

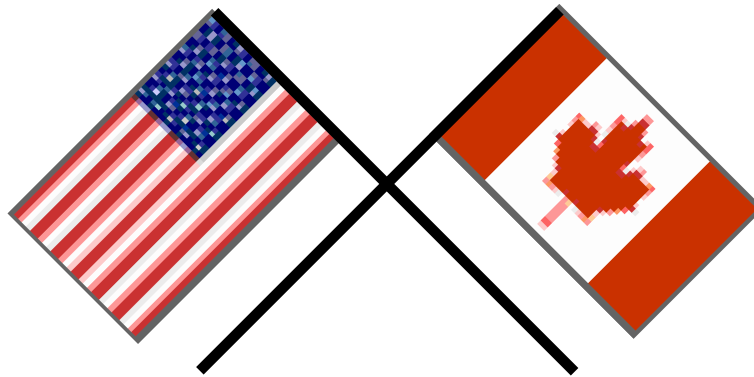


**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual



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

Contents

List of Tables v

List of Figures xi

Introduction

Contents *1-1*

How to Use This Manual *1-3*

Animal

Contents *2-1*

Earthworms, Insects (Including Bees), and Similar Organisms *2-3*

Live Animals (Including Birds) *2-5*

Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Other Animal Products *2-7*

Plant

Contents *3-1*

Bulbs and Tubers *3-3*

Cotton Products *3-5*

Cut Flowers and Greenery *3-7*

Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs *3-17*

Hay, Straw, and Grass *3-25*

Timber Products *3-29*

Live Plants *3-45*

Pressed Plants *3-63*

Screenings from Seed *3-65*

Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting *3-67*

Seeds for Planting *3-71*

Spices *3-75*

Sugarcane *3-77*

Miscellaneous

Contents *4-1*

Bagging, Bags, and Covers *4-3*

Quarry Products *4-5*

Soil, Compost, and Peat *4-7*

Used Containers *4-9*

Vehicles, Farm Machinery, Farm Tools, and Farming Equipment *4-11*

Procedures

- Contents *5-1*
- Clearing Seed for Planting *5-3*
- Sampling Seed *5-41*
- Boarding Aircraft *5-49*
- Boarding Ships *5-51*
- Handling Foreign Products *5-53*

Appendix A

- Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits *A-1*

Appendix B

- Extracts from CBP Regulations that Pertain to Agricultural Products *B-1*

Appendix C

- Directory of CBP Contacts Along the Canadian Border *C-1*

Appendix D

- Approved Establishments *D-1*

Appendix E

- Lists of the Most Common Vegetable and Annual Bedding Plants and
Herbaceous Perennial Plants *E-1*

Appendix F

- List of Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants *F-1*

Appendix G

- Protocol for Inspection of Coated or Pelleted Seed, Seed Tape, Seed Mats
or Seed Embedded in Any Other Substrate that Obscures Visibility *G-1*

Index

- Index-1*

Comment Sheet

List of Tables

- [TABLE 1-1: Examples of Where to Find Information](#) 1-6
- [TABLE 2-1: Earthworms, Insects \(Including Bees\), and Similar Organisms](#) 2-3
- [TABLE 2-2: Bees from All Origins](#) 2-4
- [TABLE 3-1: Bulbs and Tubers for Planting from All Countries](#) 3-3
- [TABLE 3-2: Potato Tubers \(Seed Potatoes\)](#) 3-3
- [TABLE 3-3: Bulbs and Similar Structures that Grow Underground](#) 3-4
- [TABLE 3-4: Foreign Grown or U.S. Returned Cotton](#) 3-5
- [TABLE 3-5: Canadian Origin Cut Flowers and Greenery](#) 3-7
- [TABLE 3-6: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches](#) 3-7
- [TABLE 3-7: Cut Pine Christmas Trees or Branches](#) 3-8
- [TABLE 3-8: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island – Gypsy Moth Requirements](#) 3-9
- [TABLE 3-9: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements](#) 3-10
- [TABLE 3-10: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements](#) 3-11
- [TABLE 3-11: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements](#) 3-12
- [TABLE 3-12: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches OTHER THAN PINE](#) 3-13
- [TABLE 3-13: Cut Flowers and Greenery of Canadian Origin OTHER THAN Conifer Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, or Garlands](#) 3-14
- [TABLE 3-14: Cut Flowers and Greenery from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada \(Including Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, and Garlands\)](#) 3-15
- [TABLE 3-15: Verified Canadian Origin Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs](#) 3-17
- [TABLE 3-16: Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of Verified Canadian Origin](#) 3-18
- [TABLE 3-17: Canadian Origin Fresh Onions and Related Vegetables](#) 3-19
- [TABLE 3-18: Canadian Origin Water Spinach or Arrowhead](#) 3-19
- [TABLE 3-19: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob](#) 3-20

- TABLE 3-20:** Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob for Processing into Seed for Planting 3-20
- TABLE 3-21:** Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes 3-21
- TABLE 3-22:** Canadian Origin Fresh Bell Peppers 3-21
- TABLE 3-23:** Frozen or Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of PROVEN Canadian Origin 3-22
- TABLE 3-24:** Canadian Origin Frozen, Dehydrated, or Cooked Potatoes 3-22
- TABLE 3-25:** Canadian Origin Preserved or Cooked Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs Sealed in Containers 3-23
- TABLE 3-26:** Fresh Produce of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada 3-24
- TABLE 3-27:** Corn of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada 3-24
- TABLE 3-28:** Canadian Origin Hay, Straw, and Grass 3-25
- TABLE 3-29:** Canadian Origin Corn and Its Relatives (Adlay millet, Job's tears, Johnsongrass, Kaffir corn, Millet, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Sorghum, Teosinte, and Sudangrass) 3-25
- TABLE 3-30:** Canadian Origin Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw 3-26
- TABLE 3-31:** Canadian Origin Animal Feed Derived from Corn or its Relatives 3-27
- TABLE 3-32:** Hay, Straw, and Grass from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 3-27
- TABLE 3-33:** Canadian Origin Timber Products 3-29
- TABLE 3-34:** Canadian Origin Firewood 3-30
- TABLE 3-35:** Canadian Origin Logs 3-30
- TABLE 3-36:** Canadian Origin Pine Logs 3-31
- TABLE 3-37:** Pine Logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island – Gypsy Moth Requirements 3-32
- TABLE 3-38:** Pine Logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island– Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements 3-32
- TABLE 3-39:** Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements 3-33
- TABLE 3-40:** Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements 3-34
- TABLE 3-41:** Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U. S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle 3-35
- TABLE 3-42:** Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U. S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle 3-36
- TABLE 3-43:** Ash Logs and Wood with Bark 3-37
- TABLE 3-44:** Logs OTHER THAN Pine – Gypsy Moth Requirements 3-38

- [TABLE 3-45: Ash Wood Chips or Bark Chips](#) 3-39
- [TABLE 3-46: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets](#) 3-39
- [TABLE 3-47: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Ontario or Quebec Moving to U.S. Areas Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle](#) 3-40
- [TABLE 3-48: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Areas in Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle](#) 3-41
- [TABLE 3-49: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Areas in Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle](#) 3-42
- [TABLE 3-50: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec](#) 3-43
- [TABLE 3-51: Timber Products from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada](#) 3-43
- [TABLE 3-52: Canadian Origin Live Plants](#) 3-45
- [TABLE 3-53: Canadian Origin Indoor Plants](#) 3-45
- [TABLE 3-54: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Grown Indoors](#) 3-46
- [TABLE 3-55: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified](#) 3-47
- [TABLE 3-56: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; Entering at a Designated Port](#) 3-47
- [TABLE 3-57: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; NOT Entering at a Designated Port](#) 3-48
- [TABLE 3-58: Canadian Origin Plants in Soil](#) 3-48
- [TABLE 3-59: Canadian Origin Greenhouse-grown Indoor Plants](#) 3-49
- [TABLE 3-60: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants](#) 3-49
- [TABLE 3-61: Bedding Plants Grown in a Greenhouse](#) 3-50
- [TABLE 3-62: Canadian Origin *Fraxinus* spp. \(Ash\) Plants](#) 3-51
- [TABLE 3-63: Canadian Origin Pome, Stone Fruit, or Grape Plants](#) 3-52
- [TABLE 3-64: Canadian Origin *Rubus* Species Outdoor Plants](#) 3-53
- [TABLE 3-65: Canadian Origin *Vaccinium* spp. Outdoor Plants](#) 3-53
- [TABLE 3-66: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants OTHER THAN Ash, Bamboo, Bedding Plants, Citrus, Grape, Pome, *Rubus* spp., or Stone Fruit](#) 3-54
- [TABLE 3-67: Canadian Origin Pine Trees with Roots](#) 3-55
- [TABLE 3-68: Pine Trees with Roots from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island](#) 3-56

- [TABLE 3-69](#): Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements 3-57
- [TABLE 3-70](#): Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements 3-58
- [TABLE 3-71](#): Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Gypsy Moth Requirements 3-59
- [TABLE 3-72](#): Live Plants from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 3-60
- [TABLE 3-73](#): All Plants, U.S. Origin 3-61
- [TABLE 3-74](#): Pressed Plants and Herbarium Specimens from All Countries 3-63
- [TABLE 3-75](#): Screenings from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed 3-65
- [TABLE 3-76](#): Canadian Origin Screenings 3-66
- [TABLE 3-77](#): Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting from All Countries 3-67
- [TABLE 3-78](#): Processed Seeds and Nuts for Eating from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 3-68
- [TABLE 3-79](#): Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating or Decorative Use from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 3-69
- [TABLE 3-80](#): Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Consumption and Decorative Arts and Crafts 3-70
- [TABLE 3-81](#): Seeds for Planting from All Origins 3-71
- [TABLE 3-82](#): Canadian Origin Seed for Planting 3-71
- [TABLE 3-83](#): Canadian Origin Agricultural or Vegetable Seed 3-71
- [TABLE 3-84](#): Canadian Origin Seed which is Neither Field nor Vegetable Seed 3-72
- [TABLE 3-85](#): Seed from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 3-73
- [TABLE 3-86](#): U.S. Seed Returned 3-74
- [TABLE 3-87](#): Spices from All Origins 3-75
- [TABLE 3-88](#): Sugarcane and Its Products 3-77
- [TABLE 4-1](#): Bagging, Bags, and Covers from All Countries 4-3
- [TABLE 4-2](#): Quarry Products from Canada 4-5
- [TABLE 4-3](#): Quarry Products from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 4-6
- [TABLE 4-4](#): Soil, Compost, and Peat (including peat moss and sphagnum moss) from Canada 4-7
- [TABLE 4-5](#): Soil, Compost, and Peat from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada 4-8
- [TABLE 4-6](#): Used Containers 4-9
- [TABLE 4-7](#): Used Vehicles, Farm Machinery, and Farm Tools from All Countries 4-11

TABLE 5-1: Seed from All Origins	5-3
TABLE 5-2: Agricultural and Vegetable Seed from All Origins	5-4
TABLE 5-3: Seed OTHER THAN Agricultural or Vegetable from All Origins	5-5
TABLE 5-4: Canadian Origin Seed Accompanied by a Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)	5-6
TABLE 5-5: Canadian Origin Seed Lacking a Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)	5-7
TABLE 5-6: Canadian Origin Agricultural Seed for Planting, Lacking an SAC	5-7
TABLE 5-7: Canadian Origin Vegetable Seed for Planting, Lacking an SAC	5-8
TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed	5-8
TABLE 5-9: Maximum weights of vegetable seed	5-15
TABLE 5-10: Overview of Steps to Take in Sampling Seed	5-41
TABLE 5-11: Amount of Seed to Collect from Each Lot	5-42
TABLE 5-12: Computing Number of Subsamples Based on Seed Packaging	5-42
TABLE 5-13: Determining How Many Subsamples to Draw from Seed in Bags	5-43
TABLE 5-14: Example Computation of How Many Subsamples to Draw from Seed in a Bulk Shipment	5-44
TABLE 5-15: Sampling Coated, Pelleted, or Preplanted Seed	5-45
TABLE 5-16: Forwarding Seed Samples	5-47
TABLE 5-17: Clearing Non-Canadian Origin Seed Shipments	5-48

List of Tables

List of Figures

- FIGURE 5-1:** A List of Equipment Needed to Sample Seed 5-41
- FIGURE A-1:** PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds A-3
- FIGURE A-2:** VS Form 16-6—United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors A-5
- FIGURE A-3:** APHIS Form 2006—United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit A-7
- FIGURE A-4:** CFIA/ACIA Form 0108—Movement Certificate (Canadian) A-10
- FIGURE A-5:** CFIA Form 1327—Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin) A-12
- FIGURE A-6:** CFIA/ACIA Form 1357—Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export (Canadian) A-14
- FIGURE A-7:** CFIA/ACIA Form 2401, E2 Certificate (Canadian) A-16
- FIGURE A-8:** CFIA/ACIA Form 4702—Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada A-17
- FIGURE A-9:** CFIA/ACIA Form 4743—Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin) A-18
- FIGURE A-10:** CFIA/ACIA Form 5289, Seed Analysis Certificate (Canadian) A-20
- FIGURE A-11:** CFIA/ACIA Form 5309, Seed Export Label A-21
- FIGURE A-12:** Export Document for C-PIQ Establishments Fresh Fruit and Vegetables A-23
- FIGURE A-13:** CFIA/ACIA Form 5378: Canadian Nursery Certification Program Phytosanitary Certificate (Page 1) A-25
- FIGURE A-14:** CFIA/ACIA Form 5378: Canadian Nursery Certification Program Phytosanitary Certificate (Page 2) A-26
- FIGURE A-15:** CFIA/ACIA Form 5565: Certificate of Origin for Potatoes A-28
- FIGURE A-16:** Certificate of Origin for Fresh Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) A-30
- FIGURE A-17:** PPQ Form 577—Phytosanitary Certificate A-32
- FIGURE A-18:** PPQ Form 597—Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products A-34
- FIGURE A-19:** PPQ Form 925: Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC) A-36
- FIGURE A-20:** Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility A-38

Figures

FIGURE A-21: PPQ Form 216—Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record A-42

FIGURE A-22: PPQ Form 237—Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act A-44



Introduction

Contents

Topics/Pages

How to Use This Manual	1-3
New Edition	1-3
Users	1-3
Purposes	1-3
Authorized Actions Defined	1-4
Where to Go for Help After Hours	1-4
What to Do If You Disagree with Policy	1-5
How to Report Errors or Suggest Enhancements	1-5
How to Use this Manual to Determine Admissibility	1-5
A Caution in Determining Origin	1-6
Permits, Certificates, and Other Forms	1-6
Procedures	1-6
Keeping Your Manual Current	1-7



Introduction

How to Use This Manual

New Edition

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

Users

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

Purposes

One purpose of this manual is to enable Federal officers to regulate (determine admissibility of) agricultural articles in the absence of U. S. Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Inspection (CBP AI). Regulate means to:

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

A second purpose of this manual is to provide directions for taking limited action in the absence of CBP AI. U. S. Customs and Border Protection along the Canadian border has agreed to:

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

Authorized Actions Defined

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

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

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

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

REFER to CBP AS means to consult with a Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialist on those articles you're unsure of or where the article requires extensive inspection, testing, or treatment. **Appendix C** is a directory of CBP contacts along the Canadian border. Use this directory to contact the appropriate office.

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

Where to Go for Help After Hours

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

Passenger (24/7)

Telephone: 718-553-1659, 1660
Fax: 718-553-0294, 0183

Cargo (0800 - 0000, 7 days/week)

Telephone: 718-487-5281
Fax: 718-487-5287

What to Do If You Disagree with Policy

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

How to Report Errors or Suggest Enhancements

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

How to Use this Manual to Determine Admissibility

1. Look up the article in the Index. After you locate the article in the Index, go to the appropriate page.
2. If you can't find the article in the Index, then locate its category. Articles are broadly divided into three categories:
 - ❖ **Animal** and animal products
 - ❖ **Plant** and plant products
 - ❖ **Miscellaneous**

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

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

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

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

A Caution in Determining Origin

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

If at anytime you are suspicious of origin or hesitant about an agricultural product's origin, refer to CBP AS.

Permits, Certificates, and Other Forms

You can find examples of all forms cited in the manual in [Appendix A](#).

Procedures

Refer to [Table 1-1](#) for examples of where to find information in this manual.

TABLE 1-1: Examples of Where to Find Information

If you need to:	Then:
Clear a commercial shipment of beef from Canada	GO to “Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Other Animal Products” on page 2-7 of Chapter 2 (ANIMAL)
Clear a commercial shipment of apples from British Columbia	GO to “Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs” on page 3-17 of Chapter 3 (PLANT)
Clear a commercial shipment of sand from Ontario	GO to “Quarry Products” on page 4-5 of Chapter 4 (MISCELLANEOUS)
Sample agricultural or vegetable seed	GO to “Sampling Seed” on page 5-41 of Chapter 5 (PROCEDURES)
Board an aircraft or ship	GO to “Boarding Aircraft” on page 5-49 or “Boarding Ships” on page 5-51 of Chapter 5 (PROCEDURES)

Keeping Your Manual Current

The most up-to-date version of the [Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual](#) will always be available on line at the [PPQ Manuals Unit web site](#).

Transmittals

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

Knowing What's Revised

Except for changes to the Index, revisions will be marked with change bars (vertical lines).

Your Responsibilities

1. Read all revisions when you receive the transmittal announcement.
2. Check CBPnet for [Agricultural Manual Updates](#) to make sure you have the most current information.
3. Contact your CBP AS or use the comment sheet to let us know if something is wrong or unworkable.



Animal

Contents

Topics/Pages

Earthworms, Insects (Including Bees), Pathogens, Snails, and Similar Organisms	2-3
All Origins	2-3
Live Animals (Including Birds)	2-5
All Origins	2-5
Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Other Animal Products	2-7
All Origins	2-7

2

Canadian Border
Manual

Animal

Earthworms, Insects (Including Bees), Pathogens, Snails, and Similar Organisms

All Origins

TABLE 2-1: Earthworms, Insects (Including Bees), Pathogens, Snails, and Similar Organisms

If:	And:	And from:	And:	And:	Then:
Preserved				→	RELEASE
A live organism	Earthworms	Canada	In soil	From an area infested with Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN) ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY
				From an area free from PCN	RELEASE ²
		No soil	→		
		Other than Canada	→		REFER to CBP AS
	Bees			→	GO to Table 2-2
Plant pests (for example, fungi, insects, pathogens, snails and various baits)		→		Accompanied by a valid PPQ 526 permit and a PPQ 599 Red and White Label ³	SEND to a PPQ Plant Inspection Station unless instructed in the permit conditions
				Lacking a PPQ 526 permit	REFER to CBP AS
Animal disease vectors (for example, sand flies or biting gnats)		→		→	

- The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the following:
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The Municipality of Saint-Amable
- Because live specimens are perishable, expedite shipments that you are authorized to release.
- The PPQ 599 red and white mailing label corresponds to a valid PPQ 526 permit and has the permit number on it. If the red and white mailing label is missing, or the permit has expired, or if the package is torn or open, REFER to CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS). Because live specimens are perishable, expedite consignments destined for PPQ Plant Inspection Stations or release the consignment to the permit-authorized destination.

TABLE 2-2: Bees from All Origins

If from:	And:	Then:
Canada	Accompanied by an export certificate from CFIA dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping and declaring the bees ^{1, 2} to be of Canadian origin from parental livestock produced in Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verify the export certificate from CFIA. 2. Verify that the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee. 3. Verify that the species manifested is one of the six species listed in footnote 1 below. 4. For species other than honey bees, verify that contaminants are not present. For honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed—only packages of bees or queens with attendant workers. 5. Notify APHIS-PPQ Headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms³ 6. RELEASE
	Lack an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Australia or New Zealand (must be direct flight unless through Honolulu, HI)	Accompanied by an export certificate from AQIS or MAF dated no more than 10 days prior to shipping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verify the export certificate from AQIS or MAF. 2. Verify that the packaging is sufficient to prevent the escape of any bee or bee pest (mesh opening must not exceed 1 mm for New Zealand and 2 mm for Australia). 3. Verify that the species manifested is <i>Apis mellifera mellifera</i>. 4. For honey bees, the whole hive is not allowed —only packages of bees or queens with attendant workers. No wax, comb, or honey. 5. Notify APHIS-PPQ Headquarters of the clearance of these regulated organisms³ 6. RELEASE
	Lack an export certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country other than Canada, Australia, or New Zealand	Accompanied by national government export documents and a valid PPQ Form 526 (Plant Pest Permit)	FORWARD to address on PPQ Form 599 (Red and White Label) for Inspection Station clearance
	Lack export documents and Plant Pest Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 The following bee species can be imported from Canada without a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit:

- ◆ *Apis mellifera* (Honey bee)
 - ◆ *Bombus impatiens* (Bumble bee)
 - ◆ *Bombus occidentalis* (Bumble bee)
 - ◆ *Megachile rotundata* (Alfalfa leafcutter bee)
 - ◆ *Osmia lignaria* (Blue orchard bee)
 - ◆ *Osmia cornifrons* (Horn-faced bee)
- All other species require a PPQ Form 526, Plant Pest Permit.

2 New and used bee boards of Canadian origin imported with bee species other than *Apis mellifera* **must** meet the entry requirements for wood products.

3 Use any one of the following three methods for notification:

- ◆ By mail to this address:
Bee Imports
PPQ, APHIS
4700 River Road, Unit 133
Riverdale, MD 20737-1236
- ◆ By fax at 301-734-8700
- ◆ By e-mail to Notification@usda.gov



Animal

Live Animals (Including Birds)

All Origins

REFER to CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS).

Animal: Live Animals (Including Birds)
All Origins



Animal

Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Other Animal Products

All Origins

REFER to CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS).

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Contents

Topics/Pages

Bulbs and Tubers	3-3
All Origins	3-3
Cotton Products	3-5
Foreign Grown or U.S. Products Returned	3-5
Cut Flowers and Greenery	3-7
Canadian Origin	3-7
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-15
Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs	3-17
Verified Canadian Origin	3-17
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-23
U. S. Produce Returned	3-23
Hay, Straw, and Grass	3-25
Canadian Origin	3-25
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-27
Timber Products	3-29
Canadian Origin	3-29
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-43
Live Plants	3-45
Canadian Origin	3-45
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-60
U. S. Origin	3-61
Pressed Plants	3-63
All Origins	3-63
Screenings from Seed	3-65
Screenings from All Origins	page 33-65
Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting	3-67
All Origins	3-67
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-68
Seeds for Planting	3-71
Canadian Origin	3-71
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	3-73
U. S. Seed Returned	3-74
Spices	3-75
All Origins	3-75
Sugarcane	3-77
All Origins	3-77

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Bulbs and Tubers

All Origins

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

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

TABLE 3-2: Potato Tubers (Seed Potatoes)

If from:	And:	Then:
All provinces of Canada ¹	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with appropriate additional declaration ²	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with appropriate additional declaration	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country other than Canada	—————→	

- Commercial shipments of seed potatoes, including potato tuber samples for laboratory testing, from any province in Canada are allowed to transit the U.S. to Mexico with a valid PPQ issued T&E Permit. Refer to the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#) for further guidance.
- The [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide **one** of the following additional declarations stating that the shipment is free from Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN):
 - ◆ “Field(s) used to produce the seed potatoes in this shipment were surveyed and tested according to the current PCN guidelines, and potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* or *Globodera pallida*) were not detected.” **or,**
 - ◆ “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

For specific requirements related to the establishment of Pest Free Places of Production or Pest Free Production Sites within regulated areas, please see Section 7 of the [Guidelines on Surveillance and Phytosanitary Actions for the Potato Cyst Nematodes *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*](#), dated June 2009.

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

TABLE 3-3: Bulbs and Similar Structures that Grow Underground¹

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

- 1 Includes onion sets and flower bulbs for planting.
- 2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Cotton Products

Foreign Grown or U.S. Products Returned

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

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

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

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Cut Flowers and Greenery

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-5: Canadian Origin Cut Flowers and Greenery

If:	Then:
Conifer ¹ Christmas trees or branches	GO to Table 3-6
Other than above	GO to Table 3-13



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

TABLE 3-6: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches

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

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

TABLE 3-7: Cut Pine Christmas Trees or Branches¹

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island		GO to Table 3-8
Ontario or Quebec		GO to Table 3-10
A province other than those listed above	<p>All of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The trees are accompanied by a certification of origin² stating that they were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur 2. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement³ that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The trees originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), or b. The trees originated from a province not quarantined for pine shoot beetle and are moved through a province that is infested with pine shoot beetle during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10°C (50°F) (the shipment does not have to be covered or in an enclosed container). 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container 	RELEASE ⁴
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	REFER to CBP AS

- 1 Cut pine Christmas trees or branches of Canadian origin are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documentation accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the document.
- 4 If the trees are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

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

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-9
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” 	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-9
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Trees destined to a [gypsy moth infested area](#), but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

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

If:	And:	Then:
The trees are moved through an area of Canada or the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle	<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The trees are moved through the quarantined area during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10°C (50°F) or b. The trees are moved during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, and are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle. 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
The trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle	<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were only moved through provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-11
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” 	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-11
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

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

If destined to:	And:	Then:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle	<p>Both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement¹ that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container 	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	<p>Both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>). If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆“These regulated articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” or ◆“These regulated articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” or ◆“These regulated articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container 	RELEASE ²
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documentation accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a **CFIA** inspector; exporters may sign the document.
- If the trees are to be moved through **an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle**, en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

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

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” 	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

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

If a flower or branch (stem) from:	And:	And:	Then:
Almond (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Apple (<i>Malus</i> spp.), Apricot (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry laurel (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i> spp.), Crabapple (<i>Malus</i> spp.), English laurel (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Flowering quince (<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.), Grape (<i>Vitis</i> spp.), Nectarine (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Peach (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Pear (<i>Pyrus</i> spp.), Prune (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), or Quince (<i>Cydonia</i> spp.)			PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a plant listed above	For personal use		REFER to CBP AS
	Commercial	Selected for referral	REFER to CBP AS ^{1, 2}
		Not selected for referral	RELEASE

- Flower shipments selected for the required 5% inspection rate (the 5% inspection rate translates to approximately every 20th shipment) **must** be inspected and released by a CBP AS.
- Outside of CBP AS hours of coverage the following criteria **must** be met:
 - ◆ **On a yearly basis**, provide CBP AS personnel, in each port of entry utilized, **one** of the following: a current copy of the NAFTA certificate of origin **or** a signed affidavit certifying cut flower shipments are of Canadian origin. Any updates/changes in the supplier list must be provided to CBP ASs as the changes occur.
 - ◆ **For each shipment**, provide CBP AS personnel **advance** notification. This advance notice **must** be provided on company fax letterhead and during the regular staffed hours of CBP AS. The advance notification **must** also provide the following information: estimated time of arrival, origin, and description of cut flower varieties (the description can be attached and may be in the form of an invoice).

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

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

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

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

Plant: Cut Flowers and Greenery
Foreign Origin Other than Canada

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs

Verified Canadian Origin

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

If:	Then:
Fresh fruits, vegetables, or herbs ¹	GO to Table 3-16
Frozen or dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs ¹	GO to Table 3-23
Preserved or cooked fruits, vegetables, or herbs ¹	GO to Table 3-25

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



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

TABLE 3-16: Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of Verified Canadian Origin¹

If:	And:	Then:
Selected for referral	—————→	REFER to CBP AS
Not selected for referral	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry) leaves, <i>Cetraria islandica</i> (Iceland moss) plants, <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (goldenseal) roots, <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (clubmoss) plants, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> (bogbean) leaves, or <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (American ginseng) roots ¹	
	<i>Allium</i> spp. (vegetables including but not limited to garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots) ¹	GO to Table 3-17
	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (water spinach) or <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> (arrowhead) ¹	GO to Table 3-18
	Corn-on-the-cob ¹	GO to Table 3-19
	A kind of potato ¹	GO to Table 3-21
	Bell peppers	GO to Table 3-22
	Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed above ¹	RELEASE

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

TABLE 3-17: Canadian Origin Fresh Onions and Related Vegetables

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3-18: Canadian Origin Water Spinach or Arrowhead

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

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

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

If harvested in:	And destined to:	And:	And for:	Then:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, or Yukon Territory	CA, OR, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration that states “The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer.”	Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to Table 3-20
		Lacks the certification described above	—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	AK, AZ, HI, ID, NM, NV, or UT	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to Table 3-20
		Not accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A State other than those listed above	—————▶	Food or feed	REFER to CBP AS	
		Planting	GO to Table 3-20	
British Columbia	—————▶	Food or feed	REFER to CBP AS	
		Planting	GO to Table 3-20	

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

If the shipment is:	And is:	Then:
Accompanied by all three of the following documents: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration that states “The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer.” and 2. A PPQ Permit and 3. A declaration of labeling	Consigned to an approved facility listed in Appendix D	RELEASE
	Not consigned to an approved facility	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not accompanied by all three of the documents in the cell above	—————▶	

TABLE 3-21: Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes

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

- All of these documents are issued by the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#). If the potatoes are from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area and grown, processed, and shipped per the required protocol, [CFIA](#) will provide the following additional declaration (AD) on the document presented: “The potatoes in this shipment have been cleaned and commercially packed in a CFIA approved facility.” The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- The potatoes must be free from soil and commercially packaged.

TABLE 3-22: Canadian Origin Fresh Bell Peppers

If the shipment:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a Certificate of Origin for Fresh Peppers (Capsicum spp.) ¹	The certificate of origin and other import documentation indicate that the peppers were grown only in Canada	RELEASE
	The certificate of origin and other import documentation indicate that the shipment includes peppers grown in a country other than Canada	REFER to CBP AS
Lacks the above certificate	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- One certificate can cover all consignments of peppers in an individual truck.

TABLE 3-23: Frozen or Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of PROVEN Canadian Origin

If:	And:	Then:
Selected for referral	—————→	REFER to CBP AS
Not selected for referral	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry) leaves, <i>Cetraria islandica</i> (Iceland moss) plants, <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (goldenseal) roots, <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (clubmoss) plants or spores, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> (bogbean) leaves, or <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (American ginseng) roots ¹	GO to Table 3-24
	Potatoes	
	Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed above	RELEASE ²

- 1 These fruits, vegetables, or herbs may be subject to [U.S. Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#) regulations.
- 2 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified as Canadian in origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes, and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.

TABLE 3-24: Canadian Origin Frozen, Dehydrated, or Cooked Potatoes

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

- 1 Potatoes that are cut, partially cooked by blanching, and then having half their moisture removed before freezing
- 2 For example, hash browns, French fries, mashed potatoes, oven baked potatoes, or roasted potatoes
- 3 Includes steamed partly processed potato screenings (peels)

TABLE 3-25: Canadian Origin Preserved or Cooked Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs Sealed in Containers

RELEASE (These fruits, vegetables, or herbs may be subject to [U.S. Food and Drug Administration](#) (FDA) regulations.)

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

REFER to CBP AS.

U. S. Produce Returned

In most instances you can release fruits and vegetables if you can verify that they are of U. S. origin. If at any time you are in doubt of the produce's origin, regulate as if the produce were of foreign origin and refer to CBP AS or seize.



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

Evidence of Origin

For returning commercial shipments, verify that the consignment is of U.S. origin by checking the accompanying documentation such as export bill of lading, Customs export declaration, U.S. phytosanitary certificate, or another source that identifies the consignment as U.S. origin. Stencil marks on fruits, sales receipts, and answers to questions may be used to determine the origin. In many instances, it will be the cumulative evidence that will satisfy the question of origin.

Noncommercial fruit carried by travelers returning to the U.S. requires proof of origin such as the original labels on the fruit declaring U.S. origin, or a sealed, unopened bag of fruit. Refer to [Table 3-26](#) on [page 3-24](#) for further guidance.



Stickers on small quantities of non-commercial produce that provide evidence that the fruit originated in the U.S. suffices as adequate proof of origin, but **only** for travelers from the U.S. returning after transiting solely Canada.

TABLE 3-26: Fresh Produce of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada

If you can verify that the produce originated in:	And is:	And:	Then:
Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	In a sealed package bearing an official PPQ stamp impression "TREATED AND RELEASED" or "RELEASED"	→	RELEASE
	Not in a sealed package or lacks the impression described above	→	REFER to CBP AS
The continental United States	Corn	→	GO to Table 3-27
	Citrus	In commercial cargo	REFER to CBP AS
		Carried by a U.S. origin traveler moving within the local commuting area ¹	RELEASE
		Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than corn or citrus	→	RELEASE	

1 Local U.S. origin commuters that have to cross through Canada en route to shopping in the United States because of local geography.

TABLE 3-27: Corn of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada

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

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Hay, Straw, and Grass

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-28: Canadian Origin Hay, Straw, and Grass

If:	And:	Then:
Cannery waste or cobs, husks, shanks, or silks	—————→	GO to Table 3-29
Hay	Foxtail millet, Johnson-grass, pearl millet, sorgo (sorghum), or Sudan grass	RELEASE
	Other than a hay listed in the cell above	
Fodder or stover	Corn, feterita, hegari, kafir, or sorgo (sorghum)	GO to Table 3-29
	Other than a fodder or stover listed above	RELEASE
Silage (ensilage)	Corn, hegari, or sorgo (sorghum)	GO to Table 3-29
	Other than a silage listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Straw	Broomcorn (broomstraw), and brooms	GO to Table 3-30
	Rice ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Hay, straw, grass, or similar plant material not listed in any of the cells above	—————→	RELEASE

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

TABLE 3-29: Canadian Origin Corn and Its Relatives (Adlay millet, Job's tears, Johnsongrass, Kaffir corn, Millet, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Sorghum, Teosinte, and Sudangrass)

If:	Then:
An article made or crafted from cobs, husks, leaves, or stalks	RELEASE
Material that is intended primarily for animal feed (including such things as: cannery waste, cobs, fodder, hay, husks, shanks, silage, silks, and stover)	GO to Table 3-31

TABLE 3-30: Canadian Origin Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw

If the article is:	And grown in:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
Brooms ¹ or broomstraw ²	_____	_____	_____➔	RELEASE
Broomcorn	British Columbia	_____	_____➔	RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, or Yukon Territory	CA, OR, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: 1. "The broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada." or, 2. "The broomcorn was steam sterilized in Canada."	
			Lacks the certification described above	
		AK, AZ, HI, ID, NM, NV, or UT	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
			Not accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A State other than those listed above	_____	_____➔	RELEASE	

- 1 Brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn shall be subject to sterilization unless their manufacture involves the substantial elimination of stems or such treatment of the included stems as in the judgment of the inspector shall preclude such articles from being the means of carriage of the European corn borer and of other injurious insects and plant diseases.
- 2 Broomstraw consisting of individual straws entirely free from stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, and leaves may be imported without seasonal limitation, provided it is bundled and baled to prevent breakage and scattering and to facilitate inspection. Refer to [7 CFR 319.41b](#) for further information.

TABLE 3-31: Canadian Origin Animal Feed Derived from Corn or its Relatives

If grown in:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
British Columbia	—————→	—————→	RELEASE
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, or Yukon Territory	CA, OR, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration that states “The material was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer, or was passed through a ½ inch (1.25-cm) screen, or smaller, to exclude large cob and stem pieces.”	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	
	AK, AZ, HI, ID, NM, NV, or UT	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Not accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A State other than those listed above	—————→	—————→	RELEASE



This table is for parts of the corn plant **other than** the grain. If the commodity is corn grain for animal feed, see [Table 3-80](#).

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-32: Hay, Straw, and Grass from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Hay, straw, grass, or similar items including such things as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rice straw and hulls, and articles constructed from its straw and hulls (baskets, brooms, handicrafts, insulating material, mats, and sandals) ◆ Sugarcane and its products (bagasse, chews, filtercake, sugarcane juice, and mud press) ◆ Wheat straw and articles constructed from its straw ◆ Articles made from corn 	REFER to CBP AS

Plant: Hay, Straw, and Grass
Foreign Origin Other than Canada

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Timber Products

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-33: Canadian Origin Timber Products¹

If:	And:	Then:
Firewood		GO to Table 3-34
Forest litter, mulch, sawdust, or shavings	—————→	REFER to CBP AS
Logs	—————→	GO to Table 3-35
Lumber	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to Table 3-36
	A pine species without bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	RELEASE
	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species with pieces of bark attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to Table 3-43
	An ash species without bark	RELEASE
	Not a pine or ash species	
Wood chips ² , bark chips, or mulch	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species	GO to Table 3-45
	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species	GO to Table 3-46
	Not an ash or pine species	REFER to CBP AS

- Includes railroad crossties and mulch.
- No permit is required for wood chips of any size that are derived from recycled wood pallets of Canadian origin. If wood chips are accompanied by a document carrying a statement that the wood chips have been derived from pallets, then RELEASE the shipment. The statement may be affixed to any official Canadian document, a company's letterhead, or the manifest.

TABLE 3-34: Canadian Origin Firewood


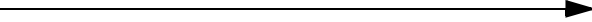
If:	And the shipment is:	And:	Then:
A softwood (conifer) ¹		→	REGULATE as logs; GO to Table 3-35
A hardwood ¹	Commercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate ² declaring that the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 71.1 °C (minimal core temperature) for 75 minutes	RELEASE ³
		Lacks above HT certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Noncommercial	Accompanied by a treatment certificate or attached commercial treatment label declaring that the firewood was heat treated (HT) at 71.1 °C (minimal core temperature) for 75 minutes	RELEASE ³
		Lacks above HT certificate or label	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Refer to the [Firewood Job Aid](#) to determine whether the firewood is a softwood or a hardwood.
- 2 Refer to “[Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility](#)” on [page A-37](#).
- 3 Treated firewood may still harbor pests. Inspect treated firewood periodically to monitor for pests.

TABLE 3-35: Canadian Origin Logs

If:	Then:
A species of pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	GO to Table 3-36
A species of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	GO to Table 3-43
A species other than pine or ash	GO to Table 3-44

TABLE 3-36: Canadian Origin Pine Logs¹

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island		GO to Table 3-37
Ontario or Quebec		GO to Table 3-39
A province other than those listed above	All of the following requirements are met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur 2. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement³ that specifies the Canadian province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the logs originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container 	RELEASE ⁴
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	REFER to CBP AS

- 1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark attached are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 4 If the logs are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the logs must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-37: Pine Logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-38
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” 	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-38
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement. Oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments.

TABLE 3-38: Pine Logs from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island–Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If:	Then:
<p>All of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement¹ that specifies the Canadian province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the logs originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container 	RELEASE ²
Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	REFER to CBP AS

- 1 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 2 If the logs are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the logs must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-39: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-40
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆“The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆“The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing Without the above certification	
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	GO to Table 3-40
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur Without the above certification	

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

- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement. Oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments.

TABLE 3-40: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ¹ or a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ² 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container) ³	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	From a noninfested area of Ontario or Quebec	GO to Table 3-41
	From an infested area of Ontario or Quebec	GO to Table 3-42

- 1 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the [CFIA](#). The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated.
- 3 For pine firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

TABLE 3-41: Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U. S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	And:	And during:	And:	Then:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ¹ 2. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ² and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ³ and an import permit	Have moved or will move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ⁴	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE
			The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		October through February	—————▶	RELEASE
	Have not moved or will not move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ⁵	—————▶		
Neither of the above conditions is met	—————▶		—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.
- 2 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. For a list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement, see [Appendix D](#).
- 3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the [CFIA](#). The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 4 The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration: “This shipment transited one or more areas infested with pine shoot beetle.”
- 5 The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration: “These regulated articles originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle *Tomicus piniperda* is not present, as determined by the [CFIA](#).”

TABLE 3-42: Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U. S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	And during:	And:	Then:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the required treatment recorded in the appropriate section ¹ 2. The logs are shipped from a CFIA -approved facility ² 3. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ³ and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ⁴ and an import permit	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container The logs are not covered or in a container	RELEASE PROHIBIT ENTRY
	October through February	→	RELEASE
	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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

The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated and must contain the following additional declaration: "This shipment transited one or more areas infested with pine shoot beetle." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

2 The facility must process only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the United States not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the [CFIA](#)-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

There are no approved facilities at this time.

3 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the regulated articles. The logs must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. facility. In addition, the name and address (including county and State) of the U.S. facility receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. For a list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement, see [Appendix D](#).

4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the [CFIA](#). The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a [CFIA](#) inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-43: Ash Logs and Wood with Bark

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	<p>Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the shipment meets one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27 cm during the debarking process.” or, ◆ The articles have been fumigated with methyl bromide as specified in T404-b-1-1 of PPQ’s <i>Treatment Manual</i>. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC. or, ◆ The articles have been heat treated at a temperature of at least 71.1°C for a minimum of 75 minutes as specified in T314-a of PPQ’s <i>Treatment Manual</i>.¹ The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC. or, ◆ The articles have been kiln dried as specified in T404-b-4 of PPQ’s <i>Treatment Manual</i>. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC. 	GO to Table 3-44
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	GO to Table 3-44
	Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB (oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments)	GO to Table 3-44
	Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 The industry must meet the core temperature requirement.

TABLE 3-44: Logs OTHER THAN Pine – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆“The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆“The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing	
		Without the above certification or proof of destination described above	
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	—————→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	

- 1 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement. Oral declarations are acceptable for noncommercial shipments.

TABLE 3-45: Ash Wood Chips or Bark Chips

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter		PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Chips are 1 inch or less in diameter	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) Lacks IP or PC	RELEASE PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory		Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The material in this consignment was produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	RELEASE
		Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB		Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	RELEASE
		Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-46: Pine Wood Chips, Bark Chips, or Mulch

If from:	And from:	And:	Then:
Ontario or Quebec	Areas infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-47
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-48
	Areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-47
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-49
A province other than Ontario or Quebec			GO to Table 3-50

TABLE 3-47: Pine Wood Chips, Bark Chips, or Mulch from Ontario or Quebec Moving to U.S. Areas Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were moved through one or more provinces of Canada considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE
Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-48: Pine Wood Chips, Bark Chips, or Mulch from Areas in Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill pine shoot beetle. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 2. The regulated articles consist of pine bark and are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies both the county or municipal regional county and province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the the county or municipal regional county and province of origin. The additional declaration section must state, "The pine bark in this shipment has been ground into pieces less than or equal to 1 inch in diameter." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 3. The regulated articles are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility that processes only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the United States not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 4. The regulated articles, consisting of pine bark, are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility for use as a fuel at a cogeneration facility in the United States approved by APHIS. The pine bark must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. cogeneration facility. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the pine bark, as well as the name and address of the U.S. cogeneration facility receiving the shipment (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the outer covering, packaging, or container of the pine bark. 	<p>RELEASE¹</p>
<p>None of the above conditions are met</p>	<p>PROHIBIT ENTRY</p>

1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-49: Pine Wood Chips, Bark Chips, or Mulch from Areas in Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The certificate also must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not present, as determined by the CFIA." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container; or 2. The regulated articles are consigned to a designated U.S. facility that operates under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE ¹
<p>None of the above conditions is met</p>	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-50: Pine Wood Chips, Bark Chips, or Mulch from Provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec

If:	Then:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were only moved through provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE ¹
Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-51: Timber Products¹ from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

REFER to CBP AS

- 1 Includes railroad crossties, forest litter, and mulch.

Plant: Timber Products
Foreign Origin Other than Canada

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Live Plants

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-52: Canadian Origin Live Plants

If:	Then:
Indoor plants	GO to Table 3-53
Outdoor plants	GO to Table 3-60

TABLE 3-53: Canadian Origin Indoor Plants

If:	And:	Then:
A bamboo ¹ or citrus ²	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES ³	—————→	GO to Table 3-54
A palm ⁴ that is not regulated by CITES	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate showing that the palm originated in Canada	RELEASE
	Lacks certification that the palm originated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species of <i>Pelargonium</i> ⁵	Is accompanied by either a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ⁶ with the following additional declaration: “ <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin.”	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
None of the plants listed in the cells above	Grown in soil but not greenhouse grown	GO to Table 3-58
	◆ Greenhouse grown in soil or ◆ Bare-rooted	GO to Table 3-59

- 1 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.
- 2 The term “citrus” refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, *XCitrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus X paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus X tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).

- 3 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- 4 The palm family includes over 100 cultivated genera, some of which are prohibited entry into the United States. [CFIA](#) will not issue a phytosanitary certificate for prohibited plants.
- 5 The common bedding plant called a geranium is really in the genus *Pelargonium*. While plants of the genus *Geranium* are not host to *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2, geraniums (*Pelargonium* spp.) plants are a separate genus from *Geranium* spp. and are regulated differently due to disease risk.
- 6 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

TABLE 3-54: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Grown Indoors

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Grown at a greenhouse participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program ¹	CITES documents ² accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port ³	REFER to PPQ or CBP AS
		Not entering a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ⁴ .
	No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ
Grown at a greenhouse not participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program, or grown in soil but not greenhouse grown	→	→	GO to Table 3-55

- 1 Must be accompanied by **either** a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” **or** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.
- 2 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.
- 3 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

TABLE 3-55: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified

If:	And:	Then:
CITES documents ¹ accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port ²	GO to Table 3-56
	Not entering a designated port	GO to Table 3-57
No CITES documents accompany the shipment	—————▶	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ

- 1 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. For CITES plants that are artificially propagated, the documentation must be a [CFIA](#) issued phytosanitary certificate that has a CITES Inventory Sheet attached. For CITES plants that were wild-collected, the documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.
- 2 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.

TABLE 3-56: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; Entering at a Designated Port

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

- 1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration "The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*)."
- The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:
- ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

TABLE 3-57: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; NOT Entering at a Designated Port

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

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

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

- ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.
 - 3 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.
 - 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

TABLE 3-58: Canadian Origin Plants in Soil

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{1, 2}	RELEASE ³
Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

- ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.
 - 3 Canadian origin plants in soil are PROHIBITED if shipped directly from Canada to Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

TABLE 3-59: Canadian Origin Greenhouse-grown Indoor Plants¹

If:	And:	Then:
A commercial shipment	Accompanied by one of the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate^{2, 3} 	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not a commercial shipment	—————→	USE Table 3-58 above

- 1 Example: Tropical foliage plants or herbs.
- 2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 3 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.

TABLE 3-60: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants

If the plants are:	Then:
Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks	RELEASE
<i>Alnus</i> spp. (alder), bamboo ¹ , or citrus ²	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Bedding plants grown in a greenhouse	GO to Table 3-61
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES ³	GO to Table 3-55
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp. (ash)	GO to Table 3-62
Pome ⁴ , stone fruit ⁵ , or grape	GO to Table 3-63
A species of berry belonging to the genus <i>Rubus</i> ⁶	GO to Table 3-64
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (blueberry, cranberry)	GO to Table 3-65
Other than above	GO to Table 3-66

- 1 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.
- 2 The term “citrus” refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, *XCitrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus X paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus X tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).
- 3 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

- 4 For example: apple, pear, quince, or flowering quince.
- 5 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.
- 6 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

TABLE 3-61: Bedding Plants Grown in a Greenhouse

If:	And:	Then:
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Accompanied by one of the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate^{1, 2} with the following additional declaration: “<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin.” 	RELEASE
	Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY ³
Other than <i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Accompanied by one of the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate¹ 	RELEASE
	Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY ³

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

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

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

TABLE 3-62: Canadian Origin *Fraxinus* spp. (Ash) Plants

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The material in this consignment was produced/ harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	GO to Table 3-71
	Lacks IP and PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ (PC)	GO to Table 3-71
	Lacks PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

TABLE 3-63: Canadian Origin Pome, Stone Fruit, or Grape Plants

If the plant is:	And:	And:	Then:
Apple or taken from apple trees (species of <i>Malus</i>)	From British Columbia	Accompanied by an import permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ declaring that “the material is free of the apple ermine moth or grown in an area not known to be infested” and that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above import permit and certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	From other than British Columbia	Accompanied by an import permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above import permit and certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<i>Prunus</i> spp. (stone fruit) ²	—————→		REFER to CBP AS
Flowering quince (<i>Chaenomeles</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), or quince (<i>Cydonia</i>), or taken from these trees	—————→	Accompanied by an import permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above import permit and certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grape (<i>Vitis</i>)	Destined to CA, NY, OH, OR, or WA	Accompanied by an import permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above import permit and certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Destined to other than CA, NY, OH, OR, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

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

TABLE 3-64: Canadian Origin *Rubus* Species¹ Outdoor Plants

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ² with an additional declaration that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(e) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-71
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	REFER to CBP AS

- 1 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.
- 2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

TABLE 3-65: Canadian Origin *Vaccinium* spp. Outdoor Plants

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹ with an additional declaration that “The <i>Vaccinium</i> plants in this shipment are free of blueberry scorch virus strains BC-1 and BC-2 as required by 7CFR 319.37-5(t).”	GO to Table 3-71
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

TABLE 3-66: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants OTHER THAN Ash, Bamboo, Bedding Plants, Citrus, Grape, Pome, Rubus spp., or Stone Fruit

If the plant is:	And:	Then:
Barberry (<i>Berberis</i>), hop (<i>Humulus</i>), Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia</i>), or <i>Mahoberberis</i>	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{1, 2} and a Postentry Import Permit that allows the specific genus into the State of destination	REFER to CBP AS
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Postentry Import Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species of <i>Pelargonium</i> ³	Accompanied by either a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{1, 2} with the following additional declaration: “ <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin.”	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A tree or shrub with roots and persistent woody stems other than <i>Berberis</i> , <i>Mahonia</i> , or <i>Mahoberberis</i>	A species of <i>Pinus</i> (Pine)	GO to Table 3-67
	A woody plant other than pine	GO to Table 3-71
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see Appendix F for a list)	Accompanied by, and in compliance with, PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds ⁴	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grass sod or any plant other than those listed above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{1, 2}	RELEASE
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3-67: Canadian Origin Pine Trees with Roots¹

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island	→	GO to Table 3-68
Ontario or Quebec	→	GO to Table 3-69
A province or area other than those listed in the two cells above	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{2, 3} specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by the above documentation	REFER to CBP AS

1 Canadian pine trees with roots are subject to requirements for potato cyst nematodes, gypsy moth, and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., check to make sure potato cyst nematode requirements are met (see [Table 3-60](#) on [page 3-49](#)), then determine the requirements for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle.

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

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

TABLE 3-68: Pine Trees with Roots from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ² with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ² specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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

2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

TABLE 3-69: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ²	GO to Table 3-70
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ² with one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” 	GO to Table 3-70
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ²	GO to Table 3-70
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ² specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur	GO to Table 3-70
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

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

TABLE 3-70: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle	<p>Both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The trees are accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate¹ that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container 	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	<p>Both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The trees are accompanied by a USDA Import Permit and a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate¹ that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual. If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain one of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆“These restricted articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” or ◆“These restricted articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” or ◆“These restricted articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” or ◆“Based on inspection, the restricted articles are no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less.” The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container) 	RELEASE ²
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

- ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 2 If the trees are to be moved through [an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle](#), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-71: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{2, 3}	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{2, 3} with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees or shrubs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees or shrubs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth ¹	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{2, 3}	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{2, 3} specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

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

- 2 If the article is from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#) will provide an additional declaration “The articles in this shipment were grown in a PCN-free place of production or pest-free production site and in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*).”

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

- ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 3 CFIA/ACIA Form 5378 for plants produced in accordance with the Canadian Nursery Certification Program (CNCP) does **not** require an AD for gypsy moth.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-72: Live Plants from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

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

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

U. S. Origin

TABLE 3-73: All Plants, U.S. Origin

If the plants:	And:	Then:
Are transiting Canada	Are accompanied by a U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Lack a U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Were taken to Canada for growing at a summer home	Are accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ^{1, 2}	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Are indoor plants returning from Canada in U.S. registered vehicles	—————→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Import permits or phytosanitary certificates are not required ◆ REFER to CBP AS
Are a refused shipment ³	—————→	REFER to CBP AS
Are none of the above	Are accompanied by a U.S. Phytosanitary Certificate or a label issued by USDA or CFIA under the greenhouse certification program	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a U.S. Phytosanitary Certificate or a label issued by USDA or CFIA under the greenhouse certification program	REFER to CBP AS

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

The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by [CFIA](#) are the following:

- ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable
- 2 The phytosanitary certificate may be CFIA Form 1327, CFIA Form 4743, or CFIA/ACIA 5378.
- 3 Infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests

Plant: Live Plants
U. S. Origin

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Pressed Plants

All Origins

TABLE 3-74: Pressed Plants and Herbarium Specimens from All Countries¹

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

1 Includes herbarium specimens for botanical collections.

2 Except Federal noxious weeds and parasitic species (refer to [Appendix F](#)).

Plant: Pressed Plants
All Origins

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Screenings from Seed

Screenings from All Origins

Screenings are the immature seeds, weed seeds, chaff, sterile florets, inert matter, and any other materials removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing and which contains less than 25 percent of live agricultural or vegetable seeds. To determine which seeds are classified as agricultural or vegetable, see [A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act](#).

Refer to [Table 3-75](#) below for guidance on regulating screenings.

TABLE 3-75: Screenings from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed

If the screenings are:	And from:	Then:
Accompanied by a declaration that states:	Canada	GO to Table 3-76
1. The kind and origin of each lot, and 2. The use for which the screenings are being imported	A foreign country other than Canada or from mixed origins	REFER to CBP AS
Not accompanied by the above declaration	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Pelletized	—————→	



Important

Screenings do **not** include seed meal or seed hulls.

- ◆ For seed meal see [Table 3-77](#) on [page 3-67](#)
- ◆ For seed meal mixed with seed screenings see [Table 3-76](#) on [page 3-66](#)
- ◆ For seed hulls see [Table 3-80](#) on [page 3-70](#)

TABLE 3-76: Canadian Origin Screenings

If screenings are derived from:	And:	Then:
Corn	Accompanied by (1) a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate; (2) a declaration “screening for processing, not for seeding” and (3) evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit ¹	REFER to CBP AS
	Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Barley, buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, millet, oats, proso, rye, sorghum, (including broomcorn), soybean, or wheat	Accompanied by a declaration “screening for processing, not for seeding”	REFER to CBP AS
	Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
None of the crops listed above ²	Moving to an establishment for processing listed in Appendix D	REFER to CBP AS ³
	Not moving to an approved establishment	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Evidence would include either a copy of the permit (with the number 41 followed by three to five digits in Block 1) or this permit number written on the Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.
- 2 If the material is seed meal (the residual matter remaining after the oil has been removed from seeds), refer To **Table 3-77** on **page 3-67**. If the material is seed hulls, refer to **Table 3-80** on **page 3-70**.
- 3 **Send a copy of the invoice and entry summary to the Seed Examination Facility at the following address:**

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

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting

All Origins

TABLE 3-77: Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting from All Countries

If:	And from:	Then:
Processed ¹	A foreign country other than Canada	GO to Table 3-78
	Canada or U. S. returned	RELEASE
Raw (unprocessed)	A foreign country other than Canada	GO to Table 3-79
	Canada or U. S. returned	GO to Table 3-80

- ¹ Seed meal is a processed product. Seed meal is the residual matter remaining after the oil has been removed from seeds. Meals such as cotton seed meal, rape seed meal, sesame seed meal, soybean seed meal, and sunflower seed meal are **not** considered to be seed screenings. If seed meal is mixed with seed screenings go to [Table 3-76](#) on [page 3-66](#) to regulate as seed screenings.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-78: Processed Seeds and Nuts for Eating from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If grain or seed is:	And:	Then:
Milled into flour	—————▶	RELEASE
Coarsely milled (meal)	—————▶	REFER to CBP AS
	Seed meal mixed with seed screenings	GO to Table 3-76 on page 3-66
Processed by heat (for example popped popcorn, puffed wheat, roasted coffee, or peanut)	—————▶	RELEASE
Split (like split pea)	Fava bean or lentil	REFER to CBP AS
	Other than fava beans or lentils	RELEASE
Polished rice	Basmati variety or red rice	REFER to CBP AS
	Other varieties	RELEASE
Shelled, dry nuts	Acorn or chestnut	REFER to CBP AS
	Neither acorn nor chestnut	RELEASE
Processed insufficiently to eliminate pests	—————▶	REFER to CBP AS

TABLE 3-79: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating or Decorative Use from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

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

- 1 Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.
- 2 Cucurbits include cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon.
- 3 Release if accompanied by and in compliance with a Departmental Permit.
- 4 Release if accompanied by and in compliance with a PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit.

Canadian Origin or U.S. Produce Returned

TABLE 3-80: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Consumption and Decorative Arts and Crafts

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Corn or corn relatives ¹	Declared of U.S. origin	Accompanied by documentation showing U.S. origin	RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	REFER to CBP AS
	Declared of Canadian origin	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA permit or a USDA permit is on file	RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	REFER to CBP AS
Niger	From an approved facility ²	—————→	RELEASE
	From other than an approved facility	U.S. returned seed in its original, unopened packaging from a USDA approved heat treatment facility ³	
		Not as above	REFER to CBP AS
<i>Prunus</i> spp. (stone fruit) ⁴	—————→	—————→	REFER to CBP AS
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see Appendix F for a list)	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Dry hulls ⁵	—————→	—————→	REFER to CBP AS
Other than seeds or nuts listed above ⁶	—————→	—————→	RELEASE

- Including shelled corn, yellow dent corn, and high moisture corn. Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.
- Approved Canadian facilities include the following: (1) Armstrong Milling Co., Hagersville, ON; (2) Baden Feed and Supply, Ltd., Baden, ON; (3) Sun Country Seeds, Langham, SK
- USDA approved heat treatment facilities for niger seed include the following: (1) ETO Sterilization, Linden, NJ; (2) I.S.I., Baltimore, MD; (3) Shah Nanji Nagsi, Nagpur, India; (3) UAE (United American Engineers Pte. Ltd.), Singapore
- For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.
- Dry hulls are the outer seed covering, ground up after the oil has been removed and used as animal feed or fertilizer.
- This table does **not** include animal feed derived from animal material. If animal feed contains any animal products, contact a CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS).

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Seeds for Planting

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-81: Seeds for Planting from All Origins

If the origin of the seed is:	Then:
Canada	GO to Table 3-82
A foreign country other than Canada	GO to Table 3-85
United States (returned)	GO to Table 3-86

TABLE 3-82: Canadian Origin Seed for Planting

If the seed is:	And:	Then:
A Federal noxious weed seed or a parasitic plant seed (see Appendix F for a list)	Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds	RELEASE ¹
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An Agricultural (field) or Vegetable seed (see Chapter 5: Procedures for a list)	—————→	GO to Table 3-83
Neither a noxious weed, parasitic plant, field, nor vegetable seed	—————→	GO to Table 3-84

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

TABLE 3-83: Canadian Origin Agricultural or Vegetable Seed

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

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

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

TABLE 3-84: Canadian Origin Seed which is Neither Field nor Vegetable Seed

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

- 1 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of laboratories authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates.
- 2 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-85: Seed from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

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

- 1 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.
- 2 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

U. S. Seed Returned

TABLE 3-86: U.S. Seed Returned¹

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

- 1 If shipment is refused (infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests) CONTACT PPQ.
- 2 To establish proof of U.S. origin, the importer must provide the following documentation:
 - ◆ Export documents indicating the quantity of seed and number of containers, the date of exportation from the United States, the distinguishing marks on the containers at the time of exportation, and the name and address of the United States exporter; **OR** both of the following:
 - ◆ A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not admitted into the commerce of that country; **and**
 - ◆ A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not commingled with other seed after being exported to that country.
- 3 The U.S. Customs entry form must be stamped "I & R" and documentation of sale from a U.S. company to a Canadian company must be present.
- 4 See **Appendix D** for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.
- 5 A U.S. issued Phytosanitary Certificate must be present.

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Spices

All Origins

TABLE 3-87: Spices from All Origins

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

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

Plant: Spices
All Origins

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Sugarcane

All Origins

TABLE 3-88: Sugarcane and Its Products

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

Plant: Sugarcane
All Origins

4

Canadian Border
Manual

Miscellaneous

Contents

Topics/Pages

Bagging, Bags, and Covers	4-3
All Origins	4-3
Quarry Products	4-5
Canadian Origin	4-5
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	4-6
Soil, Compost, and Peat	4-7
Canadian Origin	4-7
Foreign Origin Other than Canada	4-8
Used Containers	4-9
Canadian Origin	4-9
Vehicles, Farm Machinery, Farm Tools, and Farming Equipment	4-11
All Origins	4-11



Miscellaneous

Bagging, Bags, and Covers

All Origins

TABLE 4-1: Bagging, Bags, and Covers from All Countries

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

Miscellaneous

Quarry Products

Canadian Origin

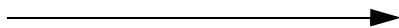
TABLE 4-2: Quarry Products from Canada

If consisting of:	And from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
Particles smaller than 3 inches in diameter ¹			→	RELEASE ²
Particles 3 inches in diameter or larger ³	A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth	A U.S. area infested with gypsy moth	→	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Domestic Movement Certificate declaring that "The product is free from gypsy moth."
		Other than one of the States listed above		
	A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth			→

- 1 Includes gravel and sand.
- 2 Monitor these shipments from time to time as port resources allow. Every conveyance and commodity coming across the border is subject to inspection and could potentially harbor a pest.
- 3 Includes stone, marble, slate, and limestone.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 4-3: Quarry Products¹ from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

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

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

Miscellaneous

Soil, Compost, and Peat

Canadian Origin

TABLE 4-4: Soil, Compost, and Peat (including peat moss and sphagnum moss) from Canada

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Peat, peat moss, or sphagnum moss	Commercially packaged and free from contaminants ¹	—————→	RELEASE
	Not as described above	—————→	CONTACT CBP AS
Soil ² or compost	From an area infested with potato cyst nematodes (PCN) ³	Accompanied by a soil permit (including tag or label) issued by USDA	RELEASE
		Lacks a permit as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	From an area free from PCN	—————→	RELEASE
Soil-like material not fitting the above descriptions (including decomposed manure)	—————→		CONTACT CBP AS

- 1 Pure peat or commercially baled and packaged peat moss rarely poses a soil risk. Other contaminants could be plant pests, including weed seeds.
- 2 If a plant in soil, see [Live Plants](#) on page 3-45.
- 3 The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the following:
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The municipality of Saint-Amable

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 4-5: Soil, Compost, and Peat from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Peat or sphagnum	Free from soil ¹ , plant debris, and pests	RELEASE
	Not clean as described above	CONTACT CBP AS
Soil or compost	Accompanied by a soil permit (including tag or label) issued by the USDA	RELEASE
	Lacks a permit as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Soil-like material not fitting the above descriptions (including decomposed manure)	—————▶	CONTACT CBP AS

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

Miscellaneous

Used Containers

Canadian Origin

TABLE 4-6: Used Containers

If the used container is:	And:	Then:
Free from soil	—————▶	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Contaminated with soil	From an area infested with potato cyst nematodes (PCN) ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY ²
	From an area free from PCN	INSPECT AND RELEASE

- 1 The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the following:
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The Municipality of Saint-Amable.
- 2 If even a small amount of soil is present, PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Miscellaneous

Vehicles, Farm Machinery, Farm Tools, and Farming Equipment

All Origins

TABLE 4-7: Used Vehicles, Farm Machinery,¹ and Farm Tools from All Countries

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada or U.S. returning from Canada	Free from soil	—————→	RELEASE ²
	Contaminated with soil	From an area infested with potato cyst nematodes (PCN) ³	PROHIBIT ENTRY ⁴
		From an area free from PCN	RELEASE ²
Other than Canada or through Canada	—————→	—————→	REFER to CBP AS

- 1 Includes earth moving equipment.
- 2 If vehicles (including RVs) are transporting plants, refer to [Table 3-52](#) on [page 3-45](#) for Canadian origin plants or [Table 3-73](#) on [page 3-61](#) for U.S. origin plants.
- 3 The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) are the following:
 - ◆ Alberta: A farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; and a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
 - ◆ British Columbia: That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
 - ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: The entire island of Newfoundland
 - ◆ Quebec: The Municipality of Saint-Amable.
- 4 If the port does **not** have a facility to clean and disinfect, PROHIBIT ENTRY.

5

Canadian Border
Manual

Procedures

Contents

Topics/Pages

Clearing Seed for Planting	5-3
All Origins	5-3
Canadian Origin With SAC	5-6
Canadian Origin Without SAC	5-7
A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act	5-17
Sampling Seed	5-41
Equipment Needed to Sample Seed	5-41
Collecting the Sample	5-42
Forwarding the Sample	5-46
Clearing the Seed Shipment	5-48
Boarding Aircraft	5-49
Procedures for Boarding Aircraft	5-49
Boarding Ships	5-51
General Instructions	5-51
Breaking Seals	5-51
Handling Foreign Products	5-53
Procedures for Handling Foreign (other than Canadian) Agricultural Products in Transit	5-53

5

Canadian Border
Manual

Procedures

Clearing Seed for Planting

All Origins

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



Before following any directions on this page, make sure the shipment is for planting. If it is not, then refer to [Table 3-77](#) in the **Plant** section of this manual behind the green tab.

TABLE 5-1: Seed from All Origins

If the seed is:	And:	Then:
Moving under Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 588)	Conditions of the permit are met	RELEASE
	Conditions of the permit are not met	REFER to a CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS)
Agricultural or vegetable (refer to " A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act " on page 5-17)	—————▶	GO to Table 5-2
Other than agricultural or vegetable	—————▶	GO to Table 5-3

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

If origin is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada	Accompanied by a declaration of labeling ¹	Accompanied by the original or a copy of PPQ Form 925, Seed Analysis Certificate, for each lot, a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289 ²), or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309 ³) (See Appendix A)	→	GO to Table 5-4 on page 5-6
		Lacks the above documentation	→	GO to Table 5-5 on page 5-7
	Lacks a declaration of labeling	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
United States (returned)	→	→	GO to Table 3-86 on page 3-74	
Other than Canada or United States	Accompanied by a declaration of labeling ¹	Accompanied by a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289), or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)	→	RELEASE
		Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate	Port has a CBP AS	REFER to CBP AS for inspection
			Port does not have a CBP AS	USE the procedures for “Sampling Seed” on page 5-41
	Lacks the above documentation	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Lacks a declaration of labeling	→	→	→

- 1 A declaration of labeling is defined as “a written statement of a grower, shipper, processor, dealer, or importer giving for any lot of seed the kind, variety (if vegetable), lot number, origin, and the use for which the seed is intended.” This is usually the invoice and labeling on the containers. If any seed in the lot has been treated, the label must indicate that the seed has been treated, and the commonly accepted coined, chemical (generic), or abbreviated chemical name is shown. A statement must also be shown on labels of treated seed that the seed is not to be used for food, feed, or oil purposes.
- 2 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of laboratories authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates.
- 3 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

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

If the origin is:	And:	Then:
Canada	—————→	GO to Table 3-84 on page 3-72
Other than Canada	Is accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the country of origin	REFER to CBP AS for inspection
	Is accompanied by a Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289 ¹) or a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309 ²)	RELEASE
	Lacks the above documentation	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of laboratories authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates.
- 2 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

Canadian Origin With SAC

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

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

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

Canadian Origin Without SAC

TABLE 5-5: Canadian Origin Seed Lacking a Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

If shipment is:	And the seed is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved facility (refer to Appendix D)	→	1. FORWARD the shipment to the approved facility under CBP bond. 2. SEND a copy of the invoice to the SEF.
Not consigned to an approved facility	Agricultural ¹	GO to Table 5-6
	Vegetable ¹	GO to Table 5-7

- 1 To determine if the seed is agricultural or vegetable, see “[A List of Agricultural and Vegetable Seed Regulated by the Federal Seed Act](#)” on [page 5-17](#)

TABLE 5-6: Canadian Origin Agricultural Seed for Planting, Lacking an SAC

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

- The invoice or label should declare what the grower intends to use the seed for. Read the invoice and label to find out how the seed is to be used. If the invoice, label, or importer fails to declare how the seed is to be used, then regulate the seed as if it were intended for resale or planting by the importer.
- See [Appendix D](#) for a list of laboratories authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates.
- See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

TABLE 5-7: Canadian Origin Vegetable Seed for Planting, Lacking an SAC

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

- 1 The invoice or label should declare what the grower intends to use the seed for. Read the invoice and label to find out how the seed is to be used. If the invoice, label, or importer fails to declare how the seed is to be used, then regulate the seed as if it were intended for resale or planting by the importer.
- 2 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of laboratories authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates.
- 3 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed (continued)

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed (continued)

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed (continued)

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed (continued)

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed (continued)

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

TABLE 5-8: Maximum Weights of Agricultural Seed (continued)

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

TABLE 5-9: Maximum weights of vegetable seed

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

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

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

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

How to Use This List

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

TOMATO (V) (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) and

Lycopersicon esculentum (V) (tomato)

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

Signs Used in This List

An “(A)”

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

A “(V)”

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

Boldface Type

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

A

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

Agropyron

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

Agrostis

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

AGROTRICUM (A) (X *Agrotriticum*)

ALFALFA (A) (*Medicago sativa*)

ALFILARIA (A) (*Erodium cicutarium*)

Allium

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

Alopecurus pratensis (A) (meadow foxtail)

ALYCECLOVER (A) (*Alysicarpus vaginalis*)

Alysicarpus vaginalis (A) (meadow alyceclover)

Andropogon

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

Anethum graveolens (V) (dill)

Anthoxanthum odoratum (A) (sweet vernalgrass)

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

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

Arctium lappa (V) (great burdock)

Arrhenatherum elatius (A) (tall oatgrass)

Artemisia ludoviciana (Louisiana sagewort)

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

ASPARAGUS (V) (*Asparagus officinalis*)

Asparagus officinalis (V) (asparagus)

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

Asphodelus fistulosus (onionweed)

Astragalus cicer (A) (milkvetch)

Atriplex canescens (A) (saltbush)

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

Axonopus fissifolius (A) (carpetgrass)

B

BAHIAGRASS (A) (*Paspalum notatum*)

Barbarea verna (V) (upland cress)

BARREL CLOVER (A) (*Medicago truncatula*)

BARLEY (A) (*Hordeum vulgare*)

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

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

BEGGARWEED (A) (*Desmodium tortuosum*)

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

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

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

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

BLUEJOINT (A) (*Calamagrostis canadensis*)

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

Bothriochloa ischaemum (A) (yellow bluestem)

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

Bouteloua

curtipendula (A) (side-oats grama)

gracilis (A) (blue grama)

Brachiaria ramosa (A) (browntop millet)

Brassica

juncea (A) (India mustard)

napus, var.

annua (A) (annual rape)

biennis (A) (winter rape)

napobrassica (V) (rutabaga)

pabularia (V) (Siberian kale)

nigra (A) (black mustard)

oleracea, var.

acephala (V) (collards, kale)

alboglabra (V) (Chinese kale)

botrytis (V) (broccoli, cauliflower)

capitata (V) (cabbage, savoy cabbage)

costata (V) (tranchuda cabbage)

gemmifera (V) (Brussels sprouts)

gongylodes (V) (kohlrabi)

pekinensis (V) (Chinese cabbage)

perviridis (V) (spinach mustard)

rapa ssp. *chinensis* (V) (pe-tsai, pak-choi)

rapa ssp. *rapa* (A) (bird rape) (V) (turnip)

rapa ssp. *sylvestris* (A) (turnip rape)

BROADBEAN (V) (*Vicia faba*)

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

BROME,

FIELD (A) (*Bromus arvensis*)

MEADOW (A) (*Bromus biebersteinii*)

MOUNTAIN (A) (*Bromus marginatus*)

SMOOTH (A) (*Bromus inermis*)

Bromus

arvensis (A) (field brome)

biebersteinii (A) (meadow brome)

catharticus (A) (rescue grass)

hordeaceus (A) (soft chess)

inermis (A) (smooth brome)

marginatus (A) (mountain brome)

willdenowii (see *Bromus catharticus*)

BROOMCORN (A) (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

Buchloe dactyloides (A) (buffalograss)

BUCKWHEAT (A) (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)

BUFFALOGRASS (A) (*Buchloe dactyloides*)

BUFFELGRASS (A) (*Cenchrus ciliaris*)

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

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

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

BUTTONCLOVER (A) (*Medicago orbicularis*)

C

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

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

Calamagrostis canadensis (A) (bluejoint)

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

CANOLA¹ (A)

CANTALOUPE (V) (*see* MELON)

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

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

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

1 Canola is a trademarked acronym for **Canadian oil, low acid**. It can be a cultivar of annual rape, bird rape, turnip rape, or winter rape. Canola is not accepted as a kind name under the Federal Seed Act.

CARPETGRASS (A) (*Axonopus fissifolius*)

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

Carthamus tinctorius (A) (safflower)

CASTORBEAN (A) (*Ricinus communis*)

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

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

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

Cenchrus ciliaris (A) (buffelgrass)

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

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

CHICKPEA (A) (*Cicer arietinum*)

CHICORY (V) (*Cichorium intybus*)

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

CHIVES (V) (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

Chloris gayana (A) (rhodesgrass)

Cicer arietinum (A) (chickpea)

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

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

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

CLOVER,

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

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

CORN,

FIELD (A) (*Zea mays*)

POP (A) (*Zea mays*)

SWEET (V) (*Zea mays*)

CORNSALAD (V) (*Valerianella locusta*)

Coronilla varia (A) (crownvetch)

COTTON (A) (*Gossypium* spp.)

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

CRAMBE (A) (*Crambe abyssinica*)

Crambe abyssinica (A) (crambe, colewort)

CRESS,

GARDEN (V) (*Lepidium sativum*)

UPLAND (V) (*Barbarea verna*)

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

CRESTED DOGTAIL (A) (*Cynosurus cristatus*)

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

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

CROWNVETCH (A) (*Coronilla varia*)

CUCUMBER (V) (*Cucumis sativus*)

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

Cucurbita spp. (V) (pumpkin, squash)

Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (A) (guar)

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

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

Cynosurus cristatus (A) (crested dogtail)

D

Dactylis glomerata (A) (orchardgrass)

DALLISGRASS (A) (*Paspalum dilatatum*)

DANDELION (V) (*Taraxacum officinale*)

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

Desmodium tortuosum (A) (Florida beggarweed)

DICHONDRA (A) (*Dichondra repens*)

Dichondra repens (A) (dichondra)

DILL (V) (*Anethum graveolens*)

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

E

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

EGGPLANT (V) (*Solanum melongena*)

Ehrharta calycina (A) (veldtgrass)

Elymus

canadensis (A) (Canada wild rye)

elymoides (A) (bottlebrush-squirreltail)

juncea (see *Psathyrostacys juncea*)

lanceolatus ssp. *lanceolatus* (A) (streambank wheatgrass)

smithii (A) (Western wheatgrass)

trachycaulus (A) (slender wheatgrass)

Elytrigia

elongata (A) (tall wheatgrass)

intermedia subsp. *intermedia* (A) (intermediate wheatgrass or pubescent wheatgrass)

spicata (A) (beardless wheatgrass)

EMMER (A) (*Triticum dicoccum*)

ENDIVE (V) (*Cichorium endivia*)

Eragrostis,

curvula (A) (weeping lovegrass)

trichodes (A) (sand lovegrass)

Erodium cicutarium (A) (alfilaria)

F

Fagopyrum esculentum (A) (buckwheat)

FESCUE,

CHEWING'S (A) (*Festuca rubra* subsp. *commutata*)

HAIR (A) (*Festuca tenuifolia*)

HARD (A) (*Festuca brevipila*)

MEADOW (A) (*Festuca pratensis*)

RED (A) (*Festuca rubra* subsp. *rubra*)

SHEEP (A) (*Festuca ovina* var. *ovina*)

TALL (A) (*Festuca arundinacea*)

Festuca

arundinacea (A) (tall fescue)

brevipila (A) (hard fescue)

ovina (A) (sheep fescue)

pratensis (A) (meadow fescue)

rubra (A) (red fescue)

ruba subsp. *commutata* (A) (Chewing's fescue)

tenuifolia (A) (hair fescue)

FLAX (A) (*Linum usitatissimum*)

G

GALLETAGRASS (A) (*Hilaria jamesii*)

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

Glycine max (A) (soybean)

***Gossypium* spp.,**

***hirsutum* (A) (cotton, upland cotton)**

GRAMA,

BLUE (A) (*Bouteloua gracilis*)

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

GUAR (A) (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*)

GUINEAGRASS (A) (*Panicum maximum*)

H

HARDINGGRASS (A) (*Phalaris stenoptera*)

Hedysarum boreale (A) (northern sweetvetch)

Helianthus annuus (A) (sunflower)

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

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

Hilaria jamesii (A) (galletagrass)

Holcus lanatus (A) (velvetgrass)

Hordeum vulgare (A) (barley)

I

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

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

Indigofera hirsuta (A) (hairy indigo)

J

JAPANESE LAWNGRASS (A) (*Zoysia japonica*)

JOHNSONGRASS (A) (*Sorghum halepense*)

K

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

CHINESE (V) (*Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra*)

SIBERIAN (V) (*Brassica napus* var. *pabularia*)

KENAF (A) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)

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

Kochia prostrata (A) (forage kochia)

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

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

Kummerowia striata (A) (striate lespedeza)

L

Lactuca sativa (V) (lettuce)

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

LEEK (V) (*Allium porrum*)

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

LENTIL (A) (*Lens culinaris*)

Lepidium sativum (A) (garden cress)

LESPEDEZA,

KOREAN (A) (*Lespedeza stipulacea*)

SERICEA OR CHINESE (A) (*Lespedeza cuneata*)

SIBERIAN (A) (*Lespedeza juncea*)

STRIATE (A) (*Kummerowia striata*)

Lespedeza

cuneata (A) (sericea lespedeza)

juncea (A) (Siberian lespedeza)

stipulacea (A) (Korean lespedeza)

striata (A) (striate lespedeza)

LETTUCE (V) (*Lactuca sativa*)

Leymus cinereus (A) (basin wildrye)

Lolium

x hybridum (A) (intermediate ryegrass)

multiflorum (A) (Italian ryegrass, annual ryegrass)

perenne (A) (perennial ryegrass)

rigidum (A) (Wimmera ryegrass)

Lotus corniculatus (A) (birdsfoot trefoil)

Lotus uliginosus (A) (big trefoil)

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

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

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

Lycopersicon esculentum (V) (tomato)

M

MANILAGRASS (A) (*Zoysia matrella*)

MEADOW FOXTAIL (A) (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

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

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

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

Melinis minutiflora (A) (molasses grass)

MELON (V) (*Cucumis melo*)

MILKVETCH (A) (*Astragalus cicer*)

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

MOLASSESGRASS (A) (*Melinis minutiflora*)

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

MUSKMELON (V) (*Cucumis melo*)

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

N

NAPIERGRASS (A) (*Pennisetum purpureum*)

Nasturtium officinale (see *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*)

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

Nicotiana tabacum (A) (tobacco)

O

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

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

OKRA (V) (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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

Onobrychis viciifolia (A) (sainfoin)

ORCHARDGRASS (A) (*Dactylis glomerata*)

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

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

P

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

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

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

PARSLEY (V) (*Petroselinum crispum*)

PARSNIP (V) (*Pastinaca sativa*)

Pascopyrum smithii (A) (western wheatgrass)

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

Pastinaca sativa (V) (parsnip)

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

PEANUT (A) (*Arachis hypogaea*)

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

PEPPER (V) (*Capsicum* spp.)

Petroselinum crispum (V) (parsley)

PE-TSAI (V) (See CHINESE CABBAGE)

Phalaris

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

Phaseolus

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

Phleum

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

Physalis ixocarpa (V) (husk-tomato)

Piptatherum miliaceum (A) (smilo)

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

Poa

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

PROSO (A) (*Panicum miliaceum*)

Psathyrostachys juncea (A) (Russian wildrye)

Pseudoroegneria spicata (A) (beardless wheatgrass)

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

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

R

RADISH (V) (*Raphanus sativus*)

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

Raphanus sativus (V) (radish)

REDTOP (A) (*Agrostis gigantea*)

RESCUEGRASS (A) (*Bromus catharticus*)

Rheum rhabarbarum (V) (rhubarb)

RHODESGRASS (A) (*Chloris gayana*)

RHUBARB (V) (*Rheum rhabarbarum*)

RICE (A) (*Oryza sativa*)

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

Ricinus communis (A) (castorbean)

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (V) (water cress)

ROUGHPEA (A) (*Lathyrus hirsutus*)

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

Rumex acetosa (V) (sorrel)

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

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

S

SAFFLOWER (A) (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

SAGE (V) (*Salvia officinalis*)

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

SAINFOIN (A) (*Onobrychis viciifolia*)

SALSIFY (V) (*Tragopogon porrifolius*)

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

Salvia officinalis (V) (sage)

Sanguisorba minor (A) (little burnet)

Satureja hortensis (V) (summer savory)

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

Schizachyrium scoparium (A) (little bluestem)

Secale

cereale (A) (rye)

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

SESAME (A) (*Sesamum indicum*)

Sesamum indicum (A) (sesame)

SESBANIA (A) (*Sesbania exaltata*)

Sesbania exaltata (A) (sesbania)

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

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

Sinapis alba (A) (white mustard)

SMILO (A) (*Piptatherum miliaceum*)

Solanum melongena (V) (eggplant)

Sorghastrum nutans (A) (yellow Indiangrass)

SORGHUM (A) (*Sorghum bicolor*)

ALMUM (A) (*Sorghum x almum*)

Sorghum

***x almum* (A) (almum sorghum)**

***bicolor* (A) (broomcorn and sorghum)**

***x drummondii* (A) (Sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass)**

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

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

SORREL (V) (*Rumex acetosa*)

SOURCLOVER (A) (*Melilotus indicus*)

SOUTHERN PEA (See COWPEA)

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

SPELT (A) (*Triticum spelta*)

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

Spinacia oleracea (V) (spinach)

Sporobolus cryptandrus (A) (sand dropseed)

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

Stipa viridula (A) (green needlegrass)

SUDANGRASS (A) (*Sorghum x drummondii*)

SUNFLOWER (A) (*Helianthus annuus*)

SWEET VERNALGRASS (A) (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)

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

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

SWITCHGRASS (A) (*Panicum virgatum*)

T

Taraxacum officinale (V) (dandelion)

Tetragonia tetragonioides (V) (New Zealand spinach)

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

TOBACCO (A) (*Nicotiana tabacum*)

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

Tragopogon porrifolius (V) (salsify)

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

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

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

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

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

V

Valerianella locusta (V) (cornsalad)

VASEYGRASS (A) (*Paspalum urvillei*)

VELDTGRASS (A) (*Ehrharta calycina*)

VELVETBEAN (A) (*Mucuna pruriens*)

VELVETGRASS (A) (*Holcus lanatus*)

VETCH,

COMMON (A) (*Vicia sativa* ssp. *sativa*)

HAIRY (A) (*Vicia villosa* ssp. *villosa*)

HUNGARIAN (A) (*Vicia pannonica*)

MONANTHA (A) (*Vicia articulata*)

NARROWLEAF (A) (*Vicia sativa* ssp. *nigra*)

PURPLE (A) (*Vicia benghalensis*)

WINTER (A) (*Vicia villosa* ssp. *varia*)

WOOLLYPOD (A) (*Vicia villosa* ssp. *varia*)

Vicia

***articulata* (A) (monantha vetch)**

***benghalensis* (A) (purple vetch)**

***faba* (V) (broadbean)**

***pannonica* (A) (Hungarian vetch)**

***sativa* ssp. *sativa* (A) (common vetch)**

***sativa* ssp. *nigra* (A) (narrowleaf or blackpod vetch)**

***villosa* ssp. *villosa* (A) (hairy vetch)**

***villosa* ssp. *varia* (A) (winter or woolly-pod vetch)**

Vigna

***angularis* (A) (adzuki bean)**

***radiata* var. *radiata* (A) (mung bean)**

***unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata* (A) and (V) (cowpea or southern pea)**

***unguiculata* ssp. *sesquipedalis* (V) (asparagus bean)**

W

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

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

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

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

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

X

x Agrotriticum (A) (*agrotriticum*)

Z

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

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

5

Canadian Border
Manual

Procedures

Sampling Seed

All Origins

Use the following procedures for these purposes:

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

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

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

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

Equipment Needed to Sample Seed

To collect the seed samples, make sure you have the equipment listed in [Figure 5-1](#) below.

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

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

Collecting the Sample

Follow these steps to sample the seed:

Step 1—Determine how large a sample to collect.

Refer to **Table 5-11** as a guide.

TABLE 5-11: Amount of Seed to Collect from Each Lot¹

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

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

Step 2—Compute how many subsamples to draw.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Go to **Step 3**.

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

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

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

Example computation:

How many subsamples would you draw from a 2,000 pound bulk shipment of oats?

Treat the shipment as a single lot:

1. The weight of the lot is 2,000 pounds.
2. $2,000 \div 100 = 20$ (the equivalent number of bags).
3. Twenty falls between 15 and 24 on the matrix—which directs you to draw 7 subsamples.

4. Go to Step 3.

Step 3—Sample with a trier.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

1 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forwarding the Sample

Here are directions for packaging and mailing:

Step 1—Bag the sample.

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

Step 2—Tie the bag.

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

Step 3—Double-bag the sample.

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

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

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

TABLE 5-16: Forwarding Seed Samples

If the seed is of:	Then:
Non-Canadian origin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete a PPQ Form 237, <i>Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act</i>. 2. Put the completed pink copy (Part 3) of PPQ Form 237, declaration of labeling (copy of the label and invoice), and Phytosanitary Certificate, Canadian Seed Analysis Certificate (CFIA Form 5289), or Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309¹) into the cloth bag.² 3. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag. 4. Send the sample by PRIORITY MAIL to: Seed Examination Facility PPQ-APHIS-USDA Building 580 BARC-E Beltsville, MD 20705 5. Give the completed yellow copy (Part 4) of PPQ Form 237 to the consignee or the consignee's agent. 6. Mail the remaining white copies (Parts 1 and 2) of the completed PPQ For 237 to the SEF in a separate envelope. Mail these copies the same day as you send the sample-but separate from the sample. 7. GO to Table 5-17. Request additional forms, bags, and tags (if needed) from the SEF at the above address.
Canadian origin for monitoring purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place a copy of the seed analysis certificate (PPQ Form 925) and declaration of labeling into the cloth bag. 2. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag. 3. Send the sample by PRIORITY MAIL to: Seed Examination Facility PPQ-APHIS-USDA Building 580 BARC-E Beltsville, MD 20705 4. Request additional forms, bags, and tags (if needed) from the SEF at the above address.
Canadian origin, lacking a seed analysis certificate (SAC), consigned to an approved facility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the sample and a copy of the invoice into the shipping packaging supplied by the importer. 2. Using an address label provided by the importer, send the sample to a Canadian seed testing laboratory designated by the importer (the importer is responsible for paying to send the sample to the Canadian laboratory). The laboratory must be authorized to issue Seed Analysis Certificates (see Appendix D). 3. Request additional labels and shipping packaging (if needed) from the importer.

- 1 See **Appendix D** for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.
- 2 When forwarding samples of treated seed, be sure to put the papers in the outer cloth bag.



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

Clearing the Seed Shipment

Refer to [Table 5-17](#) as a guide.

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

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

5

Canadian Border
Manual

Procedures

Boarding Aircraft

Procedures for Boarding Aircraft

Flight's Origin

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

Canadian Flights

If the flight originated in Canada, examine the stores. If you can confirm that any agricultural product was grown in either the United States or Canada, release the material. This would include citrus fruit stenciled with the brand of a U.S. grower (see **“Evidence of Origin”** on **page 3-23**). Collect meats, fruits, and vegetables of other than Canadian or continental U.S. Origin.

Precleared Flights

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

Foreign Arrivals *not* Precleared

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

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

3. Examine baggage and question passengers and crew to learn if they are carrying agricultural items. Use the references in this manual to decide the appropriate action to take on intercepted items. Collect all inadmissible material (where you are directed to prohibit entry) for later sterilization or incineration. If the owners of intercepted material object to the seizure and request action by CBP, then REFER to a CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS) for directions. Check the manifest to see if live animals and organisms are manifested. If the aircraft is carrying live animals or organisms, use the references in this manual to decide the appropriate action to take.
4. Observe if there is infestation, soil, plant, or animal contamination (principally blood, manure, or straw). If you detect infestation or contamination, secure the aircraft and/or cargo, then immediately REFER to CBP AS.
5. Incinerate or sterilize all garbage, refuse, and those prohibited items you collected. Officers of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) have agreed to assist in this incineration.

5

Canadian Border
Manual

Procedures

Boarding Ships

General Instructions

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

Breaking Seals

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

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



Procedures

Handling Foreign Products

Procedures for Handling Foreign (other than Canadian) Agricultural Products in Transit¹

■ REFER to a CBP Agriculture Specialist (CBP AS).

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



Appendix A

Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits

Contents

Permits That May Accompany Animal Products, Organisms, and Specimens	A-2
PPQ Form 526: Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds	A-2
VS Form 16-6: United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	A-4
APHIS Form 2006: United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	A-6
Certificates That May Accompany Meat and Animal Products	A-8
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products	A-9
CFIA/ACIA Form 0108: Movement Certificate (Canadian)	A-9
CFIA Form 1327: Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)	A-11
CFIA/ACIA Form 1357: Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export (Canadian)	A-13
CFIA/ACIA Form 2401: E2 Certificate (Canadian)	A-15
CFIA/ACIA Form 4702: Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada	A-17
CFIA/ACIA Form 4743: Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)	A-17
CFIA/ACIA Form 5289: Seed Analysis Certificate (Canadian)	A-19
CFIA/ACIA Form 5309: Seed Export Label	A-21
CFIA/ACIA Form 5314: Export Document for C-PIQ Establishments Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	A-22
CFIA/ACIA Form 5378: Canadian Nursery Certification Program Phytosanitary Certificate	A-24
CFIA/ACIA Form 5565: Certificate of Origin for Potatoes	A-27
Certificate of Origin for Fresh Peppers (Capsicum spp.)	A-29
PPQ Form 577: Phytosanitary Certificate (U.S. Origin)	A-31
PPQ Form 597: Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products	A-33
PPQ Form 925: Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)	A-35
Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility	A-37
Forms to Use When Seizing Agricultural Products	A-39
Leaflet: Notice to Arriving Traveler	A-39
PPQ Form 216: Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record	A-41
Forms to Use When Sampling Agricultural Products	A-43
PPQ Form 237: Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act	A-43

Permits That May Accompany Animal Products, Organisms, and Specimens

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

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

- Directions:**
- 1.** See that the permit has not expired. If expired, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.
 - 2.** Make sure that conditions (if any) listed on the permit have been met (these will be listed in Section C). If any condition is unmet, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.
 - 3.** If all conditions have been met and the permit is current, RELEASE.

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Permits That May Accompany Animal Products, Organisms, and Specimens

No permit can be issued to move live plant pests or noxious weeds until an application is received (7 CFR 330 (live plant pests) or 7 CFR 360 (noxious weeds)). See reverse side for additional OMB information. FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0054

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

**APPLICATION AND PERMIT TO MOVE
LIVE PLANT PESTS OR NOXIOUS WEEDS**

SECTION A - TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT

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

2. TELEPHONE NO. ()

3. TYPE OF PEST TO BE MOVED
 Pathogens Arthropods Noxious Weeds
 Other (Specify): _____

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

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

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

8. DESTINATION 9. PORT OF ARRIVAL 10. APPROXIMATE DATE OF ARRIVAL OR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

11. NO. OF SHIPMENTS 12. SUPPLIER 13. METHOD OF SHIPMENT
 Air Mail Air Freight Baggage Auto

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

15. METHODS TO BE USED TO PREVENT PLANT PEST ESCAPE 16. METHOD OF FINAL DISPOSITION

17. Applicant must be a resident of the U.S.A. I/We agree to comply with the safeguards printed on the reverse of this form, and understand that a permit may be subject to other conditions specified in Sections B and C. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (Must be person named in Item 1) 18. DATE

SECTION B - TO BE COMPLETED BY STATE OFFICIAL

19. RECOMMENDATION
 Concur (Approve) Comments (Disapprove)
 (Accept USDA Decision)

20. CONDITIONS RECOMMENDED

21. SIGNATURE AND TITLE 22. TITLE 23. STATE 24. DATE

SECTION C - TO BE COMPLETED BY FEDERAL OFFICIAL

PERMIT

25. PERMIT NO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose:

To permit the importation and controlled movement of these commodities:

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

Directions:

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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Permits That May Accompany Animal Products, Organisms, and Specimens

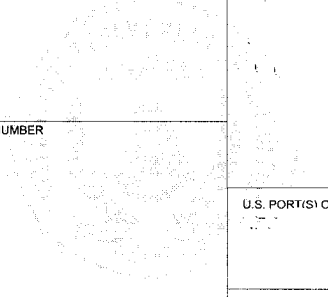
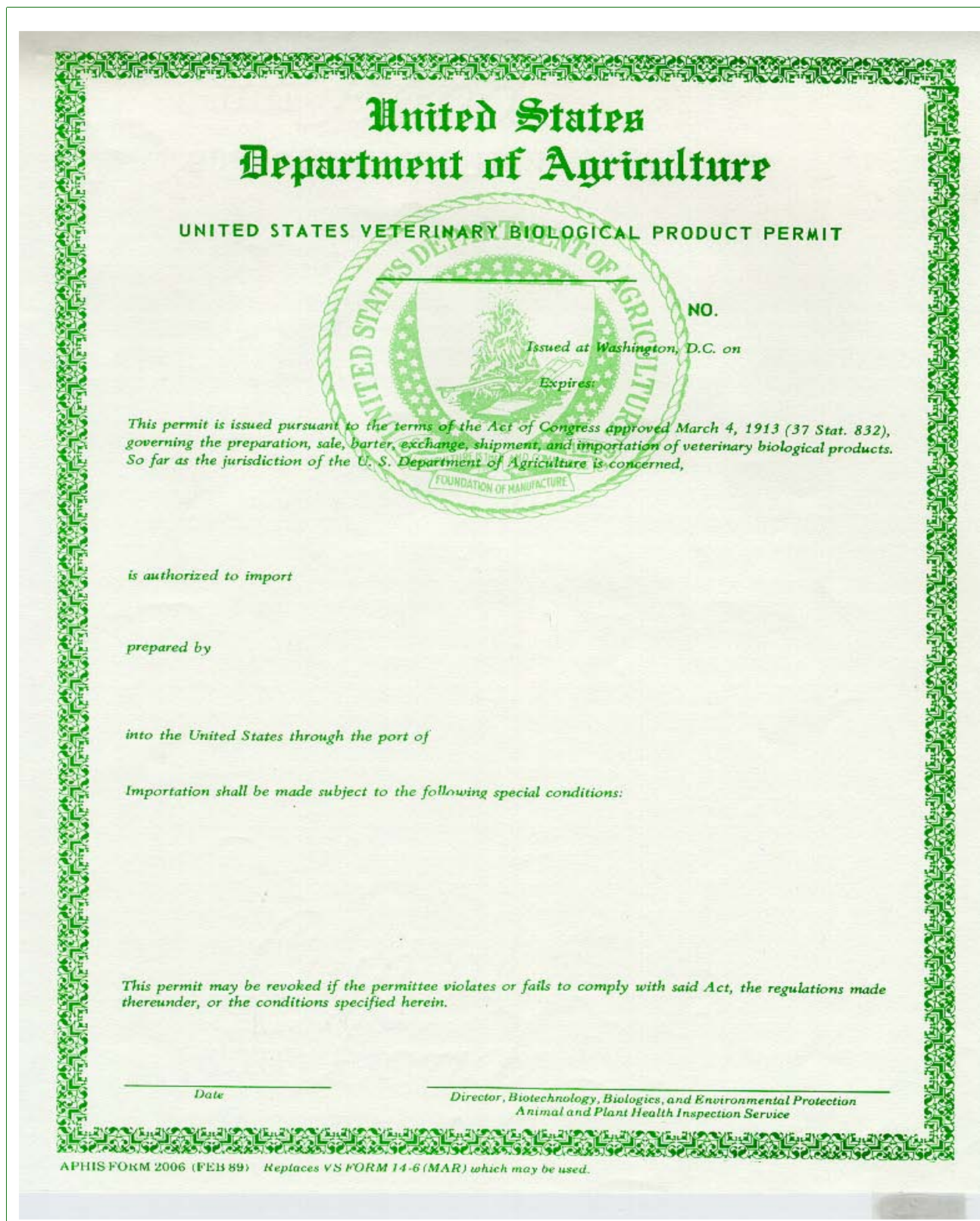
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20737 UNITED STATES VETERINARY PERMIT FOR IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS AND ORGANISMS AND VECTORS		PERMIT NUMBER <hr/> DATE ISSUED DATE EXPIRES	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER(S)			
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE INCLUDING ZIP CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER TO..			
AS REQUESTED IN YOUR APPLICATION YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT OR TRANSPORT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS		U.S. PORT(S) OF ARRIVAL <hr/> MODE OF TRANSPORTATION	
RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING MATERIALS AND ALL DERIVATIVES			
THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN 9 CFR CHAPTER 1, PARTS 94, 95 AND 122. THE AUTHORIZED MATERIALS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES SHALL BE USED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS SPECIFIED BELOW (ALTERATIONS OF RESTRICTIONS CAN BE MADE ONLY WHEN AUTHORIZED BY USDA, APHIS.VS).			
TO EXPEDITE CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF ENTRY, BILL OF LADING, AIRBILL OR OTHER DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE SHIPMENT SHALL BEAR THE PERMIT NUMBER			
SIGNATURE	TITLE	NO. LABELS	
VS FORM 16-6A (MAR 95) Replaces VS Form 16-3A and 16-28 which are obsolete. Page 1 of 1			

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

APHIS Form 2006: United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit

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

- Directions:**
- 1.** See that the permit has not expired. If expired, REFER to CBP AS.
 - 2.** See that the importation description matches the description of the material on the shipping documents. If not, REFER to CBP AS.
 - 3.** If the permit is current, and the description on the permit matches the description on the shipping documents, RELEASE.



The image shows a green-bordered permit form from the United States Department of Agriculture. At the top, it reads "United States Department of Agriculture" in a large, stylized font. Below this is the title "UNITED STATES VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT PERMIT". A large circular seal of the Department of Agriculture is centered on the page, featuring a plow, a sheaf of wheat, and a bundle of cotton, with the text "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE" and "FOUNDATION OF MANUFACTURE". To the right of the seal, there are fields for "NO.", "Issued at Washington, D.C. on", and "Expires:". Below the seal, a paragraph states: "This permit is issued pursuant to the terms of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832), governing the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, shipment, and importation of veterinary biological products. So far as the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is concerned,". The form contains several blank lines for text: "is authorized to import", "prepared by", and "into the United States through the port of". Below these is a section for "Importation shall be made subject to the following special conditions:". At the bottom, there is a warning: "This permit may be revoked if the permittee violates or fails to comply with said Act, the regulations made thereunder, or the conditions specified herein." and two signature lines: "Date" and "Director, Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service". At the very bottom, it says "APHIS FORM 2006 (FEB 89) Replaces VS FORM 14-6 (MAR) which may be used."

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

Certificates That May Accompany Meat and Animal Products

(Reserved)

Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products

CFIA/ACIA Form 0108: Movement Certificate (Canadian)

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

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


	Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments	Serial No. / N° de série 005937
MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE		CERTIFICAT DE CIRCULATION	
To / A : _____ _____ _____			
the owner or person having the possession, care or control of the thing(s) described herein. / le propriétaire ou la personne qui a la possession, la responsabilité ou la charge des soins de la (des) chose(s) décrite(s) ci-dessous.			
This Movement Certificate is issued pursuant to section 45 of the Plant Protection Regulations SOR/95-212 and authorizes the movement of the thing(s) located and described herein in accordance with the conditions of movement specified herein. This certificate expires on (date) _____.		Le présent certificat de circulation est émis en vertu de l'article 45 du Règlement sur la protection des végétaux DORS/95-212 et permet la circulation de la (des) chose(s) désignée(s) et décrite(s) ci-dessous en vertu des conditions de circulation spécifiées ci-dessous. Le présent certificat expire le (date) _____.	
LOCATION OF THE THING(S) / LIEU DE LA (DES) CHOSE(S) :			
Located at / Désignation : _____ Lot or Quarter / Lot : _____ Range or Concession / Concession ou Rang : _____ Township or Parish / Canton ou Paroisse : _____ County / Comté : _____ Province: _____			
DESCRIPTION OF THING(S) / DESCRIPTION DE LA (DES) CHOSE(S) :			
Quantity / Quantité	Article	Identifying Marks / Identification	
CONDITIONS OF MOVEMENT / CONDITIONS DE CIRCULATION :			
1. A photocopy of this Movement Certificate must accompany each shipment of the things described herein. / Une photocopie du Certificat de circulation doit accompagner chaque expédition de la (les) chose(s) ci-dessus.			
DELIVERED AT / DÉLIVRÉ OU REMIS À _____		IN THE PROVINCE OF / DANS LA PROVINCE _____	
Inspector's Signature / Signature de l'inspecteur _____		Inspector's I.D. No. / N° de carte d'insp. _____	
Date _____		Telephone / Téléphone _____	
Some information may be protected or accessible as required under the provisions of the Access to Information Act. Certains renseignements peuvent être protégés ou accessibles selon ce que prescrit la Loi sur l'accès à l'information.			
White Copy - Owner or person having possession, care or control Copie blanche - Propriétaire/personne qui a la possession, la responsabilité ou la charge	Yellow Copy - Inspector Copie jaune - inspecteur	Pink Copy - Region or District Copie rose - Administration régionale ou de district	
CFIA / ACIA 0108 (97/02)		Canada	

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

CFIA Form 1327: Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)

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

Directions:

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



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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products




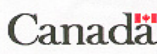
 Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency		Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments	
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE		CERTIFICAT PHYTOSANITAIRE	
To: Plant Protection Organization of (Country of Destination) Organisation(s) de la Protection des végétaux de (pays destinataire)		UNITED STATES	
		No. - No. 2000 - 0004 - 0130700	
References - Références			
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT - DESCRIPTION DE L'ENVOI			
Name and Address of Exporter - Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur J. C. BAKKER - SONS LTD. NURSERIES 1209 THIRD STREET ST. CATHARINES ONTARIO L2R6P9 CANADA			
Declared Name and Address of Consignee - Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire WADE NURSERY FARMS INC. 51540 ROMEO PLANK MACOMB MICHIGAN 48042 UNITED STATES			
Number and Description of Packages - Nombre et nature des colis		Distinguishing Marks - Marques des colis	
		Port of Loading - Port de chargement	
Place of Origin - Lieu d'origine CANADA		Declared Means of Conveyance - Moyen de transport déclaré TRUCK	
		Declared Point of Entry - Point d'entrée déclaré NIAGARA FRONTIER	
Name of Produce and Quantity Declared / (Botanical Name of Plants) - Nom du produit et quantité déclarée / Nom botanique des plantes 250 UNITS SPIRAEA (PLANTS) Spiraea spp			
<p><i>This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.</i></p> <p><i>Il est certifié que les végétaux ou produits végétaux décrits ci-dessus ont été inspectés suivant des procédures adaptées et estimés indemnes d'ennemis visés par la réglementation phytosanitaire et pratiquement exempts d'autres ennemis dangereux et qu'ils sont jugés conformes à la réglementation phytosanitaire en vigueur dans le pays.</i></p>			
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFESTION TREATMENT - TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DE DESINFECTION			
Date - Date Treatment - Traitement		Duration and Temperature - Durée et température Concentration - Concentration	
Chemical (Active Ingredient) - Produit chimique (matière active)		ADDITIONAL DECLARATION - DÉCLARATION ADDITIONNELLE	
Seal - Sceau		THE PLANTS WERE PRODUCED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOGNIZED CONTAINERIZED PLANT PRODUCTION PROGRAM.	
			
Place of Issue - Lieu de délivrance NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA		Name of Authorized Officer - Nom du fonctionnaire autorisé Diane Aruue	
Date - Date 2000/07/05		Signature - Signature Diane Aruue	
No liability attached to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or any of its officers in respect of this certificate.		Aucune responsabilité n'est imposée à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments ni à aucun de ses agents à l'égard du présent certificat.	
CFIA 1327 (97/04)			

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products




 Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency		Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		PERMIT NO. C-6400	No. / Nr. Q-00/01-02
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT			PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR		
Plant protection organization of Canada Kanadischer Pflanzenschutzdienst			UNITED STATES (country of destination) (Bestimmungsland)		
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT / BESCHREIBUNG DER SENDUNG					
Name and Address of Exporter / Name und Anschrift des Exporteurs Euro Nursery & Vineyard 3197 Culp Road, Jordan, Ontario L0R 1S0					
Declared Name and Address of Consignee / Name und Anschrift des Empfängers Lake County Grapevine & Nursery 4887 Long Valley Road, Clear Lake Oaks, CA 95423					
Number and Description of Packages Zahl und Beschreibung der Packungen			Distinguishing Marks / Unterscheidungsmerkmale		
Place of Origin / Ursprungsland California, United States		Declared Means of Conveyance Transportmittel laut Zollerklärung Truck		Declared Point of Entry Grenzübergangsstelle laut Zollerklärung	
Name of Produce and Quantity Declared Name und deklarierte Menge des Erzeugnisses Rootstock 192,600 Units, Cuttings			Botanical Name of Plants / Botanischer Name von Pflanzen Vitis spp.		
This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into Canada ... Es wird hiermit bescheinigt, daß die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen oder pflanzlichen Erzeugnisse ...					
from (country of origin) California, United States aus (Ursprungsland)			Covered by Phytosanitary Certificate in Kanada eingeführt worden sind und vom Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis		
No. 020800-1CM & 030200-1CM & 031300-1CM Nr.			original <input type="checkbox"/> certified true copy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in beglaubigter Abschrift		
they are packed <input type="checkbox"/> daß sei verpackt			repacked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> umgepackt		
containers, that based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate behältern und daß aufgrund des ursprünglichen Pflanzengesundheitszeugnisses			and additional inspection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung		
of which is attached to this certificate diesem Zeugnis beigelegt ist:			in original <input type="checkbox"/> sind in den ursprünglichen		
new <input type="checkbox"/> in neuen			, they are <input type="checkbox"/> angenommen		
Considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and that during wird, daß sie den bestehenden Pflanzengesundheitsbestimmungen des Einfuhrlandes entsprechen und daß die Sendung während der Lagerung in Kanada nicht storage in Canada the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection, der Gefahr eines Befalls mit gefährlichen Schädlingen oder Krankheitsserregern ausgesetzt war.					
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT / ENTSEUCHUNGS - BZW. DESINFEKTIONSMETHODE					
Date / Datum		Treatment / Methode			
Chemical (Active Ingredient) / Mittel (Wirkstoff)		Duration and Temperature / Dauer und temperatur		Concentration / Gehalt	
Seal / Dienstsiegel 		Additional Information / Zusätzliche Angaben			
Additional Declaration / Zusätzliche Erklärung The requirements in CFR 319.37-5 (b) have been observed.					
Place of Issue / Ort der Ausstellung Queenston, Ontario			Name of Authorized Officer Name des bevollmächtigten Beamten Bob Dickhout		
Date / Datum April 20, 2000			Signature / Unterschrift 		
• No liability attached to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or any of its officers in respect of this certificate.			• Ausstellung dieses Zeugnisses durch das Kanadische Amt für Nahrungsmittelkontrolle bzw. dessen Beamte erfolgt ohne Gewähr.		
CFIA / ACIA 1357 (97/09)		COPY		Canada	

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

CFIA/ACIA Form 2401: E2 Certificate (Canadian)

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

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

CFIA/ACIA Form 4702: Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada

Purpose: A sticker issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that greenhouse-grown plants meet the import requirements of the United States and are believed to be free from injurious plant pests.

Directions: Use this form to confirm that plants were grown at a greenhouse participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program.



FIGURE A-8: CFIA/ACIA Form 4702—Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada

CFIA/ACIA Form 4743: Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)

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

Directions:

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



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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products




 Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments			
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE		CERTIFICAT PHYTOSANITAIRE	
To : Plant Protection Organization of (Country of Destination) À : Organisation(s) de la Protection des végétaux de (pays destinataire)		No. - No. 1089753	
References - Références			
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT		DESCRIPTION DE L'ENVOI	
Name and Address of Exporter - Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur			
Declared Name and Address of Consignee - Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire			
Number and Description of Packages - Nombre et nature des colis		Distinguishing Marks - Marques des colis	
Place of Origin - Lieu d'origine	Declared Means of Conveyance - Moyen de transport déclaré	Declared Point of Entry - Point d'entrée déclaré	
Name of Produce and Quantity Declared / (Botanical Name of Plants)		Nom du produit et quantité déclarée / (Nom botanique des plantes)	
<p>This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests. They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.</p>		<p>Il est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été inspectés et/ou testés suivant des procédures officielles appropriées et estimés exempts d'organismes de quarantaine comme spécifié par la partie contractante importatrice; et qu'ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigueur de la partie contractante importatrice, y compris à celle concernant les organismes réglementés non de quarantaine. Ils sont jugés pratiquement exempts d'autres organismes nuisibles.</p>	
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DE DESINFECTION	
Date - Date	Treatment and Details- Traitement et détails		
Seal - Sceau	ADDITIONAL DECLARATION		DÉCLARATION ADDITIONNELLE
			
Place of Issue - Lieu de délivrance		Name of Authorized Officer - Nom du fonctionnaire autorisé	
Date - Date		Signature - Signature	
No liability attached to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or any of its officers in respect of this certificate. CFIA / ACIA 4743 (2005/04)		Aucune responsabilité n'est imposée à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments ni à aucun de ses agents à l'égard du présent certificat. Original	
			

FIGURE A-9: CFIA/ACIA Form 4743—Phytosanitary Certificate (Canadian Origin)

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

- Purpose:** A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for seed destined for the United States.
- Directions:** Use this form in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate to allow the entry of seed that is not Canadian or U. S. grown and not listed in the U. S. Federal Seed Act regulations. Check to make sure that the 5289 is issued by an accredited laboratory (refer to [Appendix D](#)).

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products



 Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		SEED ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE / CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE DE SEMENCES		Certificate Number / N° du Certificat	
for seed destined for the USA which is: a) Not Canadian-grown seed or US grown seed, or b) Not listed in the <i>US Federal Seed Act</i> Regulations		visant les semences destinées aux États-Unis : a) qui ne sont cultivées ni au Canada ni aux États-Unis, ou b) qui ne sont pas réglementées en vertu de la loi américaine sur les semences (<i>US Federal Seed Act</i>)			
1. Name and Address of Sender / Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur			2. Date Issued / Date de délivrance		
			3. Laboratory Number / N° du laboratoire		
SENDER'S INFORMATION (The information is that of the sender and not of the laboratory) INFORMATION PROVENANT DE L'EXPÉDITEUR (et non du laboratoire)					
4. Origin / Provenance		5. Kind / Type		6. Variety / Variété	
7. Scientific Name / Nom scientifique			8. Lot Designation / Désignation du lot		9. Size of Lot / Taille du lot
10. Treatment / Traitement				11. Sample Taken by / Échantillon prélevé par	
12. Other Information / Autres renseignements					
LABORATORY DETERMINATION (To be used for labeling) / ANALYSE EN LABORATOIRE (Pour l'étiquetage)					
13. Common Name(s) of Kinds in Excess of 5% of the whole Nom(s) commun(s) des types de graines dépassant 5% de l'ensemble du lot			14. Scientific Name(s) / Nom(s) scientifique(s)		
15. Indicate if seed is, or will be: / Indiquez s'il s'agit d'une semence : <input type="checkbox"/> Pelleted / Enrobée <input type="checkbox"/> Coated / Pelliculée <input type="checkbox"/> Treated (Indicate labelling) / Traitée (indiquez l'étiquetage)					
16. US noxious weeds and other seed contaminants based on examination of: Mauvaises herbes nuisibles réglementées aux É.-U. et autres semences contaminantes d'après l'analyse de _____					Grams Grammes
17. Scientific name and number of each kind of noxious weed and other seed contaminants. Nom scientifique et quantité de chaque espèce de mauvaise herbe nuisible et d'autres semences contaminantes.					
18. "X" ONE / Ne cocher qu'une seule case <input type="checkbox"/> This lot of seed is considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the United States Ce lot de semences est conforme aux règlements phytosanitaires en vigueur aux États-Unis OR (for agricultural and vegetable seeds listed in the <i>US Federal Seed Act</i> Regulations only) OU (ne s'applique qu'aux semences agricoles et aux semences potagères réglementées en vertu de la loi américaine sur les semences (<i>US Federal Seed Act</i>)) <input type="checkbox"/> This lot of seed is considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the United States, except that it contains <i>US Federal Seed Act</i> weeds beyond allowable tolerance. Ce lot de semences est conforme aux règlements phytosanitaires en vigueur aux États-Unis, sauf qu'il contient des mauvaises herbes dont la quantité est supérieure à la limite stipulée dans la loi américaine sur les semences (<i>US Federal Seed Act</i>)					
19. Name and Address of issuing Laboratory Nom et adresse du laboratoire émetteur		20. Name and Title of Authorizing Official Nom et titre de l'agent autorisé		21. Signature	
Information contained in this certificate is subject to the provisions of the Canadian Access to Information Act and Privacy Act.			Les renseignements contenus dans le présent certificat sont soumis aux exigences prévues par la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels en vigueur au Canada.		
CFIA / ACIA 5289 (2002/03)					
					

FIGURE A-10: CFIA/ACIA Form 5289, Seed Analysis Certificate (Canadian)

CFIA/ACIA Form 5309: Seed Export Label

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

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

Seed Export Label (CFIA 5309) - Sample

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

Serial No. / N° de série

**Seeds from Canada
Semences du Canada**

N°

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

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

Canada

CFIA / ACIA 5309 (2002/12)

FIGURE A-11: CFIA/ACIA Form 5309, Seed Export Label

CFIA/ACIA Form 5314: Export Document for C-PIQ Establishments Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying that the shipment is from an establishment operating under a CFIA recognized quality assurance program aimed at verifying that the products meet the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations and the U.S. Import Requirements of 7 U.S.C. 608e-1.

Directions: Use this form in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate to allow the entry of fresh potatoes into the U. S.


 Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		C-0006980				
EXPORT DOCUMENT FOR C-PIQ ESTABLISHMENTS FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		DOCUMENT D'EXPORTATION POUR LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU PPQ-C FRUITS ET LÉGUMES FRAIS				
C-PIQ Establishment / Établissement PPQ-C The establishment described above is operating under a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) recognized quality assurance program aimed at verifying that the products meet the <i>Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations</i> and the <i>U.S. Import Requirements of 7 U.S.C. 608e-1</i> . The establishment is monitored and audited by the CFIA for compliance with the requirements of this program, referred to as Canadian Partners in Quality (C-PIQ). Information may be accessible or protected as required under the provisions of the <i>Access to Information Act</i> .	C-PIQ Registration No. / N° d'enregistrement PPQ-C Commodity Code / Code de la marchandise L'établissement décrit ci-haut applique un programme d'assurance-qualité reconnu par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA), lequel a pour objet de vérifier que les produits satisfont aux exigences du <i>Règlement sur les fruits et légumes frais</i> ainsi qu'aux <i>exigences d'importation des États-Unis en vertu de 7 U.S.C. 608e-1</i> . L'ACIA exerce une surveillance et fait des vérifications de la conformité de l'établissement aux exigences du programme, dénommé <i>Partenaires pour la qualité - canadien (PPQ-C)</i> . Les renseignements afférents peuvent être accessibles ou protégés selon ce que prescrit les dispositions de la <i>Loi sur l'accès à l'information</i> .					
Inspector Name (print) / Nom de l'inspecteur (imprimer) _____		Signature _____				
C-PIQ Establishment / Établissement PPQ-C Address / Adresse	Shipper / Expéditeur <input type="checkbox"/> Same as Establishment / Même que pour l'établissement	Consignee / Destinataire				
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION / DESCRIPTION DU PRODUIT						
Marks on packages / Marques sur les emballages <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">SAMPLE</div>						
No. / N°	Product/Type/Variety / Produit/type/variété	Number and Type of Packages / Nombre de colis et format	Declared Grade / Catégorie déclarée	Lot ID / Identification du lot		
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
Remarks / Remarques						
The product described above originates in the province of / Le produit décrit ci-dessus provient de la province suivante			U.S. Customs Entry No. / N° d'inscription des douanes -É.U.			
Net weight (kg) / Poids net (kg)		Client Account Number / N° de compte du client				
<table border="0" style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hereby warrant and certify that I have the authority to sign this Export Document on behalf of the C-PIQ establishment identified above. • I hereby do warrant and certify that all the information contained on and in this Export Document is fully true and accurate and that the product described above was prepared in and shipped from a facility operating under the C-PIQ program. • I understand and acknowledge that if any information set out herein is found to be false, misleading or deceptive, this may result in legal action by the CFIA. </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Je garantis et certifie par la présente que je possède les pouvoirs requis pour signer le présent document d'exportation au nom de l'établissement participant au PPQ-C dont le nom figure ci-dessus. • Je garantis et certifie par la présente que tous les renseignements qui figurent sur le présent document d'exportation sont véridiques et exacts à tous égards, et que le produit décrit ci-dessus a été préparé à un établissement qui applique le PPQ-C et expédié d'un tel établissement. • Je reconnais que si n'importe quels renseignements contenus dans les présentes s'avèrent être faux, trompeurs ou mensongers, il se pourrait que l'ACIA intente des poursuites judiciaires. </td> </tr> </table>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hereby warrant and certify that I have the authority to sign this Export Document on behalf of the C-PIQ establishment identified above. • I hereby do warrant and certify that all the information contained on and in this Export Document is fully true and accurate and that the product described above was prepared in and shipped from a facility operating under the C-PIQ program. • I understand and acknowledge that if any information set out herein is found to be false, misleading or deceptive, this may result in legal action by the CFIA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Je garantis et certifie par la présente que je possède les pouvoirs requis pour signer le présent document d'exportation au nom de l'établissement participant au PPQ-C dont le nom figure ci-dessus. • Je garantis et certifie par la présente que tous les renseignements qui figurent sur le présent document d'exportation sont véridiques et exacts à tous égards, et que le produit décrit ci-dessus a été préparé à un établissement qui applique le PPQ-C et expédié d'un tel établissement. • Je reconnais que si n'importe quels renseignements contenus dans les présentes s'avèrent être faux, trompeurs ou mensongers, il se pourrait que l'ACIA intente des poursuites judiciaires.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hereby warrant and certify that I have the authority to sign this Export Document on behalf of the C-PIQ establishment identified above. • I hereby do warrant and certify that all the information contained on and in this Export Document is fully true and accurate and that the product described above was prepared in and shipped from a facility operating under the C-PIQ program. • I understand and acknowledge that if any information set out herein is found to be false, misleading or deceptive, this may result in legal action by the CFIA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Je garantis et certifie par la présente que je possède les pouvoirs requis pour signer le présent document d'exportation au nom de l'établissement participant au PPQ-C dont le nom figure ci-dessus. • Je garantis et certifie par la présente que tous les renseignements qui figurent sur le présent document d'exportation sont véridiques et exacts à tous égards, et que le produit décrit ci-dessus a été préparé à un établissement qui applique le PPQ-C et expédié d'un tel établissement. • Je reconnais que si n'importe quels renseignements contenus dans les présentes s'avèrent être faux, trompeurs ou mensongers, il se pourrait que l'ACIA intente des poursuites judiciaires. 					
Name of Establishment signatory / Nom du signataire de l'établissement		Signature	Date			
CFIA / ACIA 5314 (2003/09)						
Canada						

FIGURE A-12: Export Document for C-PIQ Establishments Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

CFIA/ACIA Form 5378: Canadian Nursery Certification Program Phytosanitary Certificate

Purpose: This label certifies that accompanying plants were produced in accordance with the Canadian Nursery Certification Program and are considered to conform with the phytosanitary import requirements of the United States.

Directions:

1. Use this form to confirm Canadian origin for plants and produce.
2. Look at the “Additional Declaration” block for the statement shown in **Figure A-13**.



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



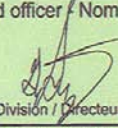


 Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments	
CANADIAN NURSERY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM PROGRAMME CANADIEN DE CERTIFICATION DES PÉPINIÈRES	
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE / CERTIFICAT PHYTOSANITAIRE	
To: Plant Protection Organization of: UNITED STATES À : Organisation de la protection de végétaux de : ÉTATS-UNIS	
No. A - DN - 1234 - 0001	
Seal - Sceau 	Name and address of exporter - Nom et adresse de l'exportateur
	Place of issue / Lieu de délivrance Ottawa, Ontario Canada
Name of authorized officer / Nom de fonctionnaire autorisé Greg Stubbings  Director, Plant Health Division / Directeur, Division de la protection des végétaux	
<i>This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests. They are deemed to be practically free from other pests. Issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.</i>	
<i>Il est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été inspectés et/ou testés suivant des procédures officielles appropriées et estimés exempts d'organismes de quarantaine comme spécifié par la partie contractante importatrice et qu'ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigueur de la partie contractante importatrice, y compris à celle concernant les organismes réglementés non de quarantaine. Ils sont jugés pratiquement exempts d'autres organismes nuisibles. Émis par l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments.</i>	
No liability attached to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or any of its officers in respect of this certificate. / Aucune responsabilité est imposée à l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments ni à aucun de ses agents à l'égard du présent certificat.	
CFIA / ACIA 5425 (2006/02) Original	
Declared Name and Address of Consignee - Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire	
Place of Origin - Lieu d'origine	
Number and Description of Packages / Nombre et nature des colis	Distinguishing Marks / Marques des colis
Declared Means of Conveyance / Moyen de transport déclaré	
Declared Point of Entry / Point d'entrée déclaré	
Name of Product and Quantity Declared (Scientific Name of Plants) - Nom du produit et quantité déclarée (nom scientifique des plantes)	
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT - TRAITEMENT DE DÉSINFESTATION ET/OU DE DÉSINFECTION	
Date	Treatment and Details - Traitement et détails
ADDITIONAL DECLARATION - DECLARATION ADDITIONNELLE	
This shipment of plants was produced in accordance with the Canadian Nursery Certification Program and is considered to conform with the phytosanitary import requirements of the United States. / Les plantes contenues dans cet envoi ont été produites conformément au programme canadien de certification des pépinières et sont considérées conforme aux exigences phytosanitaires d'importation des États-Unis.	
	
Certification Manager / Responsable de la certification	Signature
Date	
References - Références	
Page 1 of/de	
CFIA / ACIA 5378 (2006/02)	

FIGURE A-13: CFIA/ACIA Form 5378: Canadian Nursery Certification Program Phytosanitary Certificate (Page 1)

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
 Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products



 Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		CANADIAN NURSERY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM		PROGRAMME CANADIEN DE CERTIFICATION DES PÉPINIÈRES	
Date			Page	of/de	
References - Références			No.		
Name and address of exporter – Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur					
Name of Product and Quantity Declared (Scientific Name of Plants) – Nom du produit et quantité déclarée (nom scientifiques des plantes)					
CFIA / ACIA 5378 (2006/02)					

FIGURE A-14: CFIA/ACIA Form 5378: Canadian Nursery Certification Program Phytosanitary Certificate (Page 2)

CFIA/ACIA Form 5565: Certificate of Origin for Potatoes

Purpose: A document issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certifying the origin of potatoes exported to the United States.

Directions: Use this form to allow entry of potatoes into the U. S. If the potatoes are from a Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area and grown, processed, and shipped per the required protocol, CFIA will provide the following additional declaration (AD): “The potatoes in this shipment have been cleaned and commercially packed in a CFIA approved facility.” The areas of Canada regulated for PCN by CFIA are the following:

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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products



 Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments	
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR POTATOES / CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE POUR POMMES DE TERRE	
Regional Office Address / L'adresse de la bureau régional This is a blank form to provide an example only	Telephone/Téléphone : _____ Extension / Poste _____ Facsimile/Télécopieur : _____ www.inspection.gc.ca
To the National Plant Protection Organization of the United States / A l'organisation nationale de la protection des végétaux:	
The potatoes in this shipment originate from the province of : Ce chargement de pommes de terre provient de la province de :	
Exporter's Name / Nom de l'exportateur: [Example form only]	Exporter's Address / Adresse de l'exportateur [Example form only]
Contact Person / Nom du contact [Example form only]	
Phone Number / Numéro de téléphone _____ Extension / Poste _____	Postal Code / Code Postal _____
Trailer or Container No. / Numéro de la remorque ou conteneur:	Additional Declaration (if required) / Déclaration supplémentaire (si requis) X
Signature of CFIA Inspector / Signature de l'inspecteur de l'ACIA	
[Example form only]	
_____ Name of CFIA Inspector / Nom de l'inspecteur de l'ACIA	
_____ Signature	
_____ Date	
_____ CFIA STAMP / SCEAU de l'ACIA	
Information may be accessible or protected as required under the provisions of the Access to Information Act. / Les renseignements peuvent être accessibles ou protégés selon ce que prescrit la Loi sur l'accès à l'information.	
CFIA / ACIA 5565 (2008/10)	
	

FIGURE A-15: CFIA/ACIA Form 5565: Certificate of Origin for Potatoes

Certificate of Origin for Fresh Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)

Purpose: A document certifying the origin of fresh peppers exported to the United States.

Directions: Use this form to verify where the peppers in the shipment are grown. Examine the form carefully to make sure it is filled out completely and signed by the exporter.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR FRESH PEPPERS (<i>CAPSICUM SPP.</i>)		CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE POUR LES POIVRONS FRAIS (<i>CAPSICUM SPP.</i>)	
To the National Plant Protection Organization of the United States		A l'organisation nationale de la protection des végétaux des États - Unis	
Exporter's Name / Nom de l'exportateur		Exporter's Address / Adresse de l'exportateur	
Contact Person / Personne - contact			
Phone Number / Numéro de téléphone	Extension / Poste		
		Postal Code / Code Postal	
Trailer or Container No. / Numéro de la remorque ou conteneur			
<p>The peppers (<i>Capsicum spp.</i>) in this shipment were grown in the following country(ies): Les poivrons (<i>Capsicum spp.</i>) contenus dans ce chargement ont été produits dans le (les) pays suivant(s):</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium / Belgique <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico / Mexique <input type="checkbox"/> Dominican Republic / République Dominicaine </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Canada <input type="checkbox"/> United States / États-Unis </div> </div>			
<p>In accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) regulations, and in accordance with Canada's <i>Plant Protection Regulations</i> s. 57: "No person shall export or re-export any thing from Canada unless it meets the laws of the importing country respecting phytosanitary import requirements", I confirm that the peppers in this shipment exported to the U.S. were grown only in the country(ies) declared above.</p> <p>En accord avec la réglementation du Département américain de l'agriculture (USDA) - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) et du Règlement sur la protection des végétaux du Canada, article 57: "Nul ne peut exporter ou réexporter du Canada une chose que si celle-ci respecte le droit relatif aux exigences phytosanitaires d'importation du pays importateur", je confirme que les poivrons inclus dans ce chargement pour fins d'exportation aux États-Unis ont été produits exclusivement dans le (les) pays déclaré(s) ci-dessus.</p>			
_____ Exporter Name / Nom de l'exportateur (Printed clearly / Écrire lisiblement)		_____ Exporter Signature / Signature de l'exportateur	
_____ Date (YY/MM/DD) (AA/MM/DD)			

FIGURE A-16: Certificate of Origin for Fresh Peppers (*Capsicum spp.*)

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

- Purpose:** A document issued by a Federal or State official certifying to the phytosanitary condition of plants and unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products based on an inspection of the entire shipment or a representative portion of the shipment.
- Directions:** Use this form to confirm U.S. origin for U.S. returned plants and produce.

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products



No phytosanitary certificate can be issued until an application is completed (7 CFR 353)		See reverse for additional OMB information.	FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0052
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE		FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
TO: THE PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION(S) OF		PLACE OF ISSUE	
		NO.: FPC4999701	
		DATE INSPECTED	
CERTIFICATION			
This is to certify that the plants or plant products described below have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.			
DESCRIPTION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT			
1. DATE	2. TREATMENT		
3. CHEMICAL (<i>active ingredient</i>)	4. DURATION AND TEMPERATURE		
5. CONCENTRATION	6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT			
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE EXPORTER		8. DECLARED NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CONSIGNEE	
9. NAME OF PRODUCE AND QUANTITY DECLARED		10. BOTANICAL NAME OF PLANTS	
11. NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES		12. DISTINGUISHING MARKS	
13. PLACE OF ORIGIN		14. DECLARED MEANS OF CONVEYANCE	
		15. DECLARED POINT OF ENTRY	
WARNING: Any alteration, forgery, or unauthorized use of this phytosanitary certificate is subject to civil penalties of up to \$250,000 (Section 424 of Public Law 106-224) or punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. Section 1001).			
ADDITIONAL DECLARATION			
			
16. DATE ISSUED	17. NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER (<i>Type or Print</i>)		18. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER
No liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate.			
PPQ FORM 577 JULY 2000		PART 1 - SHIPPER'S ORIGINAL	

FIGURE A-17: PPQ Form 577—Phytosanitary Certificate

PPQ Form 597: Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products

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

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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
 Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products

<p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE 4700 RIVER ROAD, UNIT 136 RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20737-1236</p> <p>IMPORT PERMIT FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS</p>	<p>1. PERMIT NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Transmit Permit Number to your Shipper but Retain this Permit</i></p>
<p>3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE (Include Zip Code) <i>Permittee should notify Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA, promptly of change of address.</i></p>	<p>2. EXPIRATION DATE</p>
<p>TEL:</p>	
<p>4. UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, AS AMENDED, PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO PERMITTEE TO IMPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH</p>	
<p>5. THE PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS SPECIFIED BELOW, GROWN OR PRODUCED IN</p>	
<p>6. THROUGH THE PORT(S) OF</p>	
<p>7. DESIGNATION OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS</p>	
<p>This permit does not authorize the importation of any genetically engineered plants or products thereof. To import such plants (or to move them interstate), write to the Biotechnology Biologics and Environmental Protection, Biotechnology Permit, USDA, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 149, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1237.</p>	
<p>8. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL</p>	<p>9. DATE ISSUED</p>
<p>ENCLOSURES</p>	
<p>PPQ FORM 597 (APR 95) Previous edition may be used. ☆U.S. GPO: 1999-717-967</p>	

FIGURE A-18: PPQ Form 597—Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products

PPQ Form 925: Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

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

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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products

FORM APPROVED: According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information is 0579-0124. The time required to complete this information is estimated to average 30 hours (or minutes) per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, Stop 7602, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20250-7602.

SEED ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE (For Canadian-grown seed destined for the United States)			CERTIFICATE NUMBER	
1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER			2. DATE ISSUED	
			3. LABORATORY NUMBER	
SENDER'S INFORMATION (The information is that of the sender and not of the laboratory)				
4. ORIGIN		5. KIND	6. VARIETY	
7. SCIENTIFIC NAME		8. LOT DESIGNATION		9. SIZE OF LOT
10. TREATMENT			11. SAMPLE TAKEN BY	
12. OTHER INFORMATION				
LABORATORY DETERMINATION (To be used for labeling)				
13. COMMON NAME(S) OF KINDS IN EXCESS OF 5% OF THE WHOLE (as recognized in Federal Seed Act regulations)			14. SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)	
15. INDICATE IF SEED IS, OR WILL BE:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Pelleted <input type="checkbox"/> Coated <input type="checkbox"/> Treated (Indicate labeling)				
17. SCIENTIFIC NAME AND NUMBER OF EACH KIND OF NOXIOUS WEED				
18. "X" ONE				
<input type="checkbox"/> I certify that this lot meets the noxious weed requirements of the Federal Seed Act.				
OR				
<input type="checkbox"/> This lot contains noxious weeds beyond tolerance and may be imported into the United States only if consigned to an approved facility for cleaning.				
19. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ISSUING LABORATORY			20. NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL	
			21. SIGNATURE	

PPQ FORM 925
AUG 97

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

FIGURE A-19: PPQ Form 925: Seed Analysis Certificate (SAC)

Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility

Purpose

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

Directions

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

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
 Certificates That May Accompany Plants and Plant Products

HEAT TREATMENT CERTIFICATE USING A KILN FACILITY CERTIFICAT DE TRAITEMENT À LA CHALEUR DANS UN ÉTABLISSEMENT AVEC SÉCHOIR		CERTIFICATION NUMBER/ NUMÉRO DE CERTIFICAT	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPPLYING MILL/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU MOULIN FOURNISSEUR		NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE/ NOM ET ADRESSE DU DESTINATAIRE	
<p>The firewood described below is certified to have undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 71.1 degrees C for 75 minutes</p> <p>Le bois de chauffage décrit ci-dessous est certifié comme ayant subi un traitement à la chaleur approprié pour que le bois atteigne une température interne minimale de 71.1 degrés Celsius pendant 75 minutes.</p>			
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT/ DESCRIPTION DU CHARGEMENT		VOLUME (cubic meters by lot)	
INDICATE SPECIES AND NUMBER OF CUBIC METERS BY LOT / INDIQUER LES ESPÈCES ET LE NOMBRE DE MÈTRES CUBES PAR LOT.			
No financial liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate / Aucune responsabilité financière devra être rattachée au Département d'Agriculture ou à un des officiers ou représentants du Département en ce qui concerne ce certificat.			
AUTHORIZED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION/ PERSONNE RESPONSABLE AUTORISÉE POUR LA CERTIFICATION			
NAME (Print)/ NOM (Imprimer)	SIGNATURE	TITLE/ TITRE	DATE
KILN CERTIFICATION INFORMATION/ INFORMATION SUR LA CERTIFICATION DU SÉCHOIR			
KILN INSPECTION AGENCY/ AGENCE D'INSPECTION DU SÉCHOIR	ADDRESS/ADRESSE	DATE INSPECTED/ DATE D'INSPECTION	

FIGURE A-20: Heat Treatment Certificate Using a Kiln Facility

Forms to Use When Seizing Agricultural Products

Leaflet: Notice to Arriving Traveler

- Purpose:** A leaflet that explains to the traveler why agricultural items must be seized.
- Directions:** Give this leaflet to the traveler whenever you seize an article or have it returned to Canada.
- Availability:** Order this leaflet from your local PPQ contact. The leaflet is available in several languages so be prepared to tell your contact what languages you need. The leaflet reproduced on the adjacent is in English and French. Feel free to photocopy this leaflet.

NOTICE TO ARRIVING TRAVELER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forms to Use When Seizing Agricultural Products

PPQ Form 216: Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record

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

Directions:

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

Availability: Request additional forms from your CBP AS contact.

Appendix A: Certificates, Other Forms, and Permits
Forms to Use When Seizing Agricultural Products

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

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

PPQ FORM 216
(JUL 78)

FIGURE A-21: PPQ Form 216—Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record

Forms to Use When Sampling Agricultural Products

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

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

Directions:

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

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

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

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



Appendix B

Extracts from CBP Regulations that Pertain to Agricultural Products

General

19 CFR 145.57 Regulations of Other Agencies

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

Plants and Plant Products

19 CFR 12.10 Regulations and Orders of the Department of Agriculture

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

19 CFR 12.11 Requirements for Entry and Release

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

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

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

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

19 CFR 12.12 Release Under Bond

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

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

19 CFR 12.13 Unclaimed Shipments

- A.** If plants or plant products enterable into the United States under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture are unclaimed, they may be sold subject to the provisions of Subparts C and D of Part 127 of this chapter to any person to whom a permit has been issued who can comply with the requirements of the regulations governing the material involved.
- B.** Unclaimed plants and plant products not complying with the requirements mentioned in this section shall be destroyed, by burning or otherwise, under Customs supervision.

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

19 CFR 12.14 Detention

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

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

19 CFR 12.15 Disposition; Refund of Duty

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

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

19 CFR 18.21 Restricted and Prohibited Merchandise

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

19 CFR 18.23 Change of Destination; Change of Entry

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

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

Animals and Animal Products

19 CFR 12.24 Regulations of the Department of Agriculture

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

Meat and Meat-Food Products

19 CFR 12.8 Inspection; bond; release

- A.** All imported meat, meat-food products¹ horse meat and horse meat-food products offered for entry into the United States are subject to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 306, Tariff Act of 1930. Such meat, meat-food products, horse meat and horse meat-food products shall not be released from Customs custody prior to inspection by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, except when authority is given by such inspector for inspection at the importer's premises or other place not under Customs supervision.

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

Bees, Insects, Earthworms, and Like Organisms

19 CFR 12.17 Importation Restricted

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

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

19 CFR 12.18 Labels

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

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

19 CFR 12.19 Detention; Samples

- A. The port director shall detain all shipments of such products for which no permit to import has been issued pending instructions from the Department of Agriculture.
- B. Samples shall be furnished to the Department of Agriculture upon its request, and the port director shall immediately notify the consignee of any such request.

19 CFR 12.20 Disposition

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

19 CFR 12.31 Plant Pests

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

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

19 CFR 12.32 Honeybees and Honeybee Semen

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

2 (a) No person shall knowingly move any plant pest from a foreign country into or through the United States, or interstate, or knowingly accept delivery of any plant pest moving from any foreign country into or through the United States, or interstate, unless such movement is authorized under general or specific permit from the Secretary and is made in accordance with such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe in the permit and in such regulations as he may promulgate under this section to prevent the dissemination into the United States, or interstate, of plant pests. (7 U.S.C. 150bb(a)).

(b) The Secretary may refuse to issue a permit for the movement of any plant pest when, in his opinion, such movement would involve a danger of dissemination of such pests. The Secretary may permit the movement of host materials otherwise barred under the Plant Quarantine Act when they must necessarily accompany the plant pest to be moved. (7 U.S.C. 150bb(b)).

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

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



Appendix C

Directory of CBP Contacts Along the Canadian Border

Introduction

Do not give cell phone numbers to brokers and the public; they end up distributed across the country. Forward Phytosanitary Certificates, copy invoices and other documents to the address listed for your state, unless other arrangements are made by your local CBP office.

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

Alaska

Anchorage

907-271-1236 (After hours, an officer will return your call within 8 hrs)

Fax: 907-271-1244

Sheila M. Waughtal, Acting CBP Supervisory Agriculture Specialist

P.O. Box 190191

Anchorage, AK 99519

Anchorage International Airport

North Terminal, Room NB 156

4600 Postmark Drive

Anchorage, AK 99502

Idaho

Eastport

208-267-3966

Fax: 208-267-9427

CBP Agriculture Specialist

Highway 95 North

PO Box 237

Eastport, ID 83826

Hours: 0800-1600 Pacific Time: 7 days/week

Maine

Calais

207-454-3621 M-F Coverage 0800-2200
207-454-8319 Sun Coverage 1200-2000

3 Customs Street
Calais, ME 04619

Houlton

207-532-2131 Ext. 0 M-F Coverage 0600-2200
Fax: 207-532-4153 Sat Coverage 0800-1600
Sun Coverage 1200-2000

(vacant), CBP Supervisory Agriculture Specialist

27 Customs Loop
Houlton, ME 04730

Jackman

207-668-3771 M-F Coverage 0700-1500
Fax: 207-668-4065

Mari T. Carello-Bigner, CBP Agriculture Specialist

2614 Main Street
Sandy Bay Twp. ME 04945

Van Buren

207-868-2202
Fax: 207-868-0928

137 Bridge Street
P.O. Box 146
Van Buren, ME 04785

Michigan

Detroit

313-496-2182
Fax: 313-226-6066
Dan Lundgren, CBP Program Manager/Agriculture Liaison Officer
E-mail: Daniel.Lundgren@dhs.gov

211 West Fort Street, Suite 1200
Detroit MI, 48226

Port of Detroit

CBP Agriculture Inspection
24hr coverage, 7 days/wk: (313) 226-3139, ext 253
Fax: 313-226-0332
Fort Street Cargo Facility
2810 West Fort Street
Detroit, MI 48216

Joseph Diego, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist
joseph.i.diego@dhs.gov
313-226-7602, ext 228
Fax: 313-226-0332

Chadrick Matthies, Chief CBP Officer, Agriculture Inspection
chadrick.c.matthies@dhs.gov
313-226-7602, ext 205

Port Huron

810-985-9541 x 280
Fax: 810-985-5542
Cell: 313-220-8239
Robert Forbes, CBP Supervisory Agriculture Specialist

2321 Pine Grove
Port Huron, MI 48060-1306

Sault Saint Marie

906-253-1987
Fax: 906-632-0987
Jeffery Kratz, CBP Agriculture Specialist
jeffrey.l.kratz@cbp.dhs.gov
Robert Nasser, CBP Chief of Cargo Operations
robert.nasser@cbp.dhs.gov

900 International Bridge Plaza
Sault Saint Marie, MI 49783

Minnesota

Grand Portage

218-475-2244
Fax: 218-475-2651
Zachary Pagel, CBP Agriculture Specialist

9403 Highway 61
Grand Portage, MN 55604

International Falls

218-283-2541

Fax: 218-285-6101

Gene Krause, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

2 Second Avenue

International Falls, MN 56649

Hours: 0800-2400, 7 days/week

Warroad

218-386-2796

Fax: 218-386-2854

Clinton Parsons, CBP Agriculture Specialist

Hours: variable

Montana

Raymond

406-895-2664

Fax: 406-895-2635

CBP Agriculture Specialist

Highway 16 North of Raymond

P.O. Box 158

Raymond, MT 59256

Hours: 0800-1600 Mountain Time: 5 days/week

Roosville

406-889-3737

Fax: 406-889-5701

CBP Agriculture Specialist

8395 Highway 93 North

Eureka, MT 59917

Hours: 0800-1600 Mountain Time: 7 days/wk

Sweetgrass

406-335-2282

Fax: 406-335-2934

Lynn Shozda, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

(Ph: 406-335-9519)

P.O. Box 609

Sweetgrass, MT 59484-0609

Hours: 0800-2400 Mountain Time: 7 days/week

New York

Alexandria Bay

315-482-2261 x294

Fax: 315-482-5304

Patrick Higgins, CBP Agriculture Specialist

Kathleene Steele, CBP Agriculture Specialist

Mark Robinson, CBP Agriculture Specialist

46735 Interstate 81

Alexandria Bay, NY 13607

Buffalo

(Lewiston, Peace, Rainbow, and Whirlpool Bridges)

Lewiston Bridge

Cargo Desk: 716-282-1500 Ext. 218

Lab: 716-285-1886

Fax: 716-285-3565

Peace Bridge

Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist Office: 716-884-5701

Cargo Desk: 716-881-4447 x 126

Fax: 716-884-5679

Brent Speicher, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

Rainbow Bridge

716-284-6843

CBP Agriculture

1 Peace Bridge Plaza

Buffalo, NY 14213

Champlain-Rouses Point

518-298-7216

Fax: 518-298-7217

Robin Wall, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

U.S. CBP Agriculture

237 West Service Rd.

Champlain, NY 12919

North Dakota

Dunseith

701-263-4460
Fax: 701-263-4429
Dave Dunlop, CBP Agriculture Specialist

Highway 3 & 281
RR1, Box 117
Dunseith, ND 58329

Hours: variable

Pembina

701-825-8110 Ext. 299
Fax: 701-825-0112
John Paul, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

10980 I-29, Suite #2
Pembina, ND 58271

Hours: 0800-2400, 7 days/week

Portal

701-926-4241
Fax: 701-926-2124
CBP Agriculture Specialist

301 W. Railway Ave
PO Box 39
Portal, ND 58772

Hours: 0800-2400, 7 days/week

Vermont and New Hampshire

Derby Line

802-868-3219
Fax: 802-873-3628

107 Interstate 91 South
Derby Line, VT 05830

Hours: 0700-2300, 7 days/week

Highgate Springs

802-868-3349

Fax: 802-868-7694

Brian Alcorn, CBP Supervisory Agriculture Specialist

480 Welcome Center Road

Highgate Springs, VT 05488

Hours: 0600-2200, 7 days/week

Washington

Blaine

(crossings west of the Cascade Mountains)

Cargo:

360-332-1640

Fax: 360-332-1452

Hours: 24 hours a day M-F; 0800-2400 Sat. & Sun.

Passenger Vehicle, Peace Arch

360-332-1831 (Agriculture)

360-332-6318 (CBP Officer)

Fax: 360-332-7830

Hours: 0800 - 2400 7days a week

Passenger Vehicle, Pacific Hwy (passenger questions only, not cargo)

360-332-2351

Fax: 360-332-2353

Hours: 0800-2400, 7 days/week

Charles Cunningham, CBP Agriculture Chief

Kathleen Dyer, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

9901 Pacific Hwy.

Blaine, WA 98230

Lynden

360-354-2183

Fax: 360-354-2706

CBP Agriculture Specialist

9949 Guide Meridian St.

Lynden, WA 98264

Hours: M-F 0800-1600

Oroville

(and other Washington ports east of the Cascade Mountains)

509-476-2556 (same as the Customs number)

Fax: 509-476-3209

Marcy King, CBP Agriculture Specialist

Kim Renner, CBP Agriculture Specialist

33643 Hwy 97

Oroville, WA 98844

Hours: 0700-2200, 7 days/week

Sumas

360-988-2971

Fax: 360-988-6300

Cory Everton, Supervisory CBP Agriculture Specialist

103 Cherry St.

Sumas, WA 98295

Hours: M-F 0800-2400; Sa, Su 0800-1600

Appendix D

Approved Establishments

Contents

Laboratories Authorized to Issue Seed Analysis Certificates [page D-1](#)
Facilities Approved to Clean Canadian Seed [page D-5](#)
Establishments Approved for Processing Screenings [page D-9](#)
Exporters Authorized to Use Seed Export Labels [page D-10](#)
Gypsy Moth Facilities Under Compliance Agreements [page D-11](#)
Pine Shoot Beetle Facilities Under Compliance Agreements [page D-14](#)

Laboratories Authorized to Issue Seed Analysis Certificates



This list changes frequently. Contact the Seed Examination Facility for possible updates to the list.

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

- 1.** 20/20 Seed Labs Ltd.
Attn. Sarah Foster
Suite 201, 509-11th Avenue
Nisku, AB T9E 7N5, Canada
- 2.** Accu-Test Seed Laboratory
Attn. Dorothy Gerrard
102 2nd Avenue
P. O. Box 579
Rivers, MB R0K 1X0, Canada
- 3.** A. E. McKenzie Seeds Laboratory
Attn. Betty Girard
30 9th Street
Brandon, MB R7A 6E1, Canada
- 4.** Ag Seed Lab
Attn. Janet Stoner
P. O. Box 998
Carrot River, SK S0E 0L0, Canada
- 5.** BioVision Seed Labs (Grande Prairie)
Attn. Michele Kulba, Amanda Longson, and Deborah Schulze
Suite C, 12803-100th Street
Grand Prairie, AB T8V 4H3, Canada

- 6.** BioVision Seed Labs (Edmonton)
Attn. Terry McIntee, Sandra Dyck, or Crystal Dentman
7225 B Roper Rd.
Edmonton, AB T6B 3J4, Canada
- 7.** BrettYoung (Winnipeg) Ltd.
Attn. Harold Murphy
P. O. Box 99, St. Norbert Postal Station
Winnipeg, MB R3V 1L5, Canada
- 8.** BrettYoung (Rycroft) Ltd.
Attn. Charolette Kozuback
P. O. Box 100
Rycroft, AB T0H 3A0, Canada
- 9.** Brett Young Seeds Laboratory
Attn: Shari Lafreniere
P. O. Box 367
Gilbert Plains, MB R0L 0X0, Canada
- 10.** Canadian Seed Laboratories Ltd.
Attn. Catharine Breadner, Agatha Sebastian, or Barbara Lovitt
208 St. David Street
P. O. Box 217
Lindsay, ON K9V 5Z4, Canada
- 11.** Discovery Seed Laboratory - Nipawin
Attn. Tera McCloy
P. O. Box 1180
700 Railway Ave.
Nipawin, SK S0E 1E0, Canada
- 12.** Discovery Seed Laboratory - Saskatoon
Attn. Reylyn Ordonez
450 Melville Street
Saskatoon, SK S7J 4M2, Canada
- 13.** Hyland Seed Quality Laboratory
Attn. Ms. Christine DeRooy
P. O. Box 250,
Blenheim, ON NOP 1A0, Canada
- 14.** Kent Agri Laboratory
Attn. Dianne Gilhuly
R.R. 2
Tupperville, ON NOP 2M0, Canada
- 15.** Laboratoire P.E.Q.
Attn. Roxane Dubois
1486 Boul Jarry
Chomedey Laval, QC H7W 2W8, Canada

- 16.** La Coop Fédérée
Attn. Chantal Lecavalier
2405 rue de la Province
Longueuil, QC J4G 1G3, Canada
- 17.** Lendon Seed Laboratory
Attn. Taj Prasad
147 Hodsman Road
Regina, SK S4N 5W5, Canada
- 18.** Livingstone Seed Laboratory
Attn. Gail Livingstone
22 Langfield Cres.
Etobicoke, ON M9V 3L7, Canada
- 19.** Monsanto Canada Inc. Seed Laboratory¹
Attn. Chris Vandersluis
301 Richmond Street
Chatham, ON N7M 1P5, Canada
- 20.** Norseco Inc.
Attn. Lise Goudreau
2914 Curé-Labelle
Laval, QC H7P 5R9, Canada
- 21.** Parkland Laboratories
Attn. Walter Pitz
5410 Gaetz Avenue
Red Deer, AB T4N 4B7, Canada
- 22.** Perth Seed Laboratory
Attn. Ms. Bernadine Wolfe
R.R.#5, Line 42, 6455 West Perth
Mitchell, ON N0K 1N0, Canada
- 23.** Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd.
Attn. Ms. Mary Ellen Van Zelst
7398 Queen's Line, Country Rd. Hwy 2 W
Chatham, ON N7M 5L1, Canada
- 24.** Prairie Diagnostic Seed Lab Inc.
Attn. Bonnie Ernst or Kelly Hansen
1105 Railway Avenue
Weyburn, SK S4H 3H5 Canada
- 25.** Precision Seed Testing Laboratory
Attn. Sherry Corvalan and Lee-Anne Alde
P. O. Box 210, 1120 8th Ave.
Beaverlodge, AB T0H 0C0, Canada

¹ This laboratory was formerly known as DeKalb.

- 26.** Pride Seeds (AgReliant Genetics)
Attn. Ernestine Demers
P.O. Box 1088
Chatham, ON N7M 5L6, Canada
- 27.** Seed Check Technologies Inc.
Attn. Mr. Morgan Webb and Lisa Behnke
#220 5904B-50 Street
Leduc, AB T9E 6J4, Canada
- 28.** Seed Science and Technology Section
Saskatoon Laboratory, CFIA
Attn. Janine Maruschak
301-421 Downey Road
Saskatoon, SK S7N 4L8, Canada
- 29.** SGS Canada Inc.
Attn. Glen Green
103-38 Portage Avenue E.
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0A1, Canada
- 30.** Synagri S.E. C. / L .P. (St. Rosalie)
Attn. Cécile Tétreault
5175 Boul. Laurier Est.
Saint-Hyacinthe, QC J2R 2B4, Canada
- 31.** Viterra Seed Lab
Attn. Dawn Appenmaier
Box 1630
Nipawin, SK S0E 1E0, Canada

Facilities Approved to Clean Canadian Seed



This list changes frequently. Contact the Seed Examination Facility for possible updates to the list.

The following facilities are approved to clean Canadian seed:

1. ABI Alfalfa
P. O. Box 1130
Nampa, ID 83653-1130
2. CHS
P.O. Box 11065
Spokane, WA 99211
3. Clark Seeds Inc.
4784 Highway 310
Graybull, WY 82426
4. Clark Seeds Inc.
9311 Highway 45
Nampa, ID 83686
5. Crites Moscow Growers, Inc.
212 West 8th
Moscow, ID 83843
6. Crossroads Seed and Feed
(Mr. John Brown)
200 Marias Fair Road
Shelby, MT 59474
7. Dairyland Seed Co.
(Lynn Nichols)
504 West Idaho Ave.
Homesdale, ID 83628
8. Deer Creek Seed Inc.
(Mr. Bill Leakey)
P. O. Box 105
Ashland, WI 54806
9. Ernst Crownvetch Farms
AKA Ernst Conservation Seeds
9006 Mercer Pike
Meadville, PA 16335

- 10.** First Creek Ranch
(Mr. Darryl Menge)
Box 48
Saco, MT 59261
- 11.** General Feed and Grain Inc.
(Mr. Vic Raye)
P. O. Box 748
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
- 12.** Mark Glinz
1075 Highway 5 NE
Bottineau, ND 58318
- 13.** Gries Seed Farms Inc.
2340 N. 9th Street
Fremont, OH 43420
- 14.** Habstritt Seed Co.
Box 148
Roseau, MN 56751
- 15.** Harvest States (Seed)
(Kevin Rogers)
1015 N. Thierman Road
Spokane, WA 99212
- 16.** K S Seed Cleaner
11733 Selah Springs Road
Silverton, OR 97381
- 17.** Legacy Seeds
(Mr. Steve Jensen)
16762 Malt
Caldwell, ID 83605
- 18.** Norfarm Seeds, Inc.
(Mr. Dennis Montgomery)
P. O. Box 725
Bemidji, MN 56601
- 19.** Norfarm Seeds, Inc.
(Mr. Leroy Roseen)
RR-2, Box 37
Roseau, MN 56751
- 20.** Pioneer Hi-Bred Intl., Inc.
9178 Lakeshore Drive
Nampa, ID 83686
- 21.** Premium Natural Foods
(Mr. Leslie E. Gasal)
RR1, Box 228
Grandin, ND 58038

- 22.** Rivards Quality Seed, Inc.
P. O. Box 303
Argile, MN 56713
- 23.** Rolla Seed Co.
(Mr. Chad Leas)
P. O. Box 1209
Rolla, ND 58367-1209
- 24.** Saco Dehy Inc.
(Mr. Bobbie Menge)
P. O. Box 268
Saco, MT 59261
- 25.** Scootney Spring Seeds
999 West Hatton Road
Othello, WA 99344
- 26.** Seeds, Inc.
P. O. Box 866
Tekoa, WA 99033
- 27.** Selkirk Seed Co.
HCR 85, Box 4
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
- 28.** Seminis Vegetable Seeds
(Mr. Gary Petersen)
529 North Street
P. O. Box 290
Filer, ID 83328
- 29.** Seminis Vegetable Seeds
115 E. 1st N
Warden, WA 98857
- 30.** Stubbs Seed Services
(Mr. Jerry Robinson)
P. O. Box 8975
Moscow, ID 83843
- 31.** Superior Grains Inc.
(Mr. Les Knudson)
11225 108th St. NW
Crosby, ND 58730
- 32.** Timeless Seeds, Inc.
P. O. Box 881
Conrad, MT 59425
- 33.** Treasure State Seed, Inc.
(Mr. Donald Becker)
P. O. Box 698
Fairfield, MT 59436

- 34.** Waconda Seed
13723 French Prairie Rd., NE
Gervais, OR 97026
- 35.** Weinlaeder Seed Company
7162 160th Drive NE
Drayton, ND 58225

Establishments Approved for Processing Screenings



This list changes frequently. Contact the Seed Examination Facility for possible updates to the list.

The following establishments are approved for processing screenings:

- 1.** ADM Northern Sun
5525 136th Ave. SE.
Enderlin, ND 58027
- 2.** ADM Processing
1388 Highway 97
Velva, ND 58790
- 3.** Agra Basic Feed
100 S. Broadway
Belgrade, MT 59714
- 4.** CHS Inc.
P. O. Box 11065
Spokane Valley, WA 99211
Phone: (509) 534-0479
- 5.** Mid Valley Milling Inc.
P. O. Box 49
Prosser, WA 99350
Phone: (509) 786-1300
- 6.** NW Feed Manufacturing
245 5th Avenue South
Twin Falls, ID 83301
- 7.** R & G Quality Feed
P. O. Box 160
Malta, MT 59538
- 8.** Rivards Quality Seed, Inc.
(Mr. Ken Schuster, General Manager)
P. O. Box 303
Argyle, MN 56713
- 9.** Saco Dehy Inc.
(Mr. Bobby Menge)
P. O. Box 268
Saco, MT 59261
- 10.** Seeds Inc.
P. O. Box 866
Tekoa, WA 99033
Phone: (509) 291-5411

Exporters Authorized to Use Seed Export Labels



Important

This list changes frequently. Contact the Seed Examination Facility for possible updates to the list.

The following companies are authorized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to use **CFIA/ACIA Form 5309: Seed Export Label** to export seed to the United States in lieu of a Canadian phytosanitary certificate:

1. A. E. McKenzie Seeds Co. Inc. — Registration # 1740-101
2. Angelgrove Tree Seeds — Registration # 03-002
3. Ball Superior — Registration # 09-001
4. Botanical Paperwork Inc. — Registration # 06-001
5. JVK — Registration # 1742-106
6. Nature's Garden Seed Co. Inc. — Registration # 09-002
7. Richter's Seeds — Registration # 02-001
8. Stoke's Seeds — Registration # 1666-117
9. The Butchart Gardens — Registration # 03-003
10. Vessey's Seeds — Registration # 1758-145
11. West Coast Seeds — Registration # 08-001

Gypsy Moth Facilities Under Compliance Agreements

Indiana

Amos-Hill Associates, Edinburgh, Johnson County

Besse Veneers, Trafalgar, Johnson County

Curry, B.L. and Sons, New Albany, Floyd County

Evansville Veneer and Lumber, Chandler, Warrick County

Foley Hardwoods, Inc., Bargersville, Johnson County

G.R Wood, Inc., Mooresville, Morgan County

Indiana Hardwoods, Chandler, Warrick County

Indiana Veneers, Indianapolis, Marion County

Kennedy Veneer Corp., Indianapolis, Marion County

Miller, Frank Lumber Co., Union City, Randolph County

Miller Veneers, Indianapolis, Marion County

Norstam Veneers, Mauckport, Harrison County

Webb, David R. and Co., Edinburgh, Johnson County

Wooley, John M. Lumber Co., Mooresville, Morgan County

Kentucky

Garner Veneer, Smithfield, Henry County

Graf Bros. Flooring, South Shore, Greenup County

Freeman Corp., Winchester, Clark County

Minnesota

International Paper, Sartel, Benton County

SAPPI (formerly Potlatch), Cloquet, Carlton County

Ohio

B&B, Blue Creek, Adams County

Beaver Wood Products, Beaver, Pike County

Bohlke, M. Veneer, Fairfield, Butler County

Brown, Gary R. and Son, Otway, Scioto County

Brown Wood Products, Otway, Scioto County

Conway (Superior), McArthur, Vinton County

Diamond, Albany, Athens County

DJM, Oak Hill, Jackson County

Ells, T.J., Lima, Allen County

Gambil, McArthur, Vinton County

Glandon, McArthur, Vinton County

Haessley, Marietta, Washington County

Hoge Lumber, New Knoxville, Auglaize County

KenMack Lumber, Inc., Newport, Washington County

Knauff Bros. Logging, Bainbridge, Ross County

McCoy, Peebles, Adams County

Meadewastvaco, Chillicothe, Ross County

Miami Valley Hardwoods, Belle Center, Logan County

Ohio Valley Lumber, Piketon, Pike County

Ohio Valley Veneer, Piketon, Pike County

S & J Lumber, Thruman, Gallia County

Southern Wood Products, Beaver, Pike County

Superior (Conway), Wellston, Jackson County

Taylor, McDermont, Scioto County

Twin Oaks, Hamden, Vinton County

Wagner Farms & Sawmill, Leipsic, Putnam County

Waldron, Waverly, Pike County

Waverly Stave, Waverly, Pike County

Wheat Ridge, West Union, Adams County

Woolridge Lumber, Jasper, Pike County

Wisconsin

Biewer Lumber, Prentice, Price County

Birchwood Manufacturing Co., Rice Lake, Barron County

Birds Eye Veneer, Butternut, Ashland County

Columbia Forest Products, Mellen, Ashland County

Hatley Veneer, Hatley, Marathon County

Johnson Timber (Magnum Timber), Hixton, Jackson County

Kretz Lumber, Antigo, Langlade County

LP Tomahawk, Tomahawk, Lincoln County

Midwest Forest Products, Mercer, Iron County

Northwest Hardwoods (TKNW), Dorchester, Clark County

Packaging Corporation of America, Tomahawk, Lincoln County

Summit Lake Timber Corp., Park Falls, Price County

Wausau Paper Mills Co., Mosinee, Marathon County

Wausau-Mosinee Paper Corp., Wausau, Marathon County

Weyerhaeuser Co., Rothschild, Marathon County

Pine Shoot Beetle Facilities Under Compliance Agreements

Conneticut

CT Mulch Distribution Inc.
1515 North Stove Street
West Suffield, CT 06093
Bark Processor (outside regulated area)

Maine

Robbins Lumber
Route 131 and Ghent Road Junction
Searsmont, ME 04973
Sawmill (outside regulated area)

Sample Form Inc.
15 Iron Road, Suite 1
Hermon, ME 04401
Sawmill (outside regulated area)

Massachusetts

Bridgewater Farm Supply
1000 Plymouth Street
Bridgewater, MA 02324
Bark Processor (outside regulated area)

Lashway Logging, Inc.
67 Main Street, Route 9
Williamsburg, MA 01096
Sawmill (outside regulated area)

New Hampshire

Cersosimo Lumber Co.
RR 1, Box 412
Rumney, NH 03266
Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)

Tommila Brothers
497 Route 12
Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
Logger/Shipper (inside regulated area)

Rhode Island

Smithfield Peat Co., Inc.
295 Washington Highway
Smithfield, RI 02917
Bark Processor (outside regulated area)

Vermont

Cersosimo Lumber Co.
1103 Vernon Street
Brattleboro, VT 05301
Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)

Mills River Lumber
P.O. Box 100
North Clarendon, VT 05759
Sawmill Bark Residue Shipper (inside regulated area)

Southwind Forestry
8252 Vt. Route 30
Pawlet, VT 05761
Logger/Shipper (inside regulated area)



Appendix E

Lists of the Most Common Vegetable and Annual Bedding Plants and Herbaceous Perennial Plants

Vegetable and Annual Bedding Plants¹

Abelmoschus esculentus, okra
Achimenes spp. (grown as annuals in North)
Ageratum houstonianum, ageratum
Allium cepa, onion
alyssum, sweet, *Lobularia maritima*
Amaranthus spp.
Apium graveolens var. *dulce*, celery
Arachis hypogaea, peanut
aster, *Callistephus* spp.

bachelor button, *Centaurea cyanus*
balsam, *Impatiens* spp.
basil, *Ocimum basilicum*
bean, field *Phaseolus* spp.
beet, *Beta vulgaris*
Begonia grandis ssp. *evansiana*, hardy begonia
Begonia spp. (cultivated kinds are grown as annuals in North)
Begonia x tuberhybrida, tuberous begonia
Beta vulgaris, beet
Beta vulgaris subsp. *cicla*, chard
Brassica juncea, mustard greens
Brassica oleracea var. *botrytis*, cauliflower
Brassica oleracea var. *capitata*, cabbage
Brassica oleracea var. *gemmifera*, Brussels sprouts
Brassica oleracea var. *gongylodes*, kohlrabi
Brassica oleracea var. *italica*, broccoli
Brassica oleracea var. *viridis*, collards, kale
Brassica rapa ssp. *rapa*, turnip
broccoli, *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*
broomcorn, *Sorghum bicolor*
Browallia spp. (grown as annuals in North)
Brussels sprouts, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*
Bupleurum rotundifolium, thoroughwax

¹ Scientific names are in italics.

cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*
Calceolaria spp. (herbaceous kinds only, grown as annuals in North)
Calendula arvensis, field marigold
Calendula officinalis, pot-marigold
Callistephus spp., aster
candytuft, globe, *Iberis umbellata*
candytuft, rocket, *Iberis amara*
cantaloupe, *Cucumis melo* ssp. *melo*
carrot, *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*
Carthamus spp.
Catharanthus roseus, rosy periwinkle (when grown as annual)
cauliflower, *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*
celery, *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*
Celosia argentea var. *cristata*, cockscomb
Centaurea cyanus, bachelor button
chard, *Beta vulgaris* subsp. *cicla*
Citrullus lanatus var. *lanatus*, watermelon
coleus, *Solenostemon scutellarioides*
collards, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*
corn, *Zea mays*
Cosmos bipinnatus
Cosmos sulphureus, orange or yellow cosmos
Crepis rubra
cucumber, *Cucumis sativus* var. *sativus*
Cucumis melo ssp. *melo*, cantaloupe, melon
Cucumis sativus var. *sativus*, cucumber
Cucurbita spp., gourds, pumpkin, squash

Daucus carota subsp. *sativus*, carrot
Dimorphotheca spp.

eggplant, *Solanum melongena*

field marigold, *Calendula arvensis*
flax, flowering, *Linum grandiflorum*

Gaillardia pulchella, Indian blanket-flower
garden balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*
Gazania spp.
Geranium spp.
Glandularia canadensis, rose vervain (grown as annuals in North)
Gomphrena spp.
gourds, *Cucurbita* spp.

hardy begonia, *Begonia grandis* ssp. *evansiana*
Helianthus spp. sunflower
Helichrysum spp.
Hibiscus spp. (only tropical kinds grown as annuals)

Iberis amara, rocket candytuft
Iberis umbellata, globe candytuft
Impatiens balsamina, garden balsam
Impatiens hawkeri, New Guinea impatiens
Indian blanket-flower, *Gaillardia pulchella*
Ipomoea batatas var. *batatas*, sweet potato

kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*
kohlrabi, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*

Lactuca sativa, lettuce
Lathyrus odoratus, sweet pea
lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*
Linum grandiflorum, flowering flax
Lobularia maritima, sweet-alyssum
lupine, blue, *Lupinus angustifolius*
lupine, white, *Lupinus albus*
Lupinus albus, white lupine
Lupinus angustifolius, blue lupine
Lycopersicon spp., tomato

marigold, *Tagetes* spp.
melon, *Cucumis melo* ssp. *melo*
Mexican zinnia, *Zinnia haageana*
mournful-widow, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*
mustard greens, *Brassica juncea*

nasturtium, *Tropaeolum* spp.
New Guinea impatiens, *Impatiens hawkeri*

Ocimum basilicum, basil
okra, *Abelmoschus esculentus*
onion, *Allium cepa*

parsley, *Petroselinum crispum*
pea, *Pisum* spp.
peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*
pepper, *Piper nigrum*
periwinkle, rosy, *Catharanthus roseus* (when grown as annual)
Petroselinum crispum, parsley
Petunia spp.
Phaseolus spp., field bean
Piper nigrum, pepper
Pisum spp., pea
Portulaca spp., purslane
pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*
potato, *Solanum tuberosum*
pumpkin, *Cucurbita* spp.
purslane, *Portulaca* spp.

radish, *Raphanus sativus*
Raphanus sativus, radish
rose vervain, *Glandularia canadensis* (grown as annuals in North)

Salvia splendens, scarlet sage
Scabiosa atropurpurea, mournful-widow
scallion, *Allium cepa*
scarlet sage, *Salvia splendens*
Solanum melongena, eggplant
Solanum tuberosum, potato
Solenostemon scutellarioides, coleus
Sorghum bicolor, sorghum, broomcorn
spinach, *Spinacia oleracea*
Spinacia oleracea, spinach
squash, *Cucurbita* spp.
statice, annual, *Limonium* spp.
sunflower, *Helianthus* spp.
sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*
sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* var. *batatas*

Tagetes spp., marigolds
thoroughwax, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*
tomato, *Lycopersicon* spp.
Tropaeolum majus, garden nasturtium
tuberous begonia, *Begonia x tuberhybrida*
turnip, *Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*

Verbena x hybrida, garden verbena (grown as annuals in North)

Watermelon, *Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*

Zea mays, corn
zinnia, common, *Zinnia violacea*
Zinnia haageana, Mexican zinnia
Zinnia violacea, zinnia

Herbaceous Perennial Plants^{2,3}

Achillea spp., yarrow
Aconitum spp., monkshood
Actaea racemosa, black snakeroot
Adriatic bellflower, *Campanula garganica*
Ajuga reptans, bugle weed
Alchemilla spp., ladysmantle
Amasonia spp., blue stars
Anemone pulsatilla, pasque flower
Aquilegia spp., columbine
Arabis alpina, mountain rockcress
Armeria spp., thrift, sea pink, statice
Artemisia ludoviciana, silver king
Aruncus spp., goats-beard
Asclepias tuberosa, butterfly-weed
Aster novi-belgii, New York aster
Astilbe spp.
Aubrieta spp.
Aurinia saxatilis ssp. *saxatilis*, golden tuft alyssum
avens, *Geum* spp.

baby's-breath, *Gypsophila paniculata*
balloon flower, *Platycodon grandiflorus*
bee balm, *Monarda didyma*
bellflower, *Campanula* spp.
Bellis perennis, English daisy
Bergenia crassifolia, heartleaf saxifrage, Siberian-tea
black snakeroot, *Actaea racemosa*
blazing star, *Liatris* spp.
bleeding heart, *Dicentra spectabilis*
blue stars, *Amasonia* spp.
Bracteantha bracteata, strawflower
bugle weed, *Ajuga reptans*
butterfly-weed, *Asclepias tuberosa*

Campanula garganica, Adriatic bellflower
Campanula spp., bellflower (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*
carnation, *Dianthus* spp.
Centaurea dealbata, Persian cornflower
Centaurea spp., cornflower
Cerastium tomentosum, snow-in-summer
Chelone spp., turtlehead
Chrysanthemum coccineum, see *Tanacetum coccineum*

² A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate is mandatory for these plants.

³ Scientific names are in italics.

Chrysanthemum maximum, see *Leucanthemum x superbum*
Chrysanthemum parthenium, see *Tanacetum parthenium*
Clematis spp.
columbine, *Aquilegia* spp.
common foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*
coneflower, *Rudbeckia* spp.
Convallaria spp., lily of the valley
coral bells, *Heuchera sanguinea*
Coreopsis gigantea
Coreopsis grandiflora
Coreopsis lanceolata, garden coreopsis
Corispermum spp., tickseed
cornflower, *Centaurea* spp.

day-lily, *Hemerocallis* spp.
Delphinium spp., larkspur (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
Dianthus spp., carnation (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
Dicentra spectabilis, bleeding heart
Dicentra spp.
Digitalis purpurea, common foxglove
dollarplant, *Lunaria annua*
Doronicum spp., leopard's bane

English daisy, *Bellis perennis*
Eryngium maritimum, sea holly
Eryngium spp., eryngo
eryngo, *Eryngium* spp.
Euphorbia spp., spurge
evening primrose, *Oenothera* spp.

feverfew, *Tanacetum parthenium* (= *Chrysanthemum parthenium*)
flax, perennial, *Linum perenne*
forget-me-not, *Myosotis* spp.

Gaillardia aristata, blanket-flower
Gaillardia x grandiflora, blanket-flower
garden coreopsis, *Coreopsis lanceolata*
gayfeather, *Liatris* spp.
Geranium spp. (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
Geum quellyon, lady strantheden Chile avens
Geum spp., avens
globeflower, *Trollius europaeus*
goats-beard, *Aruncus* spp.
golden tuft alyssum, *Aurinia saxatilis* ssp. *saxatilis*
goose-neck loosestrife, *Lysimachia* spp.
Gypsophila paniculata, baby's-breath

heartleaf saxifrage, *Bergenia crassifolia*
Helianthemum spp., sun rose
Hemerocallis spp., day-lily
hens and chicks, *Sempervivum tectorum*
Heuchera sanguinea, coral bells
Heuchera spp., hollyhock

Hibiscus spp. (except tropical kinds grown as annuals)
hollyhock, *Heuchera* spp.
honesty, perennial, *Lunaria rediviva*
Hosta spp., plantain-lily

Iris spp.

Jacob's-ladder, *Polemonium caeruleum*

knotweed, *Polygonum* spp.

lady strantheneden Chile avens, *Geum quellyon*
ladysmantle, *Alchemilla* spp.
larkspur, *Delphinium* spp.
Lavandula spp., lavender
lavender, *Lavandula* spp.
leopard's bane, *Doronicum* spp.
Leucanthemum x superbum, Shasta daisy, mat daisy
Liatris spp., gayfeather, blazing star
Lilium spp., lily
lily, *Lilium* spp.
lily of the valley, *Convallaria* spp.
Limonium spp., sea lavender, statice
Linum perenne, perennial flax
lionsheart, *Physostegia* spp.
Lobelia cardinalis, cardinal flower
Lunaria annua, money plant, dollarplant (biennial)
Lunaria rediviva, perennial honesty
lupine, garden, *Lupinus polyphyllus*
lupine, perennial, *Lupinus perennis*
Lupinus perennis, perennial lupine
Lupinus polyphyllus, garden lupine
Lychnis chalcedonica, maltese cross
Lysimachia spp., gooseneck loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria, purple loosestrife

maltese cross, *Lychnis chalcedonica*
mat daisy, *Leucanthemum x superbum*
meadow rue, *Thalictrum* spp.
Monarda didyma, bee balm
money plant, *Lunaria annua*
monkshood, *Aconitum* spp.

mother of thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*
mountain rockcress, *Arabis alpina*
Myosotis spp., forget-me-not (most cultivated kinds are perennial)

New York aster, *Aster novi-belgii*

obedient plant, *Physostegia virginiana*
Oenothera spp., evening primrose (most cultivated kinds are perennial)
oriental poppy, *Papaver orientale*

Paeonia officinalis, peony
Paeonia suffruticosa, tree peony
painted daisy, *Tanacetum coccineum* (= *Chrysanthemum coccineum*)
Papaver orientale, oriental poppy
pasque flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*
Pelargonium spp.
peony, *Paeonia officinalis*
periwinkle, *Vinca* spp.
Persian cornflower, *Centaurea dealbata*
Phlox spp. (except annual phlox)
Physostegia spp., lionsheart
Physostegia virginiana, obedient plant
pincushion flower, *Scabiosa* spp.
plantain-lily, *Hosta* spp.
Platycodon grandiflorus, balloon flower
Polemonium caeruleum, Jacob's-ladder
Polygonum spp., knotweed
primrose, *Primula* spp.
Primula spp., primrose
Pseudolysimachion incanum, speedwell
purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria*

Rudbeckia fulgida, coneflower
Rudbeckia spp., coneflower

Saponaria spp., soapwort
Saxifraga spp., saxifrage
saxifrage, *Saxifraga* spp.
Scabiosa spp., pincushion flower (except *S. atropurpurea*)
sea holly, *Eryngium maritimum*
sea lavender, *Limonium* spp.
sea pink, *Armeria* spp.
Sedum spp., stonecrop
Sempervivum tectorum, hens and chicks
Shasta daisy, *Leucanthemum x superbum*
Siberian-tea, *Bergenia crassifolia*
silver king, *Artemisia ludoviciana*
snow-in-summer, *Cerastium tomentosum*
soapwort, *Saponaria* spp.

speedwell, *Pseudolysimachion incanum*, *Veronica officinalis*
spurge, *Euphorbia* spp.
statice, *Armeria* spp., *Limonium* spp.
stonecrop, *Sedum* spp.
strawflower, *Bracteantha bracteata*
sun rose, *Helianthemum* spp.

Tanacetum coccineum (= *Chrysanthemum coccineum*), painted daisy
Tanacetum parthenium, feverfew
Thalictrum spp., meadow rue
thrift, *Armeria* spp.
Thymus serpyllum, mother of thyme
tickseed, *Corispermum* spp.
tree peony, *Paeonia suffruticosa*
Trollius europaeus, globeflower
Trollius spp.
turtlehead, *Chelone* spp.

Veronica officinalis, speedwell
Vinca spp., periwinkle

yarrow, *Achillea* spp.

Appendix E: Lists of the Most Common Vegetable and Annual Bedding Plants and Herbaceous Perennial Plants
Herbaceous Perennial Plants



Appendix F

List of Federal Noxious Weeds and Parasitic Plants

In this Appendix are some foreign plants that cause large losses in agricultural production. Also included are prohibited parasitic plants. Use this list to make sure none of these plants gets a foothold in the United States. Scientific names are in italics.

Acroblastum
Aeginetia spp.
Aetanthus
African boxthorn, *Lycium ferocissimum*
African couchgrass, *Digitaria abyssinica*
African feathergrass, *Pennisetum macrourum*
Ageratina adenophora, crofton weed
Alectra spp.
Alepis (=Elytranthe)
Alternanthera sessilis, sessile joyweed
Ambulia, *Limnophila sessiliflora*
Ammobroma
Amyema
Amylotheca
Anchored water hyacinth, *Eichhornia azurea*
Animated oat, *Avena sterilis*
Annual couchgrass, *Digitaria velutina*
Apodanthes
Arachnites
Arceuthobium, dwarf mistletoe
Arjona
Arrowhead, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*
Asian sprangletop, *Leptochloa chinensis*
Asphodelus fistulosus, onionweed
Atkinsonia
Aureolaria
Avena sterilis, animated oat, wild oat
Azolla pinnata, mosquito fern, water velvet

Balanophora
Barathranthus
Bartsia
Bastard toadflax, *Comandra*
Bdallophyton
Bearded-creeper, *Crupina vulgaris*
Benghal dayflower, *Commelina benghalensis*
Bluehearts, *Buchnera*

Borreria alata (see *Spermacoce alata*)
Boschniakia
Brazilian satintail, *Imperata brasiliensis*
Broadleaf paper bark tree, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Broomrape, *Orobancha* spp.¹
Buchnera, bluehearts
Buttonia

Cajeput, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Cansjera
Cape tulip, *Homeria* spp.
Carthamus oxyacantha, wild safflower
Cassutha
Castilleja grisea (ESA; other species non-actionable)
Catclaw mimosa, *Mimosa pigra* var. *pigra*
Cattail grass, *Setaria pallide-fusca*
Caulerpa taxifolia, Mediterranean clone of *Caulerpa*
Centranthera
Chaffseed, *Schwalbea*
Chlamydophytum
Choristegeres
Christisonia
Chrysopogon aciculatus, pilipiliula
Cistanche
Cladomyza
Coat buttons, *Tridax procumbens*
Comandra, bastard toadflax
Commelina benghalensis, benghal dayflower, tropical spiderwort
Common crupina, *Crupina vulgaris*
Cogongrass, *Imperata cylindrica*
Conopholis
Cordylanthus (2 spp. ESA)
Corsia
Corynaea
Crofton weed, *Ageratina adenophora*
Crupina vulgaris, common crupina
Cuscuta spp., dodder¹
Cyne
Cynomorium
Cytinus

Dactylanthus
Dactyliophora
Daenikera
Dasistoma
Decaisnina

¹ CONTACT PPQ!

Dendromyza
Dendrophthoe
Dendrophthora
Dendrotrophe
 Devil's thorn, *Emex spinosa*
Dicymanthes
Digitaria abyssinica, African couchgrass, fingergrass
Digitaria scalarum (see *Digitaria abyssinica*)
Digitaria velutina, velvet fingergrass, annual couchgrass
Diplatia
Distichella
Distrianthes
Ditepalanthus
 Dodder, *Cuscuta* spp.²
Drymaria arenarioides, lightning weed
 Duck-lettuce, *Ottelia alismoides*
Dufrenoya

Eichhornia azurea, anchored water hyacinth, rooted water hyacinth
Elytranthe
Emelianthe
Emex australis, three-cornered jack
Emex spinosa, devil's thorn
Epifagus
Eremolepis
Eubrachion
Euphrasia
Exocarpos
Exorhopala
 Exotic bur-reed, *Sparganium erectum*

Fingergrass, *Digitaria abyssinica*

Gaiadendron
Galega officinalis, goatsrue
Geocaulon
Gerardia (= *Agalinis*)
 Giant hogweed, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
 Giant salvinia, *Salvinia auriculata*, *S. biloba*, *S. herzogii*,
S. molesta
 Giant sensitive plant, *Mimosa invisa*
Ginalloa
Gleadovia
Glutago
 Goatsrue, *Galega officinalis*

² CONTACT PPQ!

Hachettea
Harveya
Helicanthes
Helixanthera
Helosis
Heracleum mantegazzianum, giant hogweed
Homeria spp., Cape tulip
Hydnora
Hydrilla, *Hydrilla verticillata*
Hydrilla verticillata, hydrilla
Hygrophila polysperma, Miramar weed
Hylomyza
Hyobanche
Hypopitys

Ileostylus
Imperata brasiliensis, Brazilian satintail
Imperata cylindrica, cogongrass
Ipomoea aquatica, water-spinach, swamp morningglory
Ischaemum rugosum, murainograss
Itchgrass, *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*

Jointed prickly pear, *Opuntia aurantiaca*
Juelia

Kikuyugrass, *Pennisetum clandestinum*
Kodo-millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*
Kopsiopsis
Korthalsella
Krameria
Kyasumagrass, *Pennisetum pedicellatum*
Lagarosiphon major, oxygen weed
Lampas
Langsdorffia
Lathraea
Lathrophytum
Lebetanthus
Leiphaimos
Lennoa
Lepeostegeres
Lepidaria
Lepidoceras
Leptochloa chinensis, Asian sprangletop
Lightning weed, *Drymaria arenarioides*
Limnophila sessiliflora, ambulia
Liverseed grass, *Urochloa panicoides*
Lophophytum
Loranthus
Lousewort, *Pedicularis*

Loxanthera

Lycium ferocissimum, African boxthorn

Lysiana

Macrosolen

Mannagettaea

Mediterranean saltwort, *Salsola vermiculata*

Melaleuca, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*

Melaleuca quinquenervia, broadleaf paper bark tree,
melaleuca, cajeput, punk tree

Melampyrum

Melasma

Melastoma malabathricum

Mida

Mikania cordata, mile-a-minute

Mikania micrantha, mile-a-minute

Mile-a-minute, *Mikania cordata*, *Mikania micrantha*

Mimosa invisa, giant sensitive plant

Mimosa pigra var. *pigra*, catclaw mimosa

Miramar weed, *Hygrophila polysperma*

Missiongrass, *Pennisetum polystachion*

Mistletoe, *Phoradendron*; *Viscum*

Mitrastemon

Monochoria hastata, monochoria

Monochoria vaginalis, pickerel weed

Monotropa

Monotropsis

Mosquito fern, *Azolla pinnata*

Murainograss, *Ischaemum rugosum*

Mystroptalon

Myzodendron

Myzorrhiza

Nanodea

Nassella trichotoma, serrated tussock

Nestronia

Notothixos

Ombrophytum

Onionweed, *Asphodelus fistulosus*

Opuntia aurantiaca, jointed prickly pear

Orobanche spp., broomrape³

Orphantha

Orthocarpus, owl's clover

Oryctanthus

Oryza longistaminata, red rice

³ CONTACT PPQ!

Oryza punctata, red rice
Oryza rufipogon, red rice
Oxyris
Ottelia alismoides, duck-lettuce
Owl's clover, *Orthocarpus*
Oxygen weed, *Lagarosiphon major*

Papuanthes
Parasitaxis
Parasitipomoea
Paspalum scrobiculatum, Kodo-millet
Pedicularis, wood betony, lousewort (*furbishiae* = ESA)
Pennisetum clandestinum, kikuyugrass
Pennisetum macrourum, African feathergrass
Pennisetum pedicellatum, kyasumagrass
Pennisetum polystachion, missiongrass, thin napiergrass
Peraxilla
Perella
Phacellanthus
Phacellaria
Phelypaea
Pholisma
Phoradendron, mistletoe
Phrygilanthus
Phthirusa
pickerel weed, *Monochoria vaginalis*
Pilipiliula, *Chrysopogon aciculatus*
Pilostyles
Platypholis
Prosopanche
Prosopis alpataco
Prosopis argentina
Prosopis articulata
Prosopis burkartii
Prosopis caldenia
Prosopis calingastana
Prosopis campestris
Prosopis castellanosii
Prosopis denudans
Prosopis elata
Prosopis farcta
Prosopis ferox
Prosopis fiebrigii
Prosopis hassleri
Prosopis humilis
Prosopis kuntzei
Prosopis pallida
Prosopis palmeri
Prosopis reptans

Prosopis rojasiana
Prosopis ruizlealii
Prosopis ruscifolia
Prosopis sericantha
Prosopis strombulifera
Prosopis torquata
Psathyranthus
Psittacanthus
Ptychopetalum
 Punk tree, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Pyrularia

Rafflesia
 Raoulgrass, *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*
 Red rice, *Oryza longistaminata*, *O. punctata*, *O. rufipogon*
Rhamphicarpa
Rhinanthus, yellow-rattle
Rhizanthus
Rhizomonanthes
Rhopalocnemis
Rhynchocorys
 Rooted water hyacinth, *Eichhornia azurea*
Rottboellia cochinchinensis, itchgrass, raoulgrass
Rubus fruticosus, wild blackberry
Rubus moluccanus, wild raspberry

Saccharum spontaneum, wild sugarcane
Sagittaria sagittifolia, arrowhead
Salsola vermiculata, wormleaf salsola, Mediterranean saltwort
Salvinia auriculata, giant salvinia
Salvinia biloba, giant salvinia
Salvinia herzogii, giant salvinia
Salvinia molesta, giant salvinia
 Sandalwood, *Santalum* (1 is ESA)
Santalum, sandalwood (1 is ESA)
Sapria
Sarcodes
Sarcophyta
Schwalbea, chaffseed
Scurrula
 Serrated tussock, *Nassella trichotoma*
 Sessile joyweed, *Alternanthera sessilis*
Setaria pallide-fusca, cattail grass
Seymeria
Siphonostegia
Sogerianthe
Solanum tampicense, wetland nightshade
Solanum torvum, turkeyberry
Solanum viarum, tropical soda apple

Sopubia
Sparganium erectum, exotic bur-reed
Spermacoce alata, borriera
Striga spp., witchweed⁴
Struthanthus
Swamp morning glory, *Ipomoea aquatica*

Tapinanthus
Taxillus
Tetradyas
Tetraspidium
Thaumasianthes
Thesium
Thin napiergrass, *Pennisetum polystachion*
Thonningia
Three-cornered jack, *Emex australis*
Tolypanthus
Tozzia
Tridax procumbens, coat buttons
Trilepidia
Trithecanthera
Tropical soda apple, *Solanum viarum*
Turkeyberry, *Solanum torvum*

Urochloa panicoides, liverseed grass

Velvet fingergrass, *Digitaria velutina*
Velvitsia
Viscum, mistletoe

Water spinach, *Ipomoea aquatica*
Wetland nightshade, *Solanum tampicense*
Wild blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*
Wild oat, *Avena sterilis*
Wild raspberry, *R. moluccanus*
Wild safflower, *Carthamus oxyacantha*
Wild sugarcane, *Saccharum spontaneum*
Witchweed, *Striga* spp.⁴
Wood betony, *Pedicularis*
Wormleaf salsola, *Salsola vermiculata*

Xylanche

Yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus*

⁴ CONTACT PPQ!



Appendix G

Protocol for Inspection of Coated or Pelleted Seed, Seed Tape, Seed Mats or Seed Embedded in Any Other Substrate that Obscures Visibility

Introduction

This protocol is for the importation of commercial shipments of the articles listed above, except for Canadian origin seed (see 7CFR 361). Currently, the listed articles are not enterable because the seed can not be properly inspected. Under this protocol, authorized officials in the exporting country will draw official seed samples from lots of seed before processing in the country of origin. The unprocessed samples will accompany the shipment of processed seed, and will be presented for inspection by Customs and Border Protection-Agriculture Inspection (CBP-AI) at the port of entry. If the samples are free of quarantine significant species¹, plant pests, soil and Federal noxious weeds, CBP-AI will release the shipment. If CBP-AI inspectors find quarantine significant species, plant pests, soil, or Federal noxious weeds in the sample, they will refuse entry to the shipment.

Procedure

Importers wishing to participate in this program must comply with the following protocol:

- ◆ Only seed which is allowed entry to the United States without treatment or other restrictions may be considered under this program.
- ◆ Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official of the foreign government of origin.
- ◆ An authorized official of the foreign government must sample each lot of seed before the seed is processed. Sampling methods must comply with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) requirements, which satisfy Federal Seed Act (FSA) procedures. The sample must be sealed or verified as sealed by

1 A quarantine significant species is one regulated because it is a pathway for a plant pest that is difficult to detect. For example, corn and corn relative seeds are prohibited from certain countries because they may be associated with certain injurious insects and diseases.

the sampler and identified with the marks of the lot(s) sampled. Sealed means the container in which the seed is held is closed in such a way that it cannot be opened to gain access to the seed and closed again without either destroying the seal or leaving evidence of tampering.

- ◆ The sealed sample(s) must accompany the seed shipment in a package clearly marked for CPB-AI inspection and placed in a conspicuous location, such as the doors of the shipping container.
- ◆ The shipment must be accompanied by an importer document (such as an ISTA certificate) declaring the sample was taken by a government authorized official and the method of sampling complies with ISTA requirements. The seal number or other distinguishing marks of the sample must be on the documentation.
- ◆ CBP-AI inspectors will inspect the sample at the port of entry using the same inspection procedures, less sampling, currently used for imported seed shipments. CBP-AI inspectors will examine the sample for soil, Federal noxious weeds, quarantine significant species and plant pests. If they find quarantine significant species, Federal noxious weeds, plant pests, or soil beyond tolerance in the sample, they will refuse entry to the shipment. The inspectors will take a small (10-25 seeds) sample of processed seed, remove the covering (coating, tape, etc.), and compare the seed to the uncoated sample. The sample must match the shipment, same type and size of seed. If the inspectors detect obvious differences, they will refuse entry to the shipment. If the small coated sample matches the uncoated sample, and the samples are free of plant pests, soil, quarantine-significant species and Federal noxious weeds, the shipment will be released.

Importers interested in participating in this program should submit a permit application (PPQ form 587) including the name of the exporting country's plant protection organization and the individual who will sample the seed. Send the request to USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

Index

A

accredited laboratory, [5-6](#), [A-19](#), [A-35](#)

acorn

processed, [3-68](#)
raw, [3-69](#)

adlay millet

hay, straw, or grass, [3-25](#)
seeds for eating, [3-69](#), [3-70](#)
seeds for planting, [3-72](#)

agricultural seed, [5-8](#)

agricultural workers, [5-47](#)

Agrilus planipennis, [3-39](#), [3-51](#)

aircraft boarding, [5-49](#) to [5-50](#)

almond

cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)
seeds for eating, [3-70](#)

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), [1-3](#)

animal feed derived from corn or its relatives other than grain, [3-27](#)

annual bedding plants, list of, [E-1](#)

APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service), [1-3](#)

APHIS Form 2006 (United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit), [A-6](#)

apple

a caution in determining origin, [1-6](#)
cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#)
trees, [3-52](#)

apple ermine moth, [3-52](#)

Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526), [3-19](#), [3-54](#), [3-71](#), [3-73](#), [A-2](#), [A-3](#)

approved facility, [5-6](#), [5-7](#), [A-35](#)

apricot

cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)
seeds for eating, [3-70](#)

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

fresh leaves, [3-18](#)
frozen or dried leaves, [3-22](#)

arrowhead, [3-18](#), [3-19](#)

ash, [3-29](#)

avocado, [1-6](#), [3-22](#)

B

bagacillo, [3-77](#)

bagasse ashes, [3-77](#)

bagasse, [3-27](#), [3-77](#)

baggage, [5-50](#)

bagging, [4-3](#)

baglomolasses, [3-77](#)

bags, [4-3](#)

Bahamas, [5-49](#)

bait, [2-3](#)

bamboo

houseplants, [3-45](#)
outdoor plants, [3-49](#)
seeds for planting
Canadian origin, [3-72](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)

barberry

outdoor plants, [3-54](#)
seeds for planting
Canadian origin, [3-72](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)

bark chips, [3-29](#), [3-39](#)

barley

screenings, [3-66](#)
seed, [5-6](#)

baskets, rice, [3-27](#)

basmati variety of rice, [3-68](#)

bean, field, [3-66](#)

bearberry
fresh leaves, [3-18](#)
frozen or dried leaves, [3-22](#)

bedding plants
list of, [E-1](#)

bees, [B-5](#)

Beltsville, MD, [3-60](#), [5-41](#), [5-47](#)

Berberis
outdoor plants, [3-54](#)

Berberis
seeds for planting
Canadian origin, [3-72](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)

Bermuda, [5-49](#)

biting gnats, [2-3](#)

blackberry, [3-50](#), [3-53](#)

blackstrap molasses, [3-77](#)

blood, [5-50](#)

boarding aircraft, [5-49 to 5-50](#)

bogbean
fresh leaves, [3-18](#)
frozen or dried leaves, [3-22](#)

Boronia
houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

botanical collections, [3-63](#)

box lunches, [5-49](#)

boysenberry, [3-50](#), [3-53](#)

British Columbia
outdoor plants from, [3-52](#)

broadbean
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)

broomcorn
hay, straw, or grass, [3-26](#)
screenings, [3-66](#)
seed, [3-73](#)

brooms
Canadian origin, [3-26](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-27](#)

broomstraw, [3-26](#)

buckwheat, [3-66](#)

bulbs for planting, [3-3](#)

bulk shipment, [5-45](#)

Burkina Faso, [3-69](#)

burlap, [3-75](#)

C

cactus, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

calamondin
houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), [3-45](#),
[3-46](#), [3-49](#), [3-50](#), [3-54](#), [5-50](#), [5-51](#)

cannery waste derived from corn, [3-25](#)

cape chestnut
houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

card strips, [3-5](#)

Central Saanich, Municipality of
houseplants from, [2-3](#), [4-7](#), [4-9](#), [4-11](#)

certificate
movement (Canadian), CFIA/ACIA Form
0108, [A-9](#)
phytosanitary
Canadian origin, CFIA Form 1327, [A-11](#)
U.S. origin, PPQ Form 577, [A-31](#)
phytosanitary, for re-export (Canadian), [A-13](#)

Cetraria islandica, [3-18](#), [3-22](#)

CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency), [3-45](#),
[3-46](#), [3-49](#), [3-50](#), [3-54](#), [5-50](#), [5-51](#)

CFIA Form 1327, Phytosanitary Certificate
(Canadian origin), [A-11](#)

CFIA/ACIA Form 0108, Movement Certificate
(Canadian), [A-9](#)

CFIA/ACIA Form 1357, Phytosanitary Certificate for
Re-export (Canadian), [A-13](#)

CFIA/ACIA Form 2401, E2 Certificate
(Canadian), [A-15](#)

- CFIA/ACIA Form 5289, Seed Analysis Certificate (Canadian) [A-19](#)
- CFIA/ACIA Form 5309, seed export label, [A-21](#)
- Chaenomeles*
cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-52](#)
- cherry
cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)
seeds for eating, [3-70](#)
- cherry laurel, [3-14](#)
- chestnut
processed, [3-68](#)
raw, [3-69](#)
- chews, [3-27](#), [3-77](#)
- Chile, [1-6](#)
- China flower, houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)
- China, [3-69](#)
- Chinese water spinach, [3-19](#)
- chips, wood or bark, [3-29](#), [3-39](#)
- Christmas trees
Canadian origin, [3-7 to 3-13](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-15](#)
- citron, houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)
- citrus
a caution in determining origin, [1-6](#), [3-22](#)
dried fruit, [3-75](#)
fruit, [5-49](#)
houseplants, [3-45](#)
outdoor plants, [3-49](#)
peel, [3-75](#)
- cloth bag, [5-46 to 5-47](#)
- cloth, [5-41](#)
- cloudberry, [3-50](#), [3-53](#)
- clubmoss
fresh plants, [3-18](#)
frozen or dried plants or spores, [3-22](#)
- cobs, corn
animal feed, [3-25](#)
articles crafted from, [3-25](#)
- coconut
raw nuts for eating, [3-69](#)
seeds for planting, [3-73](#)
- coffee, [3-68](#), [3-69](#)
- compost
Canadian origin, [4-7](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [4-8](#)
- conifer wreaths
Canadian origin, [3-7](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-15](#)
- conifer, [3-7](#)
- container, [5-41](#)
- contamination, [5-50](#)
- Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record (PPQ Form 216), [A-41](#), [A-42](#)
- corn
animal feed, [3-27](#)
articles made from, [3-27](#)
cobs, husks, leaves, or stalks, articles crafted from, [3-25](#)
high moisture, [3-70](#)
on-the-cob, [3-20](#)
seed for planting, [3-73](#)
seeds for eating, [3-69](#), [3-70](#)
seeds for planting, [5-6](#)
shelled, [3-70](#)
U. S. produce returned, [3-24](#)
yellow dent, [3-70](#)
- Cote d' Ivoire, [3-69](#)
- cotton
bolls, dried, [3-5](#)
cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
products, [3-5](#)
raw, [3-5](#)
seeds for planting, [3-73](#)
waste, [3-5](#)
- cottonseed products, [3-5](#)
- coveralls, [5-44](#)
- covers, [4-3](#)
- cowpea, [3-66](#)
- crabapple, [3-14](#)
- crates, wood, [4-6](#)
- crew, [5-50](#)
- cucumber, [3-69](#)
- cucurbit, [3-69](#)

cumin
seeds for eating, 3-69
spice, 3-75

Custom's bond, 1-4

Customs and Border Protection, 1-3

cut flowers
Canadian origin, 3-7 to 3-14
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-15

Cydonia
cut flowers and greenery, 3-14
outdoor plants, 3-52

D

declaration of labeling, 3-20, 5-4, 5-47

dewberry, 3-50, 3-53

Douglas fir, 3-7

dried plants, 3-63

dry nuts, 3-68

dust mask, 5-41, 5-44

dyes, 5-44

E

earthworms
Canadian origin, B-5
foreign origin other than Canada, B-5

Emerald Ash Borer, 3-37, 3-39, 3-51

emmer, 3-73

English laurel, 3-14

European corn borer, 3-20

eye protection, 5-44

F

farm machinery, 4-11

fava bean
seeds for eating
processed, 3-68
raw, 3-69
seeds for planting
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

FDA (Food and Drug Administration), 1-3, 3-22 to ??, 3-23 to ??, 3-75

Federal noxious weeds, list of, F-1

Federal officers, 1-3

Federal Seed Act (FSA), 5-3

feterita, 3-25

field bean, 3-66

field pea, 3-66

filtercake, 3-27, 3-77

filter-press cake, 3-77

fir, 3-7

Fish and Wildlife Service, 1-3

flax, 3-66

flour, 3-68

flower bulbs for planting, 3-4

flowering quince
cut flowers and greenery, 3-14
outdoor plants, 3-50, 3-52

fly waste, 3-5

fodder, 3-25

foliage plants, tropical, 3-49

Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 1-3

food waste, 5-49

forest litter
Canadian origin, 3-29
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-43

Fortunella
houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

foxtail millet
hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
seed for eating, 3-69, 3-70
seed for planting, 3-73

Fraxinus, 3-29, 3-49, 3-51

Freeport, 5-49

fruit

- dried
 - Canadian origin, 3-22
- fresh
 - Canadian origin, 3-18
- frozen, 3-22
- preserved
 - Canadian origin, 3-23

FSA (Federal Seed Act), 5-3

G

garbage, 5-49, 5-51

garlands, 3-7

ginseng, North American

- dried roots
 - Canadian origin, 3-22
- fresh roots, 3-18
- frozen roots, 3-22

Globodera pallida

- bulbs free from, 3-4
- seed potatoes free from, 3-3

Globodera rostochiensis

- bulbs free from, 3-4
- seed potatoes free from, 3-3

gloves, 5-41

goldenseal

- fresh roots, 3-18
- frozen or dried roots, 3-22

Gossypium, 3-14

gourd, 3-69

grain, 5-6

grape

- a caution in determining origin, 1-6, 3-22
- cut flowers and greenery, 3-14
- outdoor plants, 3-52

grapefruit

- houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

grass

- Canadian origin, 3-25
- foreign origin other than Canada, 3-27

gravel, 4-5

Great Lakes, 5-51

greenery

- Canadian origin, 3-7 to 3-14
- foreign origin other than Canada, 3-15

guineagrass, 3-73

gunny sack, 3-75

gypsy moth, 4-5

H

handicrafts, rice, 3-27

Hawaii, 5-49

hay

- Canadian origin, 3-25
- foreign origin other than Canada, 3-27

hegari, 3-25

hemlock, 3-7

herbaceous perennial plants, list of, E-5

herbarium specimens, 3-63

herbs

- dried
 - Canadian origin, 3-22
- fresh
 - Canadian origin, 3-18
- frozen, 3-22
- preserved
 - Canadian origin, 3-23

hermetically sealed containers, 5-42

hibiscus, seed for planting

- foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

high moisture corn, 3-70

Hoboken, NJ, 3-60

holly grape, 3-72

honeybee semen, B-6

honeybees, B-6

hop, 3-54

Humulus, 3-54

husks, corn

- animal feed, 3-25
- articles crafted from, 3-25

Hydrastis canadensis
fresh roots, 3-18
frozen or dried roots, 3-22

I

Iceland moss, 3-18, 3-22

incineration, 5-49

India, 3-69

infestation, 5-50

insects, B-5

inspection stations, PPQ, 3-60

invoice, 3-45, 3-46, 3-49, 3-50, 3-54, 5-47

Ipomoea aquatica, 3-18

J

Japan, 3-69

Japanese millet, 3-73

Job's tears
hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
seeds for eating, 3-69, 3-70
seeds for planting
Canadian origin, 3-72
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

John F. Kennedy International Airport, 1-4

johnsongrass
hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
seeds for eating, 3-69, 3-70
seeds for planting, 3-73

jute, 3-75

K

kaffir corn
hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
seeds for eating, 3-69, 3-70
seeds for planting, 3-73

kafir, 3-25

kenaf, seeds for planting
Canadian origin, 3-71
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

knife, 5-41

kola, raw nuts, 3-69

kumquat
houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

L

label, 5-47

label, pressure sensitive, 5-46

Lathyrus, 3-73

leaves, corn, articles crafted from, 3-25

lemon
houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

lentil
seeds for eating
processed, 3-68
raw, 3-69
seeds for planting
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

lime
houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

limestone, 4-5

lint, 3-5

linters, 3-5

logs, 3-29 to 3-38

lumber, 3-29

Lycopodium clavatum
fresh plants, 3-18
frozen or dried plants or spores, 3-22

M

macadamia, 3-69

Mahoberberis
outdoor plants, 3-54

- Mahoberberis*
seeds for planting
Canadian origin, 3-72
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73
- Mahonia*
outdoor plants, 3-54
- Mahonia*
seeds for planting
Canadian origin, 3-72
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73
- mailing tag, 5-47
- Malus*
cut flowers and greenery, 3-14
outdoor plants, 3-52
- mango
a caution in determining origin, 1-6, 3-22
seeds for eating, 3-69
- manifest, 5-50
- manure
as contamination, 5-50
- marble, 4-5
- marking pen, 5-41
- masking tape, 5-46
- mats, rice, 3-27
- meal, 3-68
- melon, 3-69
- Menyanthes trifoliata*
fresh leaves, 3-18
frozen or dried leaves, 3-22
- millet
hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
screenings, 3-66
seeds for eating, 3-69, 3-70
- molasses, 3-77
- movement certificate (Canadian), CFIA/ACIA Form 0108, A-9
- mud press, 3-27, 3-77
- mud-press cake, 3-77
- mulch
Canadian origin, 3-29
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-43
- mushroom
spawn
Canadian origin, 3-49
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-60
-
- ## N
- napierglass, 3-73
- Nassau, 5-49
- nectarine
a caution in determining origin, 1-6, 3-22
cut flowers and greenery, 3-14
outdoor plants, 3-50, 3-52
seeds for eating, 3-70
- New Brunswick
lumber or logs from, 3-32
- niger, 3-69, 3-70, 3-72
- North American ginseng
dried roots
Canadian origin, 3-22
fresh roots, 3-18
frozen roots, 3-22
- Notice to Arriving Traveler, 1-4, A-39
- Nova Scotia
lumber or logs from, 3-32
- Noxious Weed Permit, 3-19
- noxious weeds, list of, F-1
- nuts for eating
processed, 3-68
raw, 3-69 to ??
-
- ## O
- oats
screenings, 3-66
seed mixture, 5-6
seed sampling, 5-44
- okra, seed for planting
Canadian origin, 3-71
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73
- onion sets for planting, 3-4
- orange
houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

orange-jessamine
houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

orchid, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

Oregon grape
outdoor plants, [3-54](#)
seeds for planting, [3-72](#)

outdoor plants
Canadian origin, [3-49 to ??](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-60](#)

P

palm, houseplants, [3-45](#)

Panax quinquefolius
dried roots
Canadian origin, [3-22](#)

Panax quinquefolius
fresh roots, [3-18](#)
frozen roots, [3-22](#)

panicgrass, [3-73](#)

parasitic plants, list of, [F-1](#)

passengers, [5-50](#)

pea, field, [3-66](#)

pea, rough
seeds for eating, [3-69](#)
seeds for planting
foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)

pea, split, [3-68](#)

peach
a caution in determining origin, [1-6](#), [3-22](#)
cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)
seeds for eating, [3-70](#)

peanut
for eating, [3-68](#), [3-69](#)
for planting, [3-73](#)

pear
a caution in determining origin, [1-6](#)
cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)

pearl millet
hay, straw, or grass, [3-25](#)
seeds for eating, [3-69](#), [3-70](#)
seeds for planting, [3-73](#)

peas, [5-6](#)

peat
Canadian origin, [4-7](#)
foreign origin other than Canada, [4-8](#)

pepper, bell, [3-21](#)

perennial plants, list of, [E-5](#)

performance bond, [5-48](#)

Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds, [3-54](#), [3-71](#)

pesticide absorption, [5-47](#)

pesticides, [5-44](#)

Philippines, [3-69](#)

phytosanitary certificate
Canadian origin, CFIA Form 1327, [A-11](#)
for re-export (Canadian), CFIA/ACIA Form 1357, [A-13](#)
U.S. origin, PPQ Form 577, [A-31](#)

picker, [3-5](#)

pine
cut Christmas trees, [3-7 to 3-15](#)
Scotch, [3-7](#)
Scots, [3-7](#)
white, [3-7](#)

plant inspection station, [3-60](#), [3-71](#)

plant pests, [B-6](#)

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), [1-3](#)

plants
Canadian greenhouse-grown houseplants, [3-49](#)
Canadian outdoor plants, [3-49](#)

plastic bag, [5-46](#)

plastic gloves, [5-44](#)

plum
a caution in determining origin, [1-6](#), [3-22](#)
outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)
seeds for eating, [3-70](#)

popcorn, [3-68](#)

Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN)

- bedding plants free from, [3-50](#)
- bulbs free from, [3-4](#)
- CITES regulated plants free from, [3-47](#), [3-48](#)
- fresh potatoes free from, [3-21](#)
- greenhouse-grown indoor plants free from, [3-49](#)
- outdoor plants [3-60](#)
- outdoor plants free from, [3-51](#), [3-52](#), [3-53](#), [3-54](#)
- pine trees free from, [3-55](#), [3-56](#), [3-57](#), [3-59](#)
- plants in soil free from, [3-48](#)
- seed potatoes free from, [3-3](#)
- U.S. origin plants free from, [3-61](#)

potatoes

- for consumption
 - fresh, [3-21](#)
 - frozen, dehydrated, or cooked, [3-22](#)
- for planting, [3-3](#)

PPQ (Plant Protection and Quarantine), [1-3](#), [1-4](#), [1-6](#)

PPQ contacts along the Canadian border, directory of, [C-1](#)

PPQ Form 216 (Cooperators Agriculture Products Monthly Seizure Record), [A-41](#), [A-42](#)

PPQ Form 237 (Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act), [5-41](#), [5-47](#), [A-43](#), [A-44](#)

PPQ Form 526 (Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds), [3-19](#), [3-54](#), [3-71](#), [3-73](#), [A-2](#), [A-3](#)

PPQ Form 577, Phytosanitary Certificate (U.S. origin), [A-31](#)

PPQ Form 588 (USDA issued Departmental permit), [3-71](#), [3-72](#)

PPQ Form 597, Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products, [A-33](#)

PPQ Form 925 (seed analysis certificate), [5-4](#), [5-45](#), [5-47](#), [A-35](#)

PPQ officer, [1-4](#)

PPQ port, [1-5](#)

PPQ Red and White Label, [2-3](#)

pressed plants, [3-63](#)

proso millet, [3-73](#)

proso, [3-66](#)

prune

- cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)

Prunus

- cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
- outdoor plants, [3-52](#)
- seeds for eating, [3-70](#)

puffed wheat, [3-68](#)

pumpkin, [3-69](#)

Pyrus

- cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
- outdoor plants, [3-52](#)

Q

quarry products, [4-5](#)

quince

- cut flowers and greenery, [3-14](#)
- outdoor plants, [3-50](#), [3-52](#)

R

railroad crossties

- Canadian origin, [3-29](#) to ??
- foreign origin other than Canada, [3-43](#)

raspberry, [3-50](#), [3-53](#)

Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act (PPQ Form 237), [5-41](#), [5-47](#), [A-43](#), [A-44](#)

Red and White Label, [2-3](#)

rhizobia, [5-44](#)

rice

- articles made from straw and hulls, [3-27](#)
- brooms, [3-27](#)
- seeds for eating
 - processed, [3-68](#)
 - raw, [3-69](#)
- seeds for planting
 - Canadian origin, [3-71](#)
 - foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)
- straw, [3-25](#), [3-27](#)

rough pea

- seeds for eating, [3-69](#)
- seeds for planting
 - foreign origin other than Canada, [3-73](#)

Rubus, [3-53](#)

rue

- houseplants, [3-45](#), [3-49](#)

rye, 3-66

S

SAC (seed analysis certificate), 5-6, 5-7

Sagittaria sagittifolia, 3-18, 3-19

sampling seed, 5-41 to 5-47

sand pear, 1-6, 3-22

sand, 4-5

sandals, rice, 3-27

sawdust, 3-29

screenings
all origins, 3-65
Canadian origin, 3-66

seals
breaking, 5-51

Seattle, WA, 3-60

seed analysis certificate (SAC), 5-6

seed analysis certificate (SAC), PPQ Form 925, 5-7, 5-45, 5-47

Seed Examination Facility (SEF), 3-66, 5-3, 5-41, 5-42, 5-47, D-1, D-5, D-9, D-10

seed export label, A-21

seed potatoes, 3-3

seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act, 5-17

seeds
for eating
processed, 3-68
raw, 3-69
for planting
Canadian origin, 3-71
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73
U.S. seed returned, 3-74

SEF (Seed Examination Facility), 3-66, 5-3, 5-6, 5-41, 5-42, 5-45, 5-47, 5-48

Senegal, 3-69

shanks, corn, 3-25

shavings, 3-29

shelled corn 3-70

silage, 3-25

silks, corn, 3-25

slate, 4-5

snails, 2-3

soil
Canadian origin, 4-7
foreign origin other than Canada, 4-8

sorghum
almum 3-73
hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
screenings, 3-66
seeds for eating, 3-69, 3-70
seeds for planting, 3-73

sorghum-sudangrass, 3-73

sorgo, 3-25

sorghum, 3-73

soybean, 3-66

spawn bricks, mushroom
Canadian origin, 3-49
foreign origin other than Canada, 3-60

spelt, 3-73

spices, 3-75

split pea, 3-68

spores, clubmoss, 3-22

spruce, 3-7

squash, 3-69

St. Lawrence Seaway, 5-51

stalks
corn, articles made from, 3-25
sugarcane, residue from, 3-77

sterilization, 5-49

stone fruit
outdoor plants, 3-52
seeds for eating, 3-70

stone, 4-5

stores, 5-49, 5-51

stover, 3-25

straw
 as contamination, 5-50
 Canadian origin, 3-25
 foreign origin other than Canada, 3-27

subsamples, 5-42 to 5-46

sudangrass
 hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
 seeds for eating, 3-69, 3-70
 seeds for planting, 3-73

sugarcane
 cane, 3-77
 juice, 3-27, 3-77
 products, 3-27, 3-77

sugarcane juice 3-27

sweet corn, 5-8

sweetpea, seed for planting
 foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

switchgrass, 3-73

syrup, 3-77

T

tangelo
 houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

tangerine
 houseplants, 3-45, 3-49

tape, 5-41

teosinte
 hay, straw, or grass, 3-25
 seed for eating, 3-69, 3-70
 seeds for planting
 Canadian origin, 3-72
 foreign origin other than Canada, 3-73

Thailand, 3-69

thimbleberry, 3-50, 3-53

thread waste, 3-5

timber products
 Canadian origin, 3-29
 foreign origin other than Canada, 3-43

transmittals, 1-7

treated seed, 5-47

trier, 5-41, 5-44 to 5-46

triticale
 clearing seed, 5-6
 seed for planting, 3-73

tropical foliage plants, 3-49

tubers for planting, 3-3

U

U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 1-3

U. S. Customs and Border Protection, 1-3

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1-3

U.S. offshore territory, 5-49

United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit
 (APHIS Form 2006), A-6

unused meals, 5-49

USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture), 1-3

USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form
 588), 3-71, 3-72

USDA issued permit, 3-70

USDA seal, 1-4

V

Vancouver Island
 houseplants from, 2-3, 4-7, 4-9, 4-11

vegetable plants, list of, E-1

vegetable seed, 5-15

vegetables
 dried
 Canadian origin, 3-22
 fresh
 Canadian origin, 3-18
 frozen, 3-22
 preserved
 Canadian origin, 3-23

vehicles, 4-11

vetch, 3-73

Vitis
 cut flowers and greenery, 3-14
 outdoor plants, 3-52

VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors, [A-4](#)

white pine, [3-7](#)

wood chips, [3-29](#), [3-39](#)

wood crates, [4-6](#)

W

water spinach [3-18](#), [3-19](#)

watermelon, [3-69](#)

West Saanich Road, [2-3](#), [4-7](#), [4-9](#), [4-11](#)

wheat

screenings, [3-66](#)

seeds for eating

raw, [3-69](#)

seeds for planting, [3-73](#)

straw, [3-27](#)

wreaths

Canadian origin, [3-7](#)

foreign origin other than Canada, [3-15](#)

Y

yellow dent corn, [3-70](#)

Comment Sheet

Canadian Border Agricultural Clearance Manual

Directions

Use this sheet to suggest an improvement or to identify a problem in the content of the manual. Send this comment sheet to your local PPQ contact, filling in that person's address using the directory in Appendix C to this manual. Please follow the directions on the back of this comment sheet for mailing.

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(Error, inconsistency, missing or insufficient information, etc.)

Description of Improvement or Recommended Change

(Add attachments if necessary)

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