalotiopsis macadamiae</i>	
			<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> syn. <i>Pestalotia disseminata</i>	leaf spot of eucalyptus
		Xylariaceae	<i>Rosellinia necatrix</i>	White root rot; Grey rust

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Aquatic Weeds	Alismatales	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Florida elodea, Esthwaite waterweed
			<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African elodea, coarse oxygen weed
			<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck lettuce, ottelia, water plantain
		Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead, Old World arrowhead, water archer

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Aquatic Weeds	Bryopsidales	Caulerpaceae	<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	caulerpa, killer alga
	Commelinales	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored water hyacinth, peacock hyacinth
			<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	arrow-leaved monochoria
			<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> syn. <i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i> syn. <i>Pontederia vaginalis</i>	heartshape false pickerelweed, monochoria
	Lamiales	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Indian swampweed, miramar weed, Indian hygrophila
	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> syn. <i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>	cajeput, paperbark tree, niaouli
	Poales	Typhaceae	<i>Sparganium erectum</i> syn. <i>Sparganium chlorocarpum</i>	branched bur-reed, common bur-reed
	Salviniales	Salviniaceae	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	African azolla, feathered mosquito fern
			<i>Salvinia auriculata</i> syn. <i>Salvinia rotundifolia</i>	eared salvinia

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Aquatic Weeds	Salviniales	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	
			<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	
			<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	
	Solanales	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> syn. <i>Ipomoea reptans</i>	swamp cabbage, potato vine, swamp morning glory
Terrestrial Weeds	Apiales	Apiaceae	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	cartwheel flower, giant cow parsnip, Siberian cow-parsnip
	Asparagales	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed, hollow-stemmed asphodel
	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> syn. <i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>	Mexican devil
			<i>Carthamus oxyacanthus</i>	carthamus, wild safflower
			<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	starry scabious, bearded creeper, common crupina
			<i>Mikania cordata</i>	African mile-a-minute
			<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mexican daisy, Mexican fleabane

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Terrestrial Weeds	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	tridax daisy, coat buttons
	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes sessilis</i> syn. <i>Alternanthera glabra</i> syn. <i>Gomphrena sessilis</i>	sessile alligator weed, sessile joyweed, sessile-flower globe amaranth
			<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> syn. <i>Eupatorium glandulosum</i>	sticky snakewort, Crofton weed, white thoroughwort
		Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	lightning weed, sandwort drymary
		Polygonaceae	<i>Emex australis</i>	Cape spinach, devil's thorn, southern three-corner jack
			<i>Emex spinosa</i> syn. <i>Rumex spinosus</i>	Cape spinach, devil's thorn, southern three-corner jack
		Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed cactus, jointed prickly pear, tiger pear
		Amaranthaceae	<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola, Mediterranean saltwort
	Commelinales	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Bengal day flower, hairy wandering-jew, tropical spiderwort

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Terrestrial Weeds	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	common goat's rue, French lilac, goat's rue
			<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> syn. <i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant
			<i>Mimosa pigra</i> var. <i>pigra</i>	bushy sensitive plant, catclaw mimosa, thorny sensitive plant
			<i>Prosopis alata</i>	alapataco, alata
			<i>Prosopis argentea</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	
			<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	calden
			<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	
			<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	
			<i>Prosopis castillanosii</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Terrestrial Weeds	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis farcta</i> syn. <i>Prosopis stephaniana</i>	Syrian mesquite
			<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis pallida</i> syn. <i>Prosopis limensis</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis reptans</i> var. <i>reptans</i>	
			<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite
			<i>Prosopis ruizlealii</i>	
			<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	
			<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	albardon
			<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	creeping mesquite
			<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Terrestrial Weeds	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce alata</i> syn. <i>Borreria latifolia</i> syn. <i>Borreria alata</i>	squareweed, broadleaf buttonweed
	Lamiales	Plantaginaceae	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	limnophila
	Myrtales	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Singapore rhododendron, Banks melastoma
	Poales	Poaceae	<i>Avena sterilis</i> syn. <i>Avena ludoviciana</i>	winter wild oat
			<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Mackie's pest, pilipiliula
			<i>Digitaria abyssinica</i> syn. <i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	
			<i>Digitaria velutina</i> syn. <i>Phalaris velutina</i>	
			<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail, housegrass, Brazilian satintail
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> syn. <i>Lagurus cylindricus</i>	blady grass, cogongrass, lalang
			<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	saramolla grass, winkle grass
			<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop, Chinese sprangletop

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://qd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Terrestrial Weeds	Poales	Poaceae	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussockgrass, nassella tussockgrass
			<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	long-stamen rice, red rice, wild rice
			<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice, wild rice
			<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	brown-beard rice, wild red rice
			<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> syn. <i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	ditch millet, ricegrass paspalum
			<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass
			<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass
			<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	deenanathgrass, kyasumagrass
			<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> syn. <i>Pennisetum setosum</i>	missiongrass, thin napiergrass
			<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> syn. <i>Aegilops exaltata</i> syn. <i>Manisuris</i> <i>exaltata</i> syn. <i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	Itch grass, kokoma grass

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Terrestrial Weeds	Poales	Poaceae	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	shatter cane, sweet cane, talahibgrass
			<i>Setaria pallidefusca</i>	Queensland pigeongrass, cat-tail grass
			<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	garden urochloa, liverseedgrass
	Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (complex)	
			<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	
	Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn
			<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade
			<i>Solanum torvum</i> syn. <i>Solanum ficifolium</i>	gully bean, devil's fig, turkeyberry
			<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Parasitic Weeds	Lamiales	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia</i> spp.	
			<i>Alectra</i> spp.	
			<i>Orobanche</i> spp. other than <i>O. bulbosa</i> , <i>O. californica</i> , <i>O. cooperi</i> , <i>O. corymbosa</i> , <i>O. dugesii</i> , <i>O. fasciculata</i> , <i>O. ludoviciana</i> , <i>O. multicaulis</i> , <i>O.</i> <i>parishii</i> , <i>O. pinorum</i> , <i>O. uniflora</i> , <i>O.</i> <i>valida</i> and <i>O. vallicola</i> .	
			<i>Striga</i> spp.	

Parasitic plant seeds-prohibited except under plant pest permit (see 2.2.4)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

Parasitic Weeds	Solanales	Convolvaceae	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. other than <i>C. americana</i> , <i>C. appplanata</i> , <i>C. approximata</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>attenuata</i> , <i>C. boldinghii</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>brachycalyx</i> , <i>C. californica</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>campestris</i> , <i>C. cassytoides</i> , <i>C. ceanothi</i> , <i>C. cephalanthii</i> , <i>C. compacta</i> , <i>C. corylii</i> , <i>C. cuspidata</i> , <i>C. decipiens</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>dentatasquamata</i> , <i>C. denticulata</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>epilinum</i> , <i>C. epithymum</i> , <i>C. erosa</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>europaea</i> , <i>C. exalta</i> , <i>C. fasciculata</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>glabrior</i> , <i>C. globulosa</i> , <i>C. glomerata</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>gronovii</i> , <i>C. harperii</i> , <i>C. howelliana</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>indecora</i> , <i>C. jepsonii</i> , <i>C. leptantha</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>mitriformis</i> , <i>C. nevadensis</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>obtusiflora</i> , <i>C. occidentalis</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>odontolepis</i> , <i>C. pentagona</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>planiflora</i> , <i>C. plattensis</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>polygonorum</i> , <i>C. rostrata</i> , <i>C. runyonii</i> , <i>C. salina</i> , <i>C. sandwichiana</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>squamata</i> , <i>C. suaveolens</i> , <i>C. suksdorfii</i> , <i>C. tuberculata</i> , <i>C. umbellata</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>umbrosa</i> , <i>C. vetchii</i> and <i>C. warneri</i>	American dodder
-----------------	-----------	--------------	--	-----------------

Parasitic plant seeds-prohibited except under plant pest permit (see 2.2.4)

Source: Scientific name and classification used was checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), 19 May 2016