

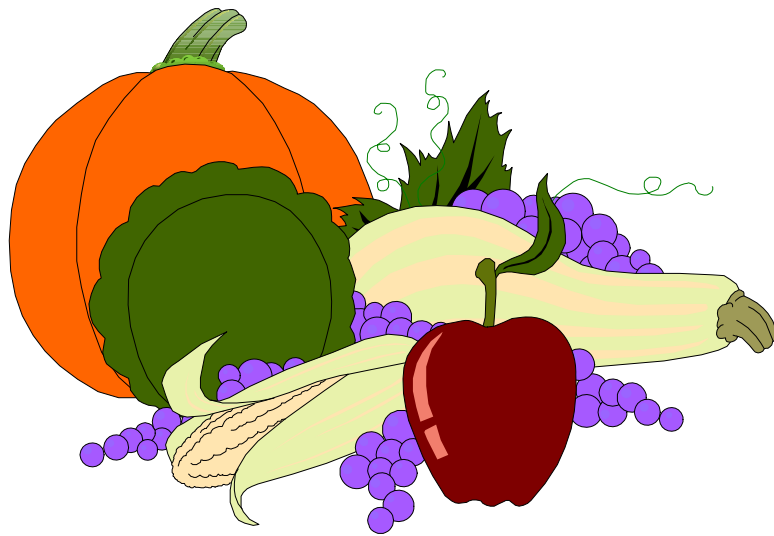


**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual



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1

Fruits and
Vegetables Manual

Introduction

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Purpose

The *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* provides the background, procedures, and reference tables for regulating imported articles of fresh, usable parts of plants such as fruits, stems, leaves, roots, and flowers (herbs and vegetables). These imported articles are **not** intended for planting or growing, but they might serve to introduce exotic pests.

The articles from the countries of origin listed in this manual are regulated because just one destructive pest might be enough to start a pest outbreak that can cause millions of dollars of damage to crops, trees, flowers, or lawns. By their destructiveness, pests can increase the price and reduce the quality of

food, lower property values, and ruin recreational areas. The extinction of just one plant species does away with the aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, commercial, and scientific value of our world.

Scope

The *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* covers all fresh fruits and vegetables including fresh herbs and sprouts and immature nuts that have **not** been separated from their husk, that are imported from any foreign country, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, or Northern Mariana Islands. These fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs must be intended for consumption—**not** planting or growing. **Only** the approved plant part(s) of the fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs is allowed entry. See [Figure 1-1](#) for some of the more common fruits and vegetables listed in this manual.

Fruits	Vegetables	Herbs
◆ Apples	◆ Edible inflorescences	◆ Mint
◆ Citrus	◆ Broccoli	◆ Oregano
◆ Grapes	◆ Globe artichokes	◆ Sorrel
◆ Pears	◆ Leafy vegetables	
	◆ Lettuce	
	◆ Mustard	
	◆ Watercress	
	◆ Root crops	
	◆ Carrots	
	◆ Horseradishes	
	◆ Stem crops	
	◆ Celery	
	◆ Rhubarb	
	◆ Tuberous crops	
	◆ Potatoes	
	◆ Legumes	
	◆ Pigeon peas	
	◆ Winged beans	

Figure 1-1Articles Covered by the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* (not all inclusive)

The manual also has the procedures for regulating foreign produce that is transiting the United States.

The manual is divided into the following chapters:

- 1. Introduction*

2. *Procedures*
3. *Reference*
4. *Vegetable Identification Guide*
5. *Fruit Identification Guide*
6. *List of Commodity Names*

The manual also includes four *Appendixes*, a *Glossary*, and an *Index*.

The *Introduction* contains basic information about the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*. This chapter includes the manual's purpose, scope, users, and application; a list of related documents that provide the authority for the manual's content; directions about how to use the manual; and the conventions (unfamiliar or unique symbols and highlighting) that appear throughout the manual.

The *Procedures* provides the prerequisites, the general inspection procedures for clearing commercial and noncommercial importations of fruits and vegetables, and special procedures for specifically described importations of fruits and vegetables.

The *Reference* is a listing of admissible fruits and vegetables from foreign countries, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. Before using the *Reference*, it is recommended to first look up the commodity name in the *List of Commodity Names* and the *Index* to ensure that you are looking up the commodity under the name by which it is listed in the *Reference*. Commodities can be listed by an alternate common name, its scientific name, or a broad category of commodities. Additional sources for accurately identifying commodities are the *Vegetable Identification Guide* and *Fruit Identification Guide*. Unlike the other import manuals, the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* **only** identifies in its *Reference* those commodities that are admissible into the United States. Therefore, the commodity **must** specifically be listed as admissible from the country of origin.

The *Vegetable Identification Guide*, *Fruit Identification Guide*, and *List of Commodity Names* are unique to the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*. The *Vegetable Identification Guide* and *Fruit Identification Guide* help regulatory officials identify unfamiliar, exotic fruits and vegetables intercepted at ports of entry. The *List of Commodity Names* is a cross-referenced list of scientific and common plant names.

The *Appendixes* contain supplementary information which is **not** appropriate for other components of topics, explanations and elaborations **not** essential to the manual but helpful to the user, and information that interrupts the application of the information or makes the information more difficult to follow.

The *Glossary* defines specialized words, abbreviations, and acronyms associated with regulating fresh fruits and vegetables. The *Index* contains topics and links or page numbers for quick reference.

The *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* does **not** cover the following:

- ◆ Botanical fruits for decoration such as decorative *Ananas* spp. (pineapple), *Capsicum* spp. (pepper), and *Cynara* spp. (artichoke) (see *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*)
- ◆ Processed fruits and vegetables that have been canned, concentrated, cooked, dried, frozen, jellied, juiced, pickled, pureed, segmented, or sliced (see *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*)
- ◆ Dried, mature, unprocessed seeds such as acorns, chestnuts, coconuts, faba beans, lentils, macadamia nuts, or peanuts (see *Seeds Not For Planting Import Manual*)
- ◆ Fruits, vegetables, or herbs imported for planting or growing purposes

Users

The *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* is written for use by regulatory officers who work at airport, maritime, and land border locations:

- ◆ Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers
- ◆ CBP agricultural specialists
- ◆ Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers

The experience levels of users will vary, but the assumption is that the officers minimally have a working knowledge of using PPQ's import manuals to make regulatory decisions.

Domestic and international PPQ officers and other regulatory officials reference this manual to answer questions related to importations that are asked by the public, importers, brokers, and other interested parties.

Related Documents

Enabling legislation provides the authority to carry out the mission of protecting American agriculture from plant pests. Legislative acts are the fundamental authority granted by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture to

promulgate regulations to protect American agriculture. The regulatory authority for taking the actions listed in this manual is contained in *The Plant Protection Act* (PPA). The PPA provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, or interstate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance.

Other documents which include information related to the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables are as follows:

- ◆ *Code of Federal Regulations*
- ◆ *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*
- ◆ *Treatment Manual*

Code of Federal Regulations

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) provide the authority for the regulatory action taken and are enforced by CBP and PPQ. The restrictions and prohibitions listed in this manual are covered by the 7CFR 319.56, Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables.

7CFR 319.56 Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables provides the following:

- ◆ Restricts or prohibits fresh fruits and vegetables (including herbs) from all countries
- ◆ Restricts frozen fruits and vegetables
- ◆ Includes fresh, cut articles imported for decoration when fresh fruits are attached such as pineapples (*Ananas* spp.) that are used as decorative articles
- ◆ Pests of concern—fruit and melon flies (Tephritidae)

Manual for Agricultural Clearance

The *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* provides CBP personnel working at airport, maritime, and land border locations with guidelines, directions, and policy for excluding pests that are a threat to American agriculture.

Treatment Manual

The *Treatment Manual* provides the details of treatments when a commodity must be treated as a condition of entry or based on pest findings.

Application

The *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* informs CBP officials and PPQ officers about how to regulate commercial and noncommercial consignments of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Conventions

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Major conventions used in this manual follow.

Advisories

Advisories are used throughout the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions coincide with American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and are in the format shown below.



DANGEROUS indicates that people could easily be hurt or killed.



WARNING indicates that people could possibly be hurt or killed.



CAUTION indicates that people could possibly be endangered and slightly hurt.



NOTICE indicates a possibly dangerous situation where goods might be damaged.



IMPORTANT indicates helpful information.

Boldface

Boldface type is used to emphasize important words throughout this manual. These words include: **do not, except, must, never, not, only, other than.**

Bullets

Bulleted lists indicate that there is no order to the information listed.

Chapters

This manual contains the following chapters: *Introduction, Procedures, Reference, Vegetable Identification Guide, Fruit Identification Guide, and List of Commodity Names.*

Color Codes

Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables printed in green [**Strawberry (fruit)**] in the Reference Section of this manual are included under the provisions of the National Agricultural Release Program (NARP). See **Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP)**.

Contents

Every chapter has a table of contents that lists the heading titles within.

Control Data

Control data is located at the top and bottom of each page to help users keep track of where they are in the manual and be aware of updates to specific chapters, sections, appendixes, etc., in the manual. At the top of the page is the chapter title and first-level heading for that page. At the bottom of the page is the transmittal number (month, year, number), manual title, page number, and unit responsible for content. To track revisions to the *Fruits and Vegetables Manual*, use the Control Data.

Decision Tables

Decision tables are used throughout the manual. The first and middle columns in each table represent conditions, and the last column represents the action to take after all conditions listed for that row are considered. Begin with the column headings and move left-to-right, and if the condition does not apply, then continue one row at a time until you find the condition that does apply.

Table 1-1 How to Use Decision Tables

If you:	And if the condition applies:	Then:
Read this column cell and row first	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell
Find the previous condition did not apply, then read this column cell	Continue in this cell	TAKE the action listed in this cell

Examples

Examples are used to clarify a point by applying it to a real-world situation. Examples always appear in boxes as a means of visually separating them from the other information contained on the page.

EXAMPLE	Examples are graphically placed boxes within the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples will always appear in a box.
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Footnotes

Footnotes comment on or cite a reference to text and are referenced by number. The footnotes used in this manual include general text footnotes, figure footnotes, and table footnotes.

General text footnotes are located at the bottom of the page.,

When space allows, figure and table footnotes are located directly below the associated figure or table. However, for multi-page tables or tables that cover the length of a page, footnote numbers and footnote text cannot be listed on the same page. If a table or figure continues beyond one page, the associated footnotes will appear on the page following the end of the figure or table.

Heading Levels

Within each chapter and section there are four heading levels. The first-level heading is indicated by a horizontal line across both left and right columns and the heading follows directly below in the right column. The second-level heading is smaller than the first-level heading and is in the right-hand column with the text beginning below. The third-level heading is smaller than the second-level heading and is in the right-hand column with the text beginning below. The fourth-level heading is in the right-hand column followed by a period and leading into the text.

Hypertext Links (Highlighting) to Tables, Figures, and Headings

Figures, headings, and tables are cross-referenced in the body of the manual and are highlighted in boldface type. These appear in blue hypertext in the on-line manual.

EXAMPLE	Refer to Table 1-2 in the <i>Introduction</i> to determine where to report problems with this manual.
----------------	--

Indentions

Entry requirements which are summarized from CFRs, import permits, or policies are indented on the page.

Italics

The following items are italicized throughout the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*:

- ◆ Cross-references to headings
- ◆ Publication names
- ◆ Scientific names of commodities

Numbering Scheme

A two-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represented the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for easier updating and adding pages without having to reprint an entire chapter. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.

Transmittal Number

The transmittal number contains the month, year, and a consecutively-issued number (beginning with -01 for the first edition and increasing consecutively for each update to the edition). The transmittal number is only changed when the specific chapter sections, appendixes, or glossary, tables, or index is updated. If no changes are made, then the transmittal number remains the unchanged. The transmittal number only changes for the entire manual when a new edition is issued or changes are made to the entire manual.

EXAMPLE

12/2009-14 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter.

12 is the month the update was issued

2009 is the year the update was issued

14 is the number (the original new edition was 01 plus 13 updates)

Using the Manual

Review the contents of this manual to get a feel for the scope of material covered. Glance through the section that you will be using, and familiarize yourself with the organization of the information. Use the table of contents which follows each tab to find the information you need. If the table of contents is not specific enough, then turn to the index to find the topic and corresponding page number.

Reporting Problems with or Suggestions for the Manual

Use **Table 1-2** to determine where to report problems with the *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*.

Table 1-2 Where To Report Problems with the F&V Manual

If you:	Then:
Are unable to access the on-line manual	CONTACT PPQ's Manuals Unit by email < josie.cooley@aphis.usda.gov > or call 240-529-0358.
Have a situation that requires an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action	CBP CONTACT the field office liaison through the chain of command. PPQ CONTACT Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support through proper channels with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the content (design, layout, composition), grammar, or spelling	CONTACT PPQ's Manuals Unit by email < josie.cooley@aphis.usda.gov >, phone 240-529-0358, or print, complete, and mail a <i>Comment Sheet</i> (located at the end of the manual) to PPQ's Manuals Unit
Disagree with the admissibility of a commodity	CBP CONTACT the field office liaison through the chain of command. CONTACT PPQ's Regulatory, Permits, and Manuals department through proper channels.
Disagree with policy or procedures	CBP CONTACT the field office liaison through the chain of command. PPQ CONTACT Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support through proper channels with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation

Manual Updates

The PPQ Manuals Unit issues and maintains manuals electronically on the Manuals Unit Web site. The **on-line manuals** contain the most up-to-date information. Import requirements for fruits and vegetables are also available in the Fruits and Vegetable Import Requirements database (**FAVIR**). When possible, use FAVIR to make regulatory decisions on imported fresh fruits and vegetables.

Immediate update revisions to the manual and FAVIR are issued and distributed via e-mail to CBP Agriculture Specialists and all PPQ employees.

Each immediate update contains the following information:

- ◆ Link to access and download the on-line manual
- ◆ List of the revised page numbers
- ◆ Purpose of the revision(s)
- ◆ Transmittal number

Ordering Additional Manuals and Revisions

Although using the on-line manuals is the preferred method, APHIS employees may order hard copies of manuals from the APHIS Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center in Riverdale, Maryland. Visit the [Riverdale Print Shop Web site](#) for detailed information and printing costs. The Manuals Unit is not responsible for printing costs.

2

Fruits and
Vegetables Manual

Procedures

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Introduction

The information presented in this *Procedures* chapter includes general inspection procedures for clearing commercial and noncommercial importations of fruits and vegetables, and special procedures for specifically described importations of fruits and vegetables. The special procedures are cross-referenced from the decision tables in the *Reference* chapter of this manual.

Preparation

Before beginning inspection, complete the preparatory tasks described below.

Information Needed

Do some solid investigating and be creative when collecting the necessary information which can be obtained from a variety of sources. Refer to [Table 2-1](#) for information sources. HOLD all consignments until you have the needed information.

- ◆ Scientific or common name of the commodities
- ◆ Origin of the commodities (where they were grown or harvested, **not** the port of lading)
- ◆ Destination of the commodities where they will be used (**not** always the port of entry)
- ◆ Size and kind of consignment: commercial or noncommercial
- ◆ Presence or absence of required import permits, foreign phytosanitary certificates, and PPQ Form 203 (APHIS preclearance documents)

Make sure that the information is accurate. Manifests often show the port of lading, but **not** the origin of the commodity; therefore, you may need to check other documents for the country of origin. Consult reference materials and PPQ specialists (botanist, entomologist, and plant pathologist) through proper channels when you are **not** sure what is being imported.

Table 2-1 Where to Collect Information Needed

If the consignment is:	Then get information from:
Commercial (for resale or for profit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Carrier documents (air waybills and shipping papers) ◆ Computers and computer printouts ◆ Foreign phytosanitary certificates ◆ Interviews with importers, brokers, freight forwarders, or other representatives of the importer ◆ Invoices (obtained from importer or broker) ◆ Labels ◆ Manifests and other Customs forms ◆ Notices of arrival ◆ Packing lists ◆ Permits (PPQ, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), Endangered Species (ESA))
Noncommercial (not for sale nor profit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Declarations (oral or written Customs declaration) ◆ Documents (such as a sales receipt) ◆ Foreign phytosanitary certificates ◆ Labels (information written on the packaging) ◆ Interviews with importers ◆ Permits

Inspection Area Needed

In order to effectively and easily inspect fruits and vegetables, you need the following inspection area:

- ◆ Table to inspect and cut fruits and vegetables
- ◆ Good lighting to be able to see small pests
- ◆ Interior location protected from inclement weather, away from open doorways and drafts so pests **do not** blow away or escape
- ◆ Safe, uncluttered area away from vehicular traffic, machinery forklifts, and stacked cargo

Materials Needed

When sampling and inspecting fresh fruits and vegetables, have the following materials available:

- ◆ Alcohol (for insect preservation)
- ◆ Brush (a small one for picking up insects)
- ◆ Flashlight

- ◆ Hand lens
- ◆ Knife
- ◆ Manuals
- ◆ Pill boxes (for adult insects)
- ◆ Regulatory stamps (Hold, Released, Treated & Released, Authorize Shipment to, Released for Export, and Inspected & Released)
- ◆ Safety equipment (hard hat, plastic or rubber gloves)
- ◆ Vials (for interceptions)

Regulatory Action

Once you have all the information needed to make a regulatory decision, take one of the following actions:

- ◆ **AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT**
- ◆ **HOLD**
- ◆ **PROHIBIT ENTRY**
- ◆ **RELEASE**

AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT

The regulatory action to AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT may be authorized under a Customs bond (in-transit or I.T.) and an APHIS authorization. They allow the item to move to another port where CBP or PPQ have personnel to inspect or treat the item. Safeguard to prevent pest escape and authorize consignment if:

- ◆ An Import permit, Emergency Action Notification (generated from the National AQAS EAN Database), or AI-523A Chain of Custody is available, and the receiving CBP or PPQ office agrees to clear the cargo
- ◆ Cargo is moving to an approved treatment facility
- ◆ Cargo remains aboard the carrier as residue cargo or transits the US under a transit permit
- ◆ Conditions of the APHIS import permit require that the regulated cargo be cleared or treated at a specific location or port

HOLD

The regulatory action to HOLD maintains control of the cargo while:

- ◆ Awaiting inspection of the cargo
- ◆ Awaiting the identification of an “urgent interception”¹ after inspection
- ◆ Awaiting decision by importer to apply for required import permit to treat¹ or to reexport
- ◆ Awaiting a copy of an approved APHIS import permit
- ◆ Collecting information to make a regulatory decision

PROHIBIT ENTRY

Take the regulatory action PROHIBIT ENTRY if the plants or plant products are:

- ◆ Imported and the importer refuses to comply with the conditions of entry
- ◆ Infested with a pest for which a treatment **does not** exist or **is not** feasible
- ◆ Infested with plant pests and the importer refuses to treat the commodities
- ◆ Prohibited and **not** authorized by a Departmental permit

RELEASE

Take the regulatory action to RELEASE after ensuring:

- ◆ All import permit requirements have been met
- ◆ All required documents are in order (CITES, import permits, foreign phytosanitary certificates)
- ◆ The material is admissible
- ◆ Treatable pests **have not** been found
- ◆ Required treatments, if any, have been completed

¹ If a commercial consignment requires treatment or if the consignment is being held pending the identification of a pest, the consignment must be safeguarded. Segregate and secure any infested or prohibited materials. For additional safeguarding information, refer to the APHIS PPQ [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#).

General Inspection Procedures

Figure 2-2 is an overview of the steps involved in sampling, inspecting, regulating, and clearing both commercial and noncommercial consignments of fresh fruits and vegetables. Details of each step follow the overview.

- Step 1: Determine the Category of the Consignment**
- Step 2: Check, Validate, and Confirm the Commodity and How it is Referenced**
- Step 3: Determine if the Commodity is Generally Admissible**
- Step 4: Determine Regulatory Action Based on Entry Status and Conditions of Entry**
- Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements**
- Step 6: Verify Consignment and Determine Its Condition**
- Step 7: Select the Sample**
- Step 8: Inspect Sample**
- Step 9: Take Regulatory Action Based on Inspection Results**
- Step 10: Document Action Taken**

Figure 2-2 Overview of the General Inspection Procedures

Step 1: Determine the Category of the Consignment

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying the consignment, determine if the consignment fits in a category that requires special attention, such as a precleared consignment, one that has been cold treated, international mail, U.S. returned, transiting the United States or in noncommercial quantities of specific origin produce. Because you may need to follow special procedures for processing consignments, use **Table 2-2** to determine the category of the consignment and what to do or where to go next.

Table 2-2 Categories of Consignments

If the consignment is:	And it is:	Then:
Other than one of the categories described below	—————→	GO to "Step 2: Check, Validate, and Confirm the Commodity and How it is Referenced" page 2-8
Foreign produce that is transiting the United States (residue cargo)	—————→	GO to "Produce of Foreign Origin That is Transiting the United States" page 2-18
U.S. returned fruits or vegetables	—————→	GO to "U.S. Returned Fruits and Vegetables" page 2-19
Foreign produce imported in international mail	—————→	GO to "Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in International Mail" page 2-22
Fruits and vegetables entering under the National Agriculture Release Program	—————→	GO to "Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP)" page 2-23
Noncommercial quantities of Japanese produce entering Hawaii	—————→	GO to "Noncommercial Quantities of Japanese Produce Entering Hawaii" page 2-24
Cold treated	Litchi from China, including Taiwan	GO to "Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Litchi from China, including Taiwan" page 2-43
	Citrus from Spain (except Spanish clementine)	GO to "Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus from Spain, except Spanish Clementines (Tangerines)" page 2-44
	Citrus from South Africa and Clementine from other than Spain	GO to "Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus from South Africa and Clementines from Other Than Spain" page 2-45
	Fruits OTHER THAN those listed above	GO to "Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Fruits Other Than Clementines from Anywhere, Citrus from Spain or South Africa, or Litchis from China" page 2-45
Precleared by PPQ at a foreign site	Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables	GO to "Precleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables" page 2-30
	Apples, pears and sand pears from New Zealand	GO to "Apples, Pears and Sand Pears from New Zealand" page 2-25
	Clementines from Spain	GO to "Precleared Clementines (Tangerines) from Spain" page 2-26
	Fruits and vegetables not identified above	GO to "Precleared Fruits and Vegetables Not Mentioned Elsewhere" page 2-29

Step 2: Check, Validate, and Confirm the Commodity and How it is Referenced

Look up the commodity name in the [List of Approved Names](#) and [Index](#) to ensure that you are looking it up under the correct entry in the **Reference**.

Depending on the commodity and how an importer requested approval for entry, commodities can be listed by one of the following ways:

- ◆ Alternate common name
- ◆ Scientific name
- ◆ A broad category of commodities such as citrus or cucurbit

PROCEED to “[Step 3: Determine if the Commodity is Generally Admissible](#)” on [page-2-9](#).

Step 3: Determine if the Commodity is Generally Admissible

Some commodities are generally admissible into the United States from all countries. Therefore, when looking up the commodity in the *Reference*, first look it up under ALL COUNTRIES, before referring to an individually listed country.

There is also a list, ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES, which is a list of those commodities admissible from all countries in the West Indies. Refer to [Table 2-3](#).

Table 2-3 Two Categories of General Admissibility

If the commodity is from:	Then:
A foreign country other than one in the West Indies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHECK to see if the commodity is admissible from ALL COUNTRIES by looking for it in the list beginning on page-3-6 . If the commodity is listed as admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then INSPECT and RELEASE and SKIP to “Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements” page 2-11 2. If the commodity is not listed under ALL COUNTRIES, then CONTINUE to “Step 4: Determine Regulatory Action Based on Entry Status and Conditions of Entry” page 2-10
A country in the West Indies ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHECK to see if the commodity is admissible from ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES by looking for it in the list beginning on page-3-7 2. If the commodity is listed as admissible from ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES, then INSPECT and RELEASE and SKIP to “Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements” page 2-11 3. If the commodity is not listed under ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES, then CHECK to see if the commodity is admissible from ALL COUNTRIES by looking for it in the list beginning on page-3-6. If the commodity is listed as admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then INSPECT and RELEASE and SKIP to “Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements” page 2-11. 4. If the commodity is not listed under ALL COUNTRIES, CONTINUE to “Step 4: Determine Regulatory Action Based on Entry Status and Conditions of Entry” page 2-10

- 1 West Indies, the island countries of Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Cayman Islands (Br.); Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe and St. Barthelemy (Fr.); Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique (Fr.); Montserrat (Br.); St. Eustatius (Neth.); St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin (Fr. & Neth.); St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Turks and Caicos Islands; and Virgin Islands (Br.).

Step 4: Determine Regulatory Action Based on Entry Status and Conditions of Entry

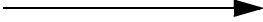
For those commodities **not** generally admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, look up the commodity under an individual country listed (the country of origin) in the *Reference*.

For each country, admissible commodities are listed alphabetically under geographic designations of the ports where the commodities are allowed to enter. Look for the commodity first under the geographic designation ALL; if **not** listed there, then see if the commodity is admissible to move into a specific port of entry that is within a specific geographical area, such as North Atlantic, North Pacific, Southern Atlantic Gulf, etc. These geographic designations are abbreviated (NA, NP, SAG) and described **Figure 3-1 on page-3-1-4**.

When a commodity is listed followed by a plant part(s) in parentheses, **only** the plant part(s) identified in parentheses is admissible. Some commodities are listed and admissible **only** if a condition is met, usually indicated by a table footnote or a reference back to *Procedures* or *Special Procedures*.

Use **Table 2-4** to identify the regulatory action to take based on whether the commodity is listed as admissible from the country of origin and any condition of entry.

Table 2-4 Determine Regulatory Action Based on Entry Status and Conditions of Entry

If:	And:	Then:
Commodity is listed	Is admissible under the port of entry without additional conditions	1. GO to "Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements" page 2-11
	Requires a treatment as a condition of entry	1. HOLD consignment 2. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels
	Requires some form of certification as a condition of entry	1. REQUIRE the certification before releasing the consignment 2. GO to "Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements" page 2-11
	Requires a special procedure for sampling and inspecting or has detailed regulatory information	1. REFER to the special procedure before releasing the consignment 2. GO to "Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements" page 2-11
Commodity is not listed ¹	You have gone to the List of Approved Names to see if it may be listed under an alternate name, and you have looked under all geographic designations	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY to the commodity; it is inadmissible 2. INITIATE the Emergency Action Notification (Refer to Table 2-1-3 in the MAC)
	You have not checked the List of Approved Names to see if the commodity is listed under an alternate name	RETURN to "Step 2: Check, Validate, and Confirm the Commodity and How it is Referenced" page 2-8
Country is not listed		CHECK Appendix A on page-A-1 to see if there has been a name change. If after referring to <i>Appendix A</i> , you do not find the country entered, then you have an invalid name or a region of a country

¹ Fruits and vegetables may be **inadmissible** for the following reasons: 1) **No** one has ever applied for a permit to import the product into the United States; 2) PPQ has **not** evaluated the pest risk of importing the fruit or vegetable from that country; 3) PPQ has studied the risk but **cannot** issue a permit because **no** treatment exists that eliminates the pest risk; 4) The President or Congress embargoes trade with specified countries; or 5) Government agencies **other than** PPQ have prohibited or restricted the entry of a fruit or vegetable.

Step 5: Check for Import Permit Requirements

Except where noted in the *Reference*, all consignments of admissible fresh fruits and vegetables require an import permit. However, lack of an import permit is **not** grounds to prohibit entry to an admissible consignment.

If the importer **lacks** an import permit when one is required, HOLD the consignment and refer to **Consignments of Fruits and Vegetables Arriving Without a Permit** for further information. CBP-AS may issue **oral**

authorization for fruits and vegetables arriving in the United States **without** a specific written permit for Plant and Plant Products, provided it meets all other import requirements and special conditions.

For consignments that have an import permit, follow the instructions on the permit. Refer to http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/plantproducts.shtml for information on processing import permits.

PROCEED to **”Step 6: Verify Consignment and Determine Its Condition”** page 2-12.

Step 6: Verify Consignment and Determine Its Condition

Check the fruits and vegetables being imported against the accompanying paperwork to verify that the commodities and the paperwork match. If you discover that unauthorized commodities are mixed with admissible fruits or vegetables, then segregate all the containers with cartons or bags of unauthorized commodities. Use **Table 2-5** to identify the action to take on commingled consignments.

Table 2-5 Action to Take on Commingled Consignments

If the fruits and vegetables are:	And:	Then:
Mixed within the same carton or bag	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not mixed within the same carton or bag	One or more of the inadmissible commodities is a fruit fly host ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD the consignment 2. CONSULT with a PPQ Entomologist through channels for the regulatory action to take
	None of the commodities is a fruit fly host ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PROHIBIT ENTRY to the cartons or bags holding inadmissible produce 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE the cartons holding admissible produce 3. Refer to the MAC to issue an Emergency Action Notification (EAN)

¹ Most fleshy fruits are fruit fly hosts. Examples of fruits that are **not** hosts to fruit flies include commercial bananas, dates, lemons of commerce, litchis, pineapples, pomegranates, and sour limes.

Determine the condition of the consignment at the same time you verify its contents. If the consignment is rotten, decayed, or so badly damaged that your inspection would **not** be reliable for determining pest presence, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Step 7: Select the Sample

Determining the presence of plant pests or contaminants in a commercial consignment is based on inspection of a sample. The size and method of selecting the sample are important in ensuring that it is representative of the

whole consignment. If the shipment received a preclearance inspection by USDA APHIS, refer to the MAC or other special procedures for detailed sampling instructions. If the shipment is arriving under cold treatment, coordinate the verification of the treatment with local PPQ Officers before sampling.

If no other sampling instructions, procedures, or protocols are provided, use 2 percent as a standard sample rate. Use past port experience working with the shipper and the type of fruits or vegetables being imported. The sample rate may be increased for smaller consignments, or for a shipper or commodity that is encountered for the first time. The sample rate may be decreased for larger consignments, for low risk commodities, or for importations that pose no risk.

Keep in mind that for containerized consignments, shippers may put the cleanest boxes of fruits and vegetables at the tailgate of the container. Therefore, it is important that the sample is representative of the whole consignment.

The importer is responsible for supplying the labor to move, open, and repack the boxes sampled.

Step 8: Inspect Sample

Fruits and vegetables may be hosts of significant plant pests. Thoroughly examine the commodity for pests and diseases, as well as prohibited plant parts. The packaging and/or conveyance also offer an environment which can attract hitchhiking pests—pests that **do not** attack the commodity. Therefore, when clearing commercial and noncommercial shipments, be sure to inspect for evidence of all types of plant pests and contaminants such as the following:

- ◆ Insects
- ◆ Mites
- ◆ Mollusks
- ◆ Nematodes
- ◆ Noxious weeds and their seeds
- ◆ Pathogens
- ◆ Plant debris
- ◆ Soil

Officers who encounter pests or quarantine material must safeguard the shipment (or affected portion of the shipment) or the container. Refer to the Safeguarding section of the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#).

Following these general inspection procedures, there are special procedures for inspecting and processing consignments of specific fruits and vegetables based on the type of commodity, its origin, and its destination. Use **Table 2-6** to locate special procedures.

Table 2-6 Locator for Special Procedures

If the consignment is:	And are:	Then:
Apples, citrus, nectarines, peaches, pears, and plums	From the Republic of South Africa	GO to "Apples, Citrus, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, and Plums from the Republic of South Africa" page 2-35
Apples, pears, and sand pears	From Australia and New Zealand	GO to "Apples, Pears and Sand Pears from New Zealand" page 2-25
Apples and pears	From Chile	GO to "Apples and Pears from Chile" page 2-37
Avocados	From Michoacan, Mexico	GO to "Avocados from Michoacan, Mexico" page 2-38
Beans	Infested with <i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , and <i>Maruca testulalis</i>	GO to "Beans Infested with Cydia fabivora, Epinotia aporema, and Maruca testulalis" page 2-42
Clementines	From Spain	GO to "Pecleared Clementines (Tangerines) from Spain" page 2-26
Corn smut galls	Fresh or frozen imported from consumption	GO to "Fresh or Frozen Corn Smut Galls Imported for Consumption" page 2-48
Ethrogs	From Medfly infested countries ¹ entering NA and NP ports	GO to "Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports" page 2-49
Irradiated fruits and vegetables	—————▶	GO to "Pecleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables" page 2-30
Okra	—————▶	GO to "Special Procedures for Okra" page 2-53
Fragrant Pears	China	GO to "Fragrant Pears from China" page 2-55
Ya Pears	China	GO to "Ya Pears from China" page 2-57
Peppers	From countries in the West Indies and from Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	GO to "Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago" page 2-59

1 Medfly infested countries for ethrogs: Albania, Algeria, Corsica, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Panama, Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey.

If there is no special procedure listed in **Table 2-6**, use the following standard inspection guidelines:

- ◆ **Edible Inflorescences**
- ◆ **Fleshy or Pulpy Fruits and Vegetables**
- ◆ **Leafy Herbs and Vegetables**
- ◆ **Legumes (Beans, Peas, Etc.)**
- ◆ **Root Crops and Edible Bulbs**

Step 9: Take Regulatory Action Based on Inspection Results

Use [Table 2-7](#) to determine the regulatory action to take based on inspection results of both commercial and noncommercial consignments of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Table 2-7 Action to Take Based on Inspection Results

If you find:	And from:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Insects ◆ Intact seeds and/or grain contaminants ◆ Mollusks ◆ Pathogens ◆ Plant debris contaminants 		→	GO to Table 2-8
Unauthorized plant parts		→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD shipment, and 2. INITIATE an Emergency Action Notification 3. REQUIRE removal and disposal of contaminant, or PROHIBIT ENTRY
Soil	Canada	An area in Canada infected with Potato Cyst Nematode ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD shipment, and 2. INITIATE an Emergency Action Notification 3. REQUIRE removal and disposal of contaminant, or PROHIBIT ENTRY
		An area in Canada free from Potato Cyst Nematode ¹	RELEASE shipment
	Other than Canada	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD shipment, and 2. INITIATE an Emergency Action Notification 3. REQUIRE removal and disposal of contaminant, or PROHIBIT ENTRY
Neither pests nor contaminants			RELEASE shipment

1 The following areas in Canada are positive for Potato Cyst Nematode:

- ◆ 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 St. Amable

Table 2-8 Action to Take Based on Inspection Results and Identification Authority

If you:	And the pest or pathogen is:	Then:
Lack authority to identify ¹	→	1. HOLD shipment, and 2. SEND the interception for identification, see Appendix A (PPQ Form 309A) and Appendix K (Interceptions) of the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance</i>
Have authority to identify ¹	Nonactionable, but reportable	1. RELEASE shipment 2. SEND the interception to the appropriate Area Identifier, see Appendix A (PPQ Form 309A) and Appendix K (Interceptions) of the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance</i>
	Nonactionable and nonreportable	RELEASE shipment

¹ Authority to identify requires issuance of appropriate Cargo Release Authorities from the Area Identifier.

Step 10: Document Action Taken

Document the regulatory action taken for both commercial and noncommercial consignments of fresh fruits and vegetables using the instructions in the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#).

Produce of Foreign Origin That is Transiting the United States

USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permits, Registrations, Imports & Manuals, Permit Services issues transit permits for the unloading, landing, or other movement of plants and plant products in cargo and passenger baggage through the United States to ensure they are adequately safeguarded and re-exported in the specified time frame. Transit permits prescribe all required safeguarding or mitigation measures for the consignment. Transit permits are issued in accordance with 7CFR 352.

Importers should apply for transit permits in advance of arrival by completing PPQ Form 586, Application for Permit to Transit Plants and/or Plant Products, through the United States. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/transit.shtml

Refer to [Clearing Transiting In-Bond Cargo](#) in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*.

U.S. Returned Fruits and Vegetables

Occasionally fresh fruits and vegetables of U.S. origin are taken outside the United States and are returned. Use these special procedures for handling U.S. returned fruits and vegetables encountered in cargo and passenger baggage, beginning at [Table 2-9](#).

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. In the case of citrus and avocados, the stencil may easily pinpoint origin.



There have been instances of counterfeit documents and stamping of fruits.



Stencil marks are used on fruits by several countries. Check to make sure the stencil is from a U.S. grower.

Table 2-9 Locator for the Action to Take on U.S. Returned Fruits and Vegetables

If the U.S. returned fruits and vegetables are in:	And are:	Then:
Cargo	Citrus	GO to Table 2-10
	Noncitrus	GO to Table 2-11
Passenger baggage and provisions	Citrus	GO to Table 2-12
	Noncitrus	GO to Table 2-13

Table 2-10 Action to Take on U.S. Citrus Encountered in Cargo

If the citrus was grown in:	And is reentering the U.S. at:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Florida ◆ Hawaii ◆ Northern Mariana Islands 	—————→		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Arizona ◆ California ◆ Hawaii ◆ Louisiana¹ ◆ Florida ◆ Northern Mariana Islands ◆ Puerto Rico ◆ U.S. Virgin Islands 	There is evidence that the citrus received treatment (T107-b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY citrus are intact in the original shipping containers 2. RELEASE
		There is no evidence of treatment (T107-b)	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	State or territory other than listed above	—————→	
State or territory other than listed above	—————→		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. RELEASE

1 **Only** the parishes of Iberia, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafouche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Mary, and Terrebonne.

Table 2-11 Action to Take on Noncitrus Encountered in Cargo

If the fruits or vegetables are:	And the containers are:	Then:
In their original containers	Intact	RELEASE
	Not intact	REGULATE as fruits or vegetables of foreign origin
Not in their original containers	—————→	

Table 2-12 Action to Take on Citrus Encountered in Passenger Baggage and Provisions

If the Passenger is arriving at:	And the citrus were grown in:	And the citrus:	Then:
Canadian Border	→	Is carried by a U.S. origin traveler moving within the local commuting area ¹	RELEASE
		Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than the Canadian border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Florida ◆ Hawaii ◆ Northern Mariana Islands 	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Texas ²	Is reentering the U.S. at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Arizona ◆ California ◆ Florida ◆ Hawaii ◆ Louisiana³ ◆ Northern Mariana Islands ◆ Puerto Rico ◆ U.S. Virgin Islands 	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	State or territory other than listed above	→	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.
- 2 Stenciling or other satisfactory proof of U.S. origin
- 3 **Only** the parishes of Iberia, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafouche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Mary, and Terrebonne.

Table 2-13 Action to Take on Noncitrus Encountered in Passenger Baggage and Provisions

If the fruits or vegetables are encountered in:	And proof of origin is based on:	Then:
Passenger baggage	Stenciling or other satisfactory proof	INSPECT and RELEASE
	Other than stenciling	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provisions in autos, trailers, yachts, private fishing vessels, and private aircraft	Stenciling, sales receipts, or satisfactory answers to questions	RELEASE
	Other than stenciling or satisfactory proof	PROHIBIT ENTRY

Procedures

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in International Mail

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in International Mail

Since fresh fruits and vegetables are perishable items and international mail is not an ideal shipping environment, permits are **not** issued for mail importations.

Follow the special procedures in [Table 2-14](#) for taking action on fresh fruits and vegetables in international mail.

Table 2-14 Regulatory Action for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in International Mail

If the consignment has:	And using the Reference the commodity is:	And the condition of the commodity is:	Then:
Acceptable evidence of origin, e.g., foreign phytosanitary certificate and sales receipt	Admissible	Good	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Decayed, rotten, or will not reach destination in good condition	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. COMPLETE a PPQ Form 287 3. GO to the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)</i> for instructions on how to complete forms
	Inadmissible	—————▶	
No evidence or inconclusive evidence of origin	Admissible from ALL COUNTRIES	Good	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Decayed, rotten, or will not reach destination in good condition	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. COMPLETE a PPQ Form 287 3. GO to the <i>MAC</i> for instructions on how to complete forms
		Inadmissible from ALL COUNTRIES	

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP)

The National Agriculture Release Program (NARP) is a means by which high volume, low risk fruit and vegetable products can qualify for a reduced inspection by Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialists (CBPAS) at ports of entry.

The program methodology identifies low risk products by closely examining pest interception histories and establishes alternative inspection schedules and techniques for CBP to use instead of the traditional standard inspection. This allows for fewer shipments to be held for inspection and maintains the quality of port inspections and integrity of PPQ's safeguarding system at the same time. The program relies on periodic internal review of volume and inspection data to maintain the list of eligible and non-eligible commodities for the program.

In the **Reference** section of this manual, qualified commodities for NARP are colored green. It can be expected that shipments of these commodities will undergo a full examination if selected. PPQ and CBP users, please refer to the appropriate on-line resource(s) for guidance on how to administer NARP.

Noncommercial Quantities of Japanese Produce Entering Hawaii

Use **Table 2-15** to correctly regulate noncommercial importations of small quantities of **admissible** Japanese produce entering Hawaii. Japanese produce may have been intercepted in baggage, cargo, or the mail, but **cannot** require treatment as a condition of entry.

Table 2-15 Action to Take on Noncommercial Consignments of Admissible Japanese Produce Entering Hawaii

If the commodity is:	And was harvested in:	And there is:	Then:
Asparagus, blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.) ¹ , Cannonball fruit, Chinese water chestnut, cyprus corm, lily bulb, maguey leaf, mushroom, palm heart (peeled) ² , sand pear, St. John's bread, strawberry, tamarind bean pod, truffle, water chestnut, or yam		→	RELEASE
Kind not listed above, but is admissible without treatment from Japan	Southern islands of Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, or Volcano Islands	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Northern islands of Japan (those not listed above)	Inconclusive or no proof of origin	RELEASE
		Conclusive proof of origin ³	


- 1 These are temperate zone crops that will **not** grow on the tropical Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, or Volcano Islands.
- 2 All outer green tissue must be removed, leaving a white to off-white piece of the stem.
- 3 Conclusive proof that the produce did **not** originate on Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, or Volcano Islands (acceptable proofs of origin include statements on commercial packaging and foreign phytosanitary certificates).

Apples, Pears and Sand Pears from New Zealand

Apples, pears, and sand pears that arrive precleared have been inspected for the light brown apple moth, (LBAM), apple leaf curl midge (ALCM), *Dasineura mali*, and pear leaf curling midge (PLCM), *Dasineura pyri*. However, ALCM and PLCM are recognized actionable pests to the State of California and, if found, enforced by USDA regulations at the port of entry.

Refer to [Table 2-16](#) for action to take on consignments of apples, pears, or sand pears from New Zealand.

Table 2-16 Action to Take Based on the Statement on the 203

If the 203 is:	And the Statment on the 203 reads:	Then:
Not Present		GO TO Inspection Procedures for Light Brown Apple Moth Host Material
Present	"Shipment has been subjected to USDA preclearance and no ALCM, <i>Dasineura mali</i> , were found in the inspection sample." OR "Shipment has been subjected to USDA preclearance and no PLCM, <i>Dasineura pyri</i> , were found in the inspection sample."	RELEASE the precleared consignment
	"ALCM, <i>Dasineura mali</i> , present and fruit is not destined for marketing in California." OR "PLCM, <i>Dasineura pyri</i> , present and fruit is not destined for marketing in California."	RELEASE the precleared consignment
	"ALCM, <i>Dasineura mali</i> , present, fruit is only transiting California, and is not destined for marketing in California." OR "PLCM, <i>Dasineura pyri</i> , present, fruit is only transiting California, and is not destined for marketing in California."	ALLOW consignment to transit California
	"ALCM, <i>Dasineura mali</i> , present , fruit is destined for marketing in California and must be subjected to mandatory treatment upon arrival in California." OR "PLCM, <i>Dasineura pyri</i> , present , fruit is destined for marketing in California and must be subjected to mandatory treatment upon arrival in California."	COMPLETE the EAN ¹ giving the importer the following options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DESTROY 2. RE-EXPORT 3. FUMIGATE² 4. SHIP to another state (allow the consignment to transit CA)

1 When completing the EAN, cite Section 414 of the Plant Protection Act as your authority for taking action.
2 For fumigation, contact PPQ through proper channels.

Precleared Clementines (Tangerines) from Spain

Use these special procedures to regulate precleared clementines from Spain. A form is provided for you at the end of these special procedures to document the results of your inspection.

The regulation requires that clementines from Spain **must be** precleared, cold treated, **and** inspected at the U.S. port of entry. If the shipment is other types of citrus from Spain, regulate accordingly.

Directions for Inspection

1. Ensure the consignment of clementines is accompanied by a Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment (PPQ Form 203) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration (AD).
2. Contact a PPQ officer through proper channels. A PPQ officer must verify that the cold treatment (CT) was successfully completed. Spanish clementines destined for the US that **fail** cold treatment, may be treated again if the port is approved by APHIS for performing cold treatments.
3. Verify that the consignment is labeled correctly. Spanish clementines imported for the US market are in boxes marked with a lot number. The lot number ends with the letters, 'US.' Labeling must be legible and appear on the side of the boxes.
4. For both break bulk and containerized shipments, cut and inspect the clementines at the rates that follow. If live **or** dead pests are intercepted, record the traceback information in the last column on the inspection chart. The traceback information will be critical information for tracing the infested lot back to the grower's field in Spain.

A. Break Bulk Consignments

- i. Select 85 boxes from each vessel.
- ii. Divide the number of boxes to be inspected on a proportional basis among each compartment of the vessel.
- iii. Randomly select the boxes to be inspected from each compartment. Inspect and cut 10 clementines per box. Select the **poorest** quality fruit for inspection and cutting.



This procedure should cover most situations. However, if there are a small number of boxes on a vessel and the above situation does **not** seem to fit, contact the Ag Liaison, or Agricultural Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) Headquarters to determine the proper number of boxes to be sampled.

B. Containerized Consignments

- i. Select 15 random boxes from each container from at least 2 pallets. It is **not** necessary to devan.
 - ii. Cut and inspect 10 clementines per box (select the **poorest** quality fruit for inspection and cutting).
5. If **live** larvae are found during inspection, close the fruit with the larvae inside. Do **not** put the larvae in alcohol. If possible, record the live larvae on video prior to transporting to PPQ for identification. Using established local procedures, transport the fruit to the identifier as quickly as possible, Contact the Ag Liaison for your port or Agricultural Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) Headquarters to communicate the finding of live larva.
 6. Record inspection results using the form that immediately follows. Submit inspection results weekly to APTL.

Inspection Date	Commodity	Country of Origin	Vessel	Container # (if applicable)	Number of Boxes in Inspection Lot	Average # of Fruit per box	Number of Fruit Cut	Number of fruit infested	Number and type of dead pests found	Number and type of live pests found	Trace back info: Compartment / BRAND name/ trace back number on box: ### US ## ####

Here is an example of how to complete the above chart. The first row of data illustrates a containerized shipment record; the second row of data is a sample for break bulk shipments:

Port: _____

Inspection Date	Commodity	Country of Origin	Vessel	Container # (if applicable)	Number of Boxes in Inspection Lot	Average # of Fruit per box	Number of Fruit Cut	Number of fruit infested	Number and type of dead pests found	Number and type of live pests found	Trace back information: Compartment / brand name/ trace back number on box—### US ## ####
1/30/02	Clementines	Spain	SL Florida	MWCU6815562	8400	30	150	2	3 fruit fly larvae	0	Special Brand/006.US.23.000121
1/30/06 - 1/31/06	Clementines	Spain	Sierra Lara	N/A	772,985	26	850	3	7 fruit fly larvae	0	3ABC/Special Brand 248.US.07.000189

7. Complete an Emergency Action Notification (CBP 523) in AQAS for shipments that are inadmissible. Directions are in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*. Follow any additional guidance provided by the APHIS identifier, as well. Options may include cold treatment, reexport out of North America, reexport to Canada, or destruction. Follow the direction from PPQ if the pest found warrants some other treatment option. If you have other questions or concerns, you may contact PPQ. Work through any locally established channels. If the broker elects to

Procedures

Precleared Clementines (Tangerines) from Spain

move the quarantine fruit to Canada, contact APHIS headquarters (PPQ QPAS staff) for permission. Ask to speak to a Staff Officer covering Canadian issues by calling (301) 734-8295.

8. Record the inspection and results in the appropriate on-line systems

Transiting Clementines

Untreated Spanish clementines may enter the US and be destined to Canada. Such fruit must be covered by an APHIS Transit Permit and must be unloaded in approved locations in the US. Follow established procedures for allowing transit. If there are any permit questions, call the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services Customer Service line (301) 734-0841. To apply for an APHIS Permit, direct the customer to call APHIS toll free at 1-877-770-5990, or direct them to go to the following web site address: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/transit.shtml

Prcleared Fruits and Vegetables Not Mentioned Elsewhere

Use these special procedures for regulating those precleared fruits and vegetables **not** mentioned specifically by commodity elsewhere in this Procedures Section of the manual.

1. Review the PPQ Form 203 (yellow or white), Foreign Site Certification of Inspection and/or Treatment, or an electronic message, to verify whether APHIS precleared the consignment. If the consignment does not come directly from the country origin then proceed to **Table 2-18** and check the integrity of the seals.
2. Compare the PPQ Form 203 to other supporting documentation or information. Confirm that the information and conditions contained on the preclearance form agree with the cargo manifest and/or other Customs entry documents. Check the commodities and their quantity listed on the PPQ Form 203.

Table 2-17 Checking Quantities of Produce Authorized

If the quantity of each commodity listed on the PPQ Form 203 is:	Then:
Greater than or equal to the quantity listed on the supporting documentation.	CONTINUE to Step 3 .
Less than the quantity listed on the supporting documentation	1. HOLD the consignment and check the seals to ensure the entire shipment has been precleared 2. CONTINUE TO Table 2-18

Table 2-18 Action to Take Based on the Integrity of Seals

If, upon verification, the seals are:	Then:
Intact	CONTINUE to Step 3 .
Broken or Missing	CONTACT the preclearance liaison at APTL

3. If the commodity was cold treated for internal feeders, refer to **"Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Fruits Other Than Clementines from Anywhere, Citrus from Spain or South Africa, or Litchis from China"** page 2-45.
4. Follow any special instructions such as treatment verification, inspection procedures, fruit cutting, etc.
5. If determined that the entire shipment has been precleared, RELEASE. Otherwise, CONTACT the preclearance liaison at APTL.

Precleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables

Background

Irradiation is a safe and effective technology that can mitigate the risk of pests associated with fruits and vegetables. The irradiation of foods has been available and in use for over 30 years. Irradiation has been used to treat a variety of dry and fresh food products worldwide. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved irradiation as safe for foods. The use of irradiation to process food has also been endorsed by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the United States Public Health Service, and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.



The dose of irradiation used to treat fruits and vegetables is **not** intended to kill quarantine plant pests, although it may be a result of the treatment. The irradiation dose is meant to be sufficient to prevent adult emergence, retard insect growth and development, or cause sterilization of the insect. It is therefore possible that live insects may be found after treatment; however, any pest risk will be mitigated.

APHIS has approved a number of target doses that are known to mitigate the risk of certain pests. Approved commodities are exposed to irradiation either in pest-proof boxes, or in pest proof packaging (such as mesh bags) which may be boxed after treatment. A list of target quarantine pests, approved irradiation doses, and approved commodities can be found in the T105 Treatment Schedules in the *Treatment Manual* (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment_pdf/05_02_t100schedules.pdf).

APHIS Preclearance Process in Country of Origin

Approved fruits and vegetables are inspected for the presence of pests by an APHIS officer in the country of origin. The commodities are then authorized to be irradiated at a treatment facility. USDA-APHIS-CPHST or their designees certify irradiation facilities in foreign countries. Requirements for facility certification can be found in the *Treatment Manual*, Chapter 6, (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment_pdf/06_08_certifyingfacilitiesirradiation.pdf)

APHIS approved irradiation treatments are conducted **prior to** consignment to the United States. The treated articles are safeguarded immediately after the treatment is completed, until they reach the port of exit. Articles arrive in the United States with appropriate documentation. Importers must have an Import Permit from APHIS PPQ for the importation of such treated articles.

Procedure

Use the following procedures for clearing articles treated by irradiation entering under the APHIS Preclearance Program:

Step 1: Review Supporting Documentation

- ◆ APHIS Import Permit
- ◆ Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) issued by foreign government
- ◆ PPQ Form 203—Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment (yellow or white) or an electronic message, to verify whether APHIS precleared the consignment

Compare the PPQ Form 203 to other supporting documentation or information (phytosanitary certificate, invoices, etc...). Check the commodities and their quantity listed on the PPQ Form 203 and follow the instructions in **Table 2-19**. Confirm that the information and conditions contained on the paperwork agree with the cargo manifest and/or other Customs entry documents. If the paperwork is not in order, CONTACT the Agriculture Liaison/Operational Specialist or Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) headquarters with details of any problems.

Table 2-19 Checking Authorized Commodities and Quantities

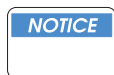
If the COMMODITY listed on the PPQ Form 203:	And the QUANTITY of the consignment is:	And the consignment:	Then:
Matches the supporting documentation	Less or equal to the the quantity listed on the 203	Arrives at a seaport or airport	RELEASE. The consignment is precleared.
		Arrives at a land border	CONTINUE to Step 2
Does not match the supporting documentation	Greater than the quantity listed on the 203	→	1. CONTACT the APTL preclearance liaison to discuss the discrepancy 2. CONTINUE to Step 2
	→		1. CONTACT the APTL preclearance liaison to discuss the discrepancy 2. CONTINUE to Step 2

Step 2: Verify the Truck/Conveyance Seals

Check the seals on the conveyance to make sure they are intact. If the paperwork is in order, commodity inspection will not be required since these articles have been precleared by APHIS inspectors in the originating country.

Check the seals on the trucks at the land border to make sure they are intact. Commodity inspection is not required since these articles have been precleared and irradiated under APHIS supervision in the originating country.

Refer to **Table 2-20** for the appropriate action for truck and conveyance seals.



If the shipment arrived by air or sea, and there is a paperwork discrepancy, continue with the following Table 2-2.

Table 2-20 Action to Take Based on Seal Integrity

If, upon verification, the seals are:	Then:
Intact	RELEASE
Broken or missing	CONTINUE to Step 3

Step 3: Conduct an Integrity Inspection

Proceed with a cursory inspection of the container(s) and consignment. Look for hitchhikers and contaminants. If hitchhikers are found, follow the instructions in **Step 4** for completing PPQ Form 309A.

Look for tampering and verify that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ◆ That the fruits are packed in insect proof boxes or cartons with evidence of traceback numbers. Fruits may also be packaged in non-insect-proof boxes or cartons if the packaging inside is insect-proof (for example, mesh or plastic bags that are insect proof and inside non-insect proof boxes).
- ◆ That the cartons are labeled, marked or stamped with the words “Treated by Irradiation” or “Treated with Radiation” and display the International Radura Symbol:



Refer to for the appropriate action to take based on the integrity inspection.

Table 2-21 Action to Take Based on Integrity Inspection

If:	Then:
No evidence of tampering	RELEASE the consignment
Evidence of tampering	CONTACT the APTL preclearance liaison to discuss the discrepancy
Pests are found in the container	CONTINUE to Step 4

Step 4: Submission of Pest Documentation



Pests found inside the insect proof packaging would have been irradiated since the fruits are irradiated inside the boxes, carton, or other pest proof packaging.

If you intercept a pest, follow these directions:

1. **Submit** the pest and the completed PPQ Form 309A to the appropriate identifier.
2. **Include** a photocopy of both the PPQ Form 203 and Phytosanitary Certificate along the PPQ Form 309A.
3. **Include** photographs, if possible, of any important information (box and label, damage to the box, etc.)

Ensure the following is written on the PPQ Form 309A:

- ◆ Write the words “irradiated article” or “treated with irradiation” in the Remarks section. If available, also include the unique Treatment Identification Number (TIN) in the remarks field. The TIN may be found on the box and will be preceded by the letters, TRT.
- ◆ If the pest was found in the conveyance (i.e. on the floor) indicate "At Large" in the Remarks field.
- ◆ If the pest was found in or on the commodity, check either the word “IN” or “ON” respectively, in the PEST PROXIMITY field.
- ◆ If the pest was found outside the pest proof packaging, check the word “WITH” in the PEST PROXIMITY field.

Pest Proximity:

In On With

Figure 2-3 Extracted from PPQ Form 309A (September 2008)

Procedures

Preleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables

Step 5: Final Determination/Disposition

If confirmed that the entire consignment has been preleared, RELEASE. If an emergency action is needed, complete an Emergency Action Notice (EAN). Follow the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#) for guidance, and contact the APTL preclearance liaison if they have not already been notified of the situation.

Apples, Citrus, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, and Plums from the Republic of South Africa

Use these special procedures to detect various pests associated with **treated** (using T107-a) and **unprecleared** apples, citrus, nectarines, peaches, pears, and plums from the Republic of South Africa. The major pest of concern is false codling moth. The palletized fruits may be shipped in either:

- ◆ The holds of vessels approved by APHIS for in-transit cold treatment, or
- ◆ Refrigerated sea containers approved by APHIS

Inspectional Unit



Before sampling, check the vessel or container to ensure that the requirements for **COLD TREATMENT** have been met.

- ◆ PPQ determines what constitutes an inspectional unit. Determine what an inspectional unit is before the shipping season begins and disclose this to the importer before making procedures final.
- ◆ An inspectional unit must include all the containers in the consignment.

Sampling Rate

Select 150 cartons of fruit for each inspectional unit sampled.

Selecting the Sample

- ◆ The shipper or the shipper's agent must number each carton, starting with the number one, as each is taken off the packing line and placed on the pallets. However, cartons of fruit may be mentally numbered, beginning with a carton in the lower corner of the pallet and continuing around and toward the top of the pallet.
- ◆ The containers may have to be stripped to get at the correctly numbered cartons for the sample.

Selecting the Cartons for Inspection

1. Establish the inspectional unit.
2. Divide the established inspectional unit by 150 cartons. The quotient will be the sampling interval.
3. Randomly select a number between one and the quotient calculated in Step 2. This will be the first box to inspect.

Procedures

Apples, Citrus, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, and Plums from the Republic of South Africa

4. To determine the second box to inspect, add the first box number to the sampling interval. Determine the third box to inspect by adding the second box number to the sampling interval. Repeat the process until 150 boxes are accounted for.

EXAMPLE	<p>A consignment of 2,000 cartons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The inspectional unit is 2,000 cartons2. 2,000 divided by 150 = 13 (the sampling interval)3. The randomly selected number between 1 and 13 is 8. Eight (8) represents the first box to be inspected4. $8 + 13 = 21$, the second box to be inspected; $21 + 13 = 34$, the third box to be inspected; and so on
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EXAMPLE	<p>A consignment of 6,000 cartons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. The inspectional unit is 6,000 cartons6. 6,000 divided by 150 = 40 (the sampling interval)7. The randomly selected number between 1 and 40 is 12. Twelve (12) represents the first carton to be inspected8. $12 + 40 = 52$, the second carton to be inspected; $52 + 40 = 92$, the third carton to be inspected; $92 + 40 = 132$, the fourth carton to be inspected; and so on
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Apples and Pears from Chile

Use these special procedures to detect adult populations of hitchhiking pests such as crickets, weevils, and various wood borers associated with apples and pears from Chile.

Inspectional Unit

Generally, the inspectional unit is all the fruit listed on the bill of lading (B/L).

Sampling Rate

Use [Table 2-22](#) to determine the sampling rate.

Table 2-22 Sampling Scheme Based on Consignment Size

If the number of cases per inspection unit are:	Then the sample size is:
1 through 30	all cases (100 percent)
31 through 2,000	30 cases
2,001 through 10,000	50 cases
10,001 and greater	100 cases

Selecting the Sample

- ◆ Select **no** more than 20 percent of the total number of cases sampled from a pallet in an inspectional unit
- ◆ Select the remaining 80 percent of the cases at a rate **not** to exceed 1 case per pallet (when possible)
- ◆ Select 20 percent of the sample cases from the center or bottom portions of the pallet
- ◆ Inspect 100 percent of the contents of each case sampled

EXAMPLE	A consignment (B/L) of 14,000 cases of Chilean pears arrives at your port. Checking the sampling rate table, you must sample 100 cases of fruits. Select no more than 20 cases from a pallet. Assuming that you sampled the maximum number of cases from the first pallet, you would still have 80 cases to sample. You could select no more than one case per pallet. Also, you would be required to sample 20 percent of the cases from the center or bottom portions of the pallet.
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Avocados from Michoacan, Mexico

Program Pests

- ◆ Avocado stem weevil (*Copturus aguacate*)
- ◆ Avocado seed moth (*Stenoma catenifer*)
- ◆ Fruit flies (*Anastrepha* spp.)
- ◆ Large avocado seed weevil (*Helipus lauri*)
- ◆ Small avocado seed weevils (*Conotrachelus aguacate* and *C. perseae*)



Avocados are admissible into Puerto Rico, but are **prohibited** into any other U.S. Territory.

Background

These commercial consignments of avocados originate from an Avocado Export Program that operates according to established program guidelines and agreements between USDA APHIS and the National Plant Protection Organization of Mexico. Consignments may enter at the land border in sealed containers containing boxes or bins of fruit. They may also arrive in ocean containers in bins or pallets or as noncontainerized loose bulk cargo.

These consignments must be accompanied by both an APHIS import permit and a Mexican Phytosanitary Certificate. Electronic certificates are acceptable. The certificate must have the Additional Declaration that: "The avocados in this consignment meet the requirement of 7CFR 319.56-30."

Individual boxes or shipping bins must be clearly marked with the identity of the grower, packing house, and exporter, and covered with pestproof packaging.

Inspection at Land Border Ports

The truck or container must arrive with a seal. If the seal is broken or missing but there has been no tampering of the cargo, continue with the sampling.



If there is evidence of major tampering of the cargo (the load is in disarray and it's integrity is questionable), PROHIBIT ENTRY. Follow local port procedure to contact the appropriate district, region, or headquarters CBP Agriculture Specialist (AS). The CBP AS will contact USDA-APHIS International Services.

Samples for cutting will be placed on the tailgate of the truck. **SELECT** and **CUT 30** avocados. If the avocados originated from multiple packing houses, they will be represented in the sample.

Inspection of Containers at Maritime Ports

Inspect ocean containers at a rate of 1 container for every 10 containers. Place a hold on all the containers and bills of lading on each ship. A sample of 30 avocados will be made available for fruit cutting.

If a program pest or other actionable pest is found in a container, request that one additional container from each of the uninspected bills of lading be presented for inspection.

Inspection of Noncontainerized Bulk Consignments

Ask the vessel agent or appropriate party for a load plan to allow inspection of at least one avocado from each grower represented in the ship's hatch. Randomly select 30 bins per hatch or 30 boxes from various pallets and select one fruit from each bin or box for fruit cutting. To ensure accurate traceback to the affected bill of lading, mark the sampled fruit with the grower, packing house, and exporter.

Inspecting and Cutting the Fruit

1. Look for fruit with long stems and damage that may be caused by stem weevils (bore holes along the stem and piles of frass (excrement) beneath the hole).
2. If stems are **longer** than 1/4 inch, cut them open lengthwise to inspect them. If however, in the 30 fruit sampled, there are **more than 5** avocados that have stems **over** 1/2 inch, **refuse entry** to the entire bill of lading.
3. Thinly slice the fruit looking for fruit flies.
4. Slice the seed open for signs or presence of seed weevils.

Submitting Interceptions and Documentation

Submit any interceptions for identification to APHIS PPQ. Record the infested box or bin and their identification numbers and names. If the fruit has a sticker, remove it and keep it with the paperwork. Refer to the *Manual for Agriculture Clearance* (MAC) for completion of the Emergency Action Notification and any additional guidance.

Transiting Guidelines

Avocados transiting the U.S. require an APHIS Transit Permit and must be moved under CBP controls. Only Michoacan program avocados may transit overland through any parts of the U.S. All other Mexican avocados need to transit through established overland transit corridors. Further information on handling transit in-bond cargo can be found in Chapter 2-2 of the *Manual for Agriculture Clearance* (MAC).

Procedures

Bananas (Bulk and Containerized Consignments)

Bananas (Bulk and Containerized Consignments)

Use these procedures to inspect the usual banana of commerce. Bananas, **excluding** plantains, entering temperate zones of the United States from the Western Hemisphere are a **low** risk pathway for host specific quarantine significant pests. The risk is slightly higher for tropical and subtropical area of the U.S.



BANANAS: Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).



In taking action on hitchhikers, the APHIS identifier decides whether to treat the consignment.

Table 2-23 Procedures for Inspecting Bananas based on Origin and How Shipped

If the bananas arrive at:	And:	Then:
CNMI, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Southern Florida ¹ , or the U.S. Virgin Islands (tropical and subtropical zones)	Break bulk maritime consignments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD a minimum of one half of the compartments on the vessel 2. INSPECT 10 boxes from each compartment² 3. SUBMIT all pest interceptions, including mealybugs, to the APHIS identifier for final action 4. RELEASE if no pests are found
	Containerized maritime consignment or air consignment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INSPECT 10 randomly selected boxes from each Bill of Lading 2. SUBMIT all pest interceptions, including mealybugs, to the APHIS identifier for final action 3. RELEASE if no pests are found
The Mexican border (containerized cargo)	→	FOLLOW the current guidelines in Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP)
Other than a State, Territory, or area identified in the cells above (temperate and Mediterranean zones)	Break bulk maritime consignment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD one compartment on the vessel 2. INSPECT 10 boxes from each compartment² 3. SUBMIT all pest interceptions, including mealybugs, to the APHIS identifier for final action 4. RELEASE if no pests are found
	Containerized maritime consignment or air consignment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SELECT 1 out of every 10 Bills of Lading³ 2. HOLD the selected Bill(s) of Lading and inspect 10 boxes from it 3. SUBMIT all pest interceptions, including mealybugs, to the APHIS identifier for final action 4. RELEASE if no pests are found

- 1 That area of Florida south of an east-west line intersecting Tampa and Orlando.
- 2 A compartment is one level (deck) of one hold.
- 3 If possible, vary the country of origin for the selected B/Ls.

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) from Africa

Due to recent reports of expanded distribution of *Bactrocera invadens* in various countries in Africa, take the following action described in [Table 2-24](#):

Table 2-24 Procedures for Inspecting Banana fruit from Africa

If the fruit is from:	And originated from:	Then:
Passenger baggage	—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Commercial consignments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Angola ◆ Benin ◆ Burkina Faso ◆ Cameroon ◆ Congo ◆ Cote d'Ivoire ◆ Ghana ◆ Guinea ◆ Liberia ◆ Mali ◆ Mauritania ◆ Niger ◆ Nigeria ◆ Senegal ◆ Sierra Leone ◆ Togo 	<p>Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:</p> <p>"The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of <i>Bactrocera invadens</i>."</p> <p>OR</p> <p>"The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of <i>Bactrocera invadens</i>."</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Algeria ◆ Egypt ◆ Morocco ◆ Tunisia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SELECT and cut 300 units from 60 boxes 2. INSPECT the cut fruit for internal feeders 3. INSPECT the remaining fruit for external feeders 4. SUBMIT pest interceptions using established procedures for cargo 5. RELEASE if no pests are found

Procedures

Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*

Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*

These special procedures are for regulating infested beans. Beans include broad (faba) beans, lima beans, garden beans, pigeon peas, cowpeas, mung beans, and soybeans. Use **Table 2-25** to determine the regulatory action to take.

Table 2-25 Action to Take on Infested Beans

If the origin is:	And the destination is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Belize ◆ Costa Rica ◆ Ecuador ◆ Guatemala 	North of and including the District of Columbia (38 N) and East of and including Salt Lake City (115 W)	RELEASE if no other pests are found
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Trinidad and Tobago ◆ Venezuela ◆ West Indies 	Areas other than listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 2. HOLD consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels
Mexico	North of and including the District of Columbia (38 N) and East of and including Salt Lake City (115 W)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ALLOW inbound movement through other U.S. areas to destination, or 2. HOLD consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels to REQUIRE T101-k-2
	Areas other than listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 2. HOLD consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels
Country or region other than listed above	—————▶	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD consignment 2. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels

Cold Treated Commodities

Cold treatment is performed on certain commodities from countries that are approved for such treatment. Commodities are cold treated to kill internal feeders, such as fruit flies. The inspection at the port of entry is designed to monitor the effectiveness of the cold treatment.

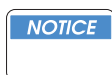


If live target pests (those that cold treatment are supposed to kill) are found, **immediately** contact APTL.

If live or **dead** fruit flies are found, or if any other **live** pests are detected, complete the chart at the end of this section.

Some consignments may have been inspected by APHIS officers overseas as part of a preclearance program. These officers would have inspected the consignment for certain hitchhikers or other target pests. If the shipment was **not** precleared, also inspect the treated product for hitchhikers, contaminants, or other pests and diseases.

Verify, through documentation review and manual requirements, the admissibility and preclearance status of the produce.



It is **unnecessary** to cut grapes from Argentina or Italy to verify the efficacy of cold treatment since these are cold treated and then fumigated with methyl bromide. In addition, grapes are not a preferred host for fruit flies of concern in these two countries.

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Litchi from China, including Taiwan



The produce may or may **not** be precleared.

Break Bulk Consignments

1. Select 150 boxes from each vessel.
2. Divide the 150 box sample proportionally among each compartment of the vessel.
3. Randomly select the boxes to be monitored and/or inspected from many areas of each compartment.
4. Cut and Inspect 10 fruits per box for monitoring the treatment.

5. If the cargo is **not** precleared, inspect an additional 2 percent of the consignment.

Containerized Consignments

1. Select 15 boxes from each container from at least 2 pallets (is is **not** necessary to devan).
2. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box for monitoring the treatment.
3. If the cargo is **not** precleared, inspect an additional 2 percent of the consignment.

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus from Spain, except Spanish Clementines (Tangerines)



Clementines from Spain **must be precleared**. Refer to the separate Special Procedures for inspecting and recording results for Precleared Spanish Clementines.

Break Bulk Consignments

1. Select 85 boxes from each vessel.
2. Divide the 85 box sample proportionally among each compartment of the vessel.
3. Randomly select the boxes to be monitored and/or inspected from many areas of each compartment.
4. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box for the monitoring treatment.
5. If the cargo is **not** precleared, inspect an additional 2 percent of the consignment.

Containerized Consignments

1. Select 15 boxes from each container from at least 2 pallets (it is **not** necessary to devan).
2. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box for the monitoring treatment.
3. If the cargo is **not** precleared, inspect an additional 2 percent of the consignment.

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus from South Africa and Clementines from Other Than Spain



Important

Clementines from Spain **must be precleared**. Refer to the separate Special Procedures for inspecting and recording results for Precleared Spanish Clementines.

Break Bulk Consignments

1. Select 75 boxes from each vessel.
2. Divide the 75 box sample proportionally among each compartment of the vessel.
3. Randomly select the boxes to be monitored and/or inspected from many areas of each compartment.
4. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box for monitoring the treatment.
5. If the cargo is **not** precleared, inspect an additional 2 percent of the consignment

Containerized Consignments

1. Select eight boxes from each container from at least two pallets (it is **not** necessary to devan).
2. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box for monitoring the treatment.
3. If the cargo is **not** precleared, inspect an additional 2 percent of the consignment

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Fruits Other Than Clementines from Anywhere, Citrus from Spain or South Africa, or Litchis from China

Cut and inspect 30 fruit per inspectional lot (it is **not** necessary to devan).

Reporting Inspection Results

1. Complete the chart that follows with the results of your monitoring treatment inspection and regular inspections.
2. Send the completed chart weekly to APTL. An example of how to complete this chart follows:

Procedures
Cold Treated Commodities

Port: _____

Commodity	Country of Origin	Inspection Date	Number of Boxes in Inspection Lot	Number of Fruit per Box ¹	Number of Fruit Cut	Number of fruit infested	Number and type of dead pests found	Number and type of live pests found

1 Use approximate number of fruit per box if actual number varies or is unknown.

Here is an example of how to complete this chart:

Port: _____

Commodity	Country of Origin	Inspection Date	Number of Boxes in Inspection Lot	Number of Fruit per Box ¹	Number of Fruit Cut	Number of fruit infested	Number and type of dead pests found	Number and type of live pests found
peaches	South Africa	1/30/02	8,000	25	30	2	3 fruit fly larvae	0
litchi	China	2/04/02	6,200	Approx. 100	150	1	0	4 mealy bugs

1 Use approximate number of fruit per box if actual number varies or is unknown.

Consignments of Fruits and Vegetables Arriving Without a Permit

Most imported fruits and vegetables require a permit issued by PPQ. CBP-AS may issue oral authorization for commercial consignments of fruits and vegetables arriving in the United States **without** a specific written permit. However, all applicable entry requirements must be met and proof of application for a specific written permit must be supplied to the CBP-AS. Use **Table 2-26** to determine whether an oral authorization is appropriate:

Table 2-26 Deciding Whether an Oral Authorization is Appropriate

If:	And the Fresh Fruit or Vegetable is:	And:	Then:
Commercial consignment	Admissible	All other import requirements can be met	1. ALLOW the importer to apply for a permit ¹ 2. OBTAIN adequate proof ² that an application was submitted 3. PROVIDE oral authorization ³
		All other import requirements CANNOT be met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Prohibited	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Personal baggage	Admissible	All other import requirements can be met	PROVIDE oral authorization
		All other import requirements CANNOT be met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Prohibited	—————→	Refer to the MAC Chapter 4-1 Clearing Passengers, Crew, and Baggage

- 1 Allow the importer to complete an application online. [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml] The importer may also use the appropriate paper application. [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml] Fax completed paper applications to the number on the application.
- 2 Adequate proof that the importer has applied for a permit include a fax receipt or verbal confirmation from PPQ Permit Services, Riverdale, MD. The proof of application will only be allowed for entry for 30 days. If the application or proof of application is presented 30 days **after** the date on the application, the CBP-AS should contact Permit Services at (301) 734-0841 for further guidance.
- 3 For commercial consignments of fruits and vegetables (7CFR 319.56), CBP-AS may grant oral authorization for entry provided a completed permit application (PPQ Form 587) is on file at PPQ Permit Services and the commodity presented for entry is admissible and meets all import requirements.

Procedures

Fresh or Frozen Corn Smut Galls Imported for Consumption

Fresh or Frozen Corn Smut Galls Imported for Consumption

Corn smut galls² (the fruiting bodies of *Ustilago maydis*) are imported and eaten like mushrooms. The galls may be naked or attached to parts of the corn plant. Follow these special procedures for taking regulatory action on fresh or frozen corn smut galls imported for consumption.



If the importer plans to import corn smut into Hawaii, the importer or the importer's agent needs to contact the Plant Quarantine Branch of the State Department of Agriculture prior to import.

Table 2-27 Regulating Corn Smut Galls

If the gall or gall on corn was harvested in:	And the consignment is:	And you find:	Then:
Mexico	Commercial	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Noncommercial, such that you can effectively inspect 100 percent of the galls or corn	Evidence of horse's tooth ergot ¹ No evidence of horse's tooth ergot	INSPECT and RELEASE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bermuda ◆ Canada ◆ Central America ◆ Lesser Antilles ◆ South America ◆ Trinidad and Tobago ◆ West Indies 	—————→		
Other than the Western Hemisphere	Free from corn tissue	Galls are fresh	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Galls are frozen	INSPECT and RELEASE
	With corn tissue	Galls and corn tissue are fresh	1. REGULATE as fresh corn 2. GO to the <i>Reference</i> , Corn
		Galls and corn tissue are frozen	1. REGULATE as a processed plant product 2. GO to <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual</i> , Corn

1 The sclerotia of horse's tooth ergot (*Claviceps gigantea*) are white to grayish-brown and comma-shaped, resembling a horse's tooth (hence their Spanish name, diente de caballo). The sclerotia are on the ear, replacing the corn kernels. There may be one to several sclerotia per ear.

2 The galls of corn smut (*Ustilago maydis*) are tumorlike and are covered with glistening, greenish to silvery-white tissue. The galls may be found on any above ground part.

Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports

Use these special procedures to inspect and to clear ethrogs from Medfly infested countries for the following pests:

- ◆ Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*)
- ◆ Citrus flower moth (*Prays citri*)

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

These special procedures are designed to allow consignments of ethrogs from *Ceratitis capitata* (medfly) infested countries³ to enter at **NA** and **NP** ports⁴ with inspection in lieu of treatment if they meet the conditions listed in the following decision tables.

Table 2-28 Two Categories of Ethrog Consignments

If the consignment is:	And inspection reveals:	Then:
Commercial	—————→	GO to Table 2-29
Noncommercial (small amounts in passenger baggage or mail)	Insect stings or pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Neither insect stings nor pests	RELEASE

Table 2-29 Commercial Consignments of Ethrogs

If harvested:	And the consignment is:	Then:
Five days ago or more (verify date from accompanying documentation)	Accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate stating that the consignment is free from the medfly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>) and the citrus flower moth (<i>Prays citri</i>)	1. INSPECT 3 to 5 percent of fruit 2. GO to Table 2-30
	Uncertified or certified but not as described above	1. INSPECT 25 percent of fruit 2. GO to Table 2-30
Less than 5 days ago	—————→	1. REQUIRE T107-a or T108-a 2. HOLD consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels

3 Medfly infested countries for ethrogs: Albania, Algeria, Corsica, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Panama, Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey.
4 Ethrogs allowed entry at NA or NP ports are eligible for movement to any part of the United States.

Procedures

Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports

Table 2-30 Regulatory Action Based on Inspection Results

If you find:	Then:
Citrus flower moth (<i>Prays citri</i>) or insect stings but no other pests	1. REQUIRE T107-a or T108-a 2. HOLD consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels
Insects other than medfly or citrus flower moth	1. REQUIRE treatment based upon pest(s) found 2. HOLD consignment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels
Neither insect stings nor pests	RELEASE

Grapes from Namibia

Use these procedures to inspect grapes from Namibia. Such grapes must receive mandatory cold treatment (T107-e) **and** mandatory methyl bromide fumigation (T104-a-1).

Cold treatment may be administered in transit or upon arrival. However, the methyl bromide fumigation **must** be done at the Port of Entry.

Break Bulk Consignments



1. Select 10 boxes from 10 different pallets.
2. If the consignment is in multiple compartments, pull at least one pallet from each compartment.
3. Inspect each box, paying particular attention to finding mealybugs or snails.

Containerized Consignments

1. Select four boxes; each of the four boxes must be from a different pallet (it is **not** necessary to devan).
2. Inspect each box, paying particular attention to finding mealybugs or snails.
3. Inspect the rear of the container itself for hitchhiking snails.

Action to Take Based on Inspection

Table 2-31 Action to Take on Grapes from Namibia Based on Pests Intercepted Associated with Grapes

If:	And pests are:	And the pests are:	Then:
No pests are found			REQUIRE T107-e and T104-a-1
Pests are found associated with the commodity ¹	Non-actionable		
	Actionable	Snails or mealybugs	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Other than snails or mealybugs	REQUIRE T107-e and T104-a-1

¹ If you find pests not associated with the commodity (like pests associated with wood packing material), then contact the nearest PPQ Identifier through proper channels.

Procedures

Grapes from South Africa That Are Not Precleared

Grapes from South Africa That Are Not Precleared

Use these procedures to inspect grapes from South Africa that are **not** precleared. Such grapes must receive mandatory cold treatment (T107-e). The treatment may be administered in transit or upon arrival.

Break Bulk Consignments

1. Select 10 boxes from 10 different pallets
2. If the consignment is in multiple compartments, pull at least one pallet from each compartment
3. Inspect each box, paying particular attention to finding mealybugs or snails

Containerized Consignments

1. Select four boxes; each of the four boxes must be from a different pallet (it is **not** necessary to devan).
2. Inspect each box, paying particular attention to finding mealybugs or snails.
3. Inspect the rear of the container itself for hitchhiking snails.

Action to Take Based on Inspection

Table 2-32 Action to Take on Unprecleared South African Grapes Based on Pests Intercepted Associated with the Grapes

If:	And pest are:	And the pests are:	Then:
No pest are found		—————▶	REQUIRE T107-e and T101-i-2
Pests are found associated with the commodity ¹	Non-actionable	—————▶	
	Actionable	Snails or snails with any other pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Mealybugs or mealybugs with any other pests except snails	REQUIRE T107-e and T104-a-2
		Other than snails or mealybugs	REQUIRE T107-e and T101-i-2

¹ If you find pest **not** associated with the commodity (like pests associated with wood packing material), then contact the nearest PPQ Identifier through proper channels.

Special Procedures for Okra

Okra, from the countries identified in this procedure, requires a condition of entry treatment when destined to certain States in the United States because of the cotton pest, pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*.) Those States are in the south Atlantic gulf (SAG) region (Atlantic and Gulf ports south of the 38th parallel), States on the Mexican border, and Hawaii. The condition of entry fumigation treatment, T101-p-2, is required only during the cotton-growing season.

If pink bollworm is intercepted at other times of the year, or from other countries from which okra is admissible (such as Nicaragua), PPQ identifiers would require the T101-p-2 fumigation treatment. In this case, the treatment would be used as a mitigation measure and not as a condition of entry treatment.

Use [Table 2-33](#) to determine the regulatory action to take on okra from the following countries:

- ◆ All countries in the West Indies ⁵ (Exception: No treatment is required for okra pods from Andros Island, Bahamas into SAG.)
- ◆ Brazil
- ◆ Colombia
- ◆ Ecuador
- ◆ Guyana
- ◆ Mexico
- ◆ Peru
- ◆ Suriname
- ◆ Trinidad and Tobago
- ◆ Venezuela

⁵ West Indies, the island countries of Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Cayman Islands (Br.); Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe and St. Barthelemy (Fr.); Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique (Fr.); Montserrat (Br.); St. Eustatius (Neth.); St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin (Fr. & Neth.); St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Turks and Caicos Islands; and Virgin Islands (Br.).

Table 2-33 Action to Take on Okra from the West Indies¹, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela

If destined to:	And the date is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Alabama ◆ Arizona ◆ Arkansas ◆ Florida ◆ Georgia ◆ Hawaii ◆ Louisiana ◆ Mississippi ◆ Nevada ◆ New Mexico ◆ North Carolina ◆ Oklahoma ◆ Puerto Rico ◆ South Carolina ◆ Tennessee ◆ Texas ◆ Any part of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, or Virginia south of the 38th parallel² 	<p>May 16 through November 30</p>	<p>1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T101-p-2 3. HOLD consignment 4. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels</p>
	<p>December 1 through May 15</p>	<p>REQUIRE a written permit and INSPECT and RELEASE</p>
<p>California</p>	<p>March 16 through December 31</p>	<p>1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T101-p-2 3. HOLD consignment 4. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels</p>
	<p>January 1 through March 15</p>	<p>REQUIRE a written permit and INSPECT and RELEASE</p>
<p>States or areas designated as North Atlantic (NA) or North Pacific (NP) (areas other than listed above)²</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">→</p>	<p>REQUIRE a written permit and INSPECT and RELEASE</p>

- 1 West Indies, the island countries of Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas (except from Andros Island into SAG); Barbados; Cayman Islands (Br.); Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe and St. Barthelemy (Fr.); Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique (Fr.); Montserrat (Br.); St. Eustatius (Neth.); St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Martin (Fr. & Neth.); St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Turks and Caicos Islands; and Virgin Islands (Br.).
- 2 For more information regarding geographic designations of ports, refer to **"Geographical Abbreviations and Port Designations"** page 3-4.

Fragrant Pears from China

Target Pests

Arthropods

- ◆ Apple fruit moth (*Cydia inopinata*)
- ◆ Hawthorn Spider Mite (*Tetranychus viennensis*)
- ◆ Japanese Apple Curculio (*Rhynchites heros*)
- ◆ Large Pear Borer (*Numonia piovorella*)
- ◆ Oriental Fruit Fly (*Bactrocera* (= *Dacus*) *dorsalis*)
- ◆ Peach Fruit Borer (*Carposina sasaki*)
- ◆ Pear Bark Aphid (Pear Phylloxera) (*Aphanostigma piri*)
- ◆ Pear Curculio (*Rhynchites fovepessin*)
- ◆ Red Plum Maggot (*Cydia funerbrana*)
- ◆ Yellow Peach Moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*)

Pathogens

- ◆ Asian Pear Black Spot (*Alternaria gaisen*)
- ◆ Asian Pear Scab (*Venturia nashicola*)
- ◆ Black Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)
- ◆ Brown Rot (*Monilinia fructigena*)
- ◆ Pear Trellis Rust (*Gymnosporangium fuscum*)

Background

The import requirements for fragrant pear are based on 7CFR 319.56 **and** an operational work plan. The requirements for importation of the fruit include the following:

- ◆ Consignments of fragrant pears destined to the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China with the additional declaration, "All fruit in this consignment complies with the APHIS-AQSIQ work plan for the exportation of fragrant pears (*Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis*) from the People's Republic of China."
- ◆ Consignments must arrive in insect proof containers which are safeguarded during transport in a manner that prevents pest infestation.

- ◆ Cartons in the consignment must bear a legible stamp that identifies each of the following:
 - ❖ The fruit (Fragrant Pear)
 - ❖ The packing house name or number
 - ❖ The orchard number
- ◆ If quarantine significant pests are found, applicable treatment schedules apply. If no approved treatment schedule is available, the consignment must be destroyed or reexported.

Directions for Sampling and Inspecting the Fruit

1. Use the bill of lading as your sampling unit.
2. Devan the entire container.
3. Take random samples of 30 boxes from throughout the consignment.
4. Select at least one box per grower/orchard.

Examining Containers and Outsides of Fruit

1. Empty each of the 30 boxes and look for insect pests, hitchhikers, and contaminants.
2. Examine every fruit.
3. Look on the outsides of the fruit for evidence of diseases, pest infestation, and pest damage. Look for holes, punctures, frass, and mite-webbing.

Examining Inside of Fruit for Internal Pests

1. Cut 150 individual fruit from those previously selected for visual inspection.
2. Examine the insides of the fruit for pests (caterpillars, borers, and maggots).

Action to Take Based on the Results of Your Inspection If Pests Are Found

GIVE the importer one of the following options:

- ◆ Have the pears treated (HOLD consignment and CONTACT a PPQ Officer through proper channels)
- ◆ Have the consignment reexported
- ◆ Have the consignment destroyed

Ya Pears from China

Target Pests

- ◆ **Asian pear black spot** (*Alternaria* sp.) Look for small brown to black spots on the leaves or fruit. When mature, the spots gradually enlarge to form brown lesions about 1/8" to 1/4" in diameter. Lesions on the fruit are typically brown to chocolate-brown in color and usually, but not always, found on the stem-end of the fruit, often encircling the attachment area of the stem. A small, black blister may appear in the center of these spots.



Figure 2-4 Pears Infected with Asian Pear Black Spot

- ◆ **Asian pear scab** (*Venturia nashicola*) On immature fruit, look for lesions that are small, circular, velvety spots. Darker, pinpoint spots develop as the fruit matures. On mature fruit, look for scab-like lesions. When the lesions mature, they become dark brown and form large black areas as they coalesce.
- ◆ **Pink hibiscus mealybug** (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*) Look for clusters of small soft-bodied insects in cotton-like masses. When adults are crushed, you will see their pink body fluids.
- ◆ **Leaf spot of Pear** (*Phyllosticta pirina*) Look at the leaf for tan or brown spots with darker margins. Later, fruiting bodies of the fungus (black pepper-like dots) develop within the leaf spots. These fruiting structures are diagnostic of *Phyllosticta*. Sometimes the diseased centers dry and fall out leaving only holes in the leaf.

Directions for Inspecting the Fruit

1. Use a bill of lading as your sampling unit.

2. Devan the entire container.
3. Select at least one box per grower/orchard in your inspection sample.
4. Determine the number of boxes to inspect:

Table 2-34 Determining How Many Boxes to Open and Inspect

If you select:	Then you will need to inspect:
A random sample	25 boxes
A non-random sample	30 boxes (more boxes have to be inspected because your sample is biased)

5. Examine the fruit for pests, especially those targeted.
6. Look inside the boxes for leaf contamination.

Action to Take Based on the Results of Your Inspection

If Leaf Contamination Is Found but No Pests

Table 2-35 Action to Take Based on Contamination by Leaves

If:	Then:
Four or more boxes are found contaminated with leaves	GIVE the importer one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Have the consignment reconditioned ◆ Have the pears treated (HOLD consignment and CONTACT a PPQ Officer through proper channels) ◆ Have the consignment reexported ◆ Have the consignment destroyed
If fewer than four boxes are found contaminated with leaves	RELEASE

If pests are found

GIVE the importer one of the following options:

- ◆ Have the pears treated (HOLD consignment and CONTACT a PPQ Officer through proper channels)
- ◆ Have the consignment reexported
- ◆ Have the consignment destroyed

Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago

The target pest for peppers from countries in the West Indies and Trinidad and Tobago is the **Yellow Tea Thrips** (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*). Look for brownish damaged areas underneath and on either side of the stem (calyx) of the peppers. Insects congregate underneath the calyx and feed on healthy tissue.

Directions for Sampling and Inspecting Peppers from Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Island of Trinidad

1. Establish the inspectional unit as all the fruit listed on the bill of lading (B/L).
2. Select 10 cartons or bags from throughout the consignment.
3. Select 1 to 2 pounds of peppers from each carton or bag.
4. If available, use an inspection box/tray developed for pepper or garlic inspections. Otherwise, carefully inspect under the stem area of the peppers.
5. Inspect over a dark surface. This will enable you to see the thrips which are very small and almost transparent.
6. Look for small [less than 1/20th of an inch (< 2 mm) long] transparent to light yellow, slender bodied insects.
7. Submit the thrip interception as an urgent.

Directions for Sampling and Inspecting Peppers from the Island of Tobago and from the West Indies Other Than Barbados, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent

1. If the port of entry is Miami, then select two consignments per month from each West Indies country. If the port of entry is **other than** Miami, conduct a standard 2 percent inspection.
2. Inspect over a dark surface. This will enable you to see the thrips which are very small and almost transparent.
3. Look for small [less than 1/20th of an inch (< 2 mm) long] transparent to light yellow, slender bodied insects.
4. If the identifier suspects the thrips is the yellow tea thrips, submit the interception as an urgent.

Sand Pears from Japan

Inspect sand pears from Japan for the following target pests:

Arthropods

- ◆ Smaller Tea Tortrix (*Adoxophyes orana*)
- ◆ Peach Fruit Moth (*Carposina nipponensis*)
- ◆ Mealy bug (*Crisicoccus matsumotoi*)
- ◆ Yellow Peach Moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*)

Pathogens

- ◆ Black Spot (*Alternaria kikuchiana*)
- ◆ Brown Rot (*Monilinia fructigena*)
- ◆ Physalospora Canker (*Physalospora piricola*)
- ◆ Asian Pear Scab (*Venturia nashicola*)

Directions for Sampling

Upon arrival at the port of entry, randomly select 30 boxes from throughout the consignment. Visually inspect 5 fruit from the 30 selected boxes (total of 150 fruit). If the Inspector suspects the presence of a pest(s) in the fruit, based on bruising, blemishes, soft spots, holes, or frass, then cut the suspect fruit for internal inspection. Inspect the boxes and containers for larvae and hitchhiking pests.

Inspection Procedures for Light Brown Apple Moth Host Material



Use these procedures **ONLY** if the commodity is not precleared and not arriving with a completed PPQ Form 203.

Table 2-36 Locator Table for LBAM Host Material

If the consignment is:	Then:
Precleared fruit from New Zealand	GO TO Apples, Pears and Sand Pears from New Zealand
Apple, pear or sand pear from Australia or New Zealand that is not precleared	REFER TO "Apples, Pears, and Sand Pears from Australia and New Zealand" page 2-62
Apricot, avocado, blackberry, blueberry, cherry, chinese gooseberry, currant, feijoa, grape, loquat, nectarine, strawberry, strawberry guava, persimmon, peach, plum, raspberry from New Zealand	REFER TO LBAM Host Fruit from New Zealand below
Kiwi from New Zealand that is not precleared	REFER to "Kiwi (Fruit) from New Zealand" page 2-63

LBAM Host Fruit from New Zealand

Use these special procedures to detect various pests, including light brown apple moth (LBAM) and hitchhiking pests. LBAM host fruit require a thorough review of all required documentation. Follow any special instructions or import requirements listed in the commodity report (CIR) in FAVIR or the Country reference table in this manual.

Inspectional Unit

The inspectional unit is all the containers on the bill of lading to get a sample of 300 fruits.

Sampling Rate

Randomly select 30 boxes from throughout the consignment and inspect 10 fruits from each box. If the fruit is on trays, sampling from the top tray is satisfactory.

Inspecting the Sample

Look for tortricids like the light brown apple moth in the calyx (end) of the fruit. Look for hitchhikers at large in the consignment. If tortricids or quarantine significant hitchhikers are found, REQUIRE treatment. The PPQ identifier will select the appropriate treatment based on the host material (e.g.

Procedures

Inspection Procedures for Light Brown Apple Moth Host Material

T101-a-3 for stone fruits). Initiate an Emergency Action Notification in AQAS. HOLD the consignment and CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels.

Apples, Pears, and Sand Pears from Australia and New Zealand

Use these special procedures to detect various pests including light brown apple moth and hitchhiking pests associated with apples, pears, and sand pears from Australia and New Zealand that are **not** precleared (as indicated by the lack of a PPQ Form 203)



If the consignment lacks a PPQ Form 203, require a phytosanitary certificate issued by Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) the country of origin bearing the declaration: "The fruit in this consignment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of Epiphyas postvittana."

These procedures also assume that the fruit is shipped in containers.

Inspectional Unit

Most consignments will be precleared, but if not, PPQ determines what constitutes the inspectional unit before the shipping season starts and informs the importer before finalizing the procedures. It is more efficient to make the inspectional unit as large as possible and include all containers in the inspectional unit.

Sampling Rate

Select 250 cartons of fruit per inspectional unit, equally from each container.

Selecting the Sample

Take the total number of cartons in the inspectional unit and divide that number by 250 cartons (sample size) to determine the frequency rate for selecting the sample cartons.

EXAMPLE
You have to sample an 8,000 carton consignment of Australian pears that are in 4 reefer containers. Divide the total number of cartons (8,000) by 250 (sample size) to determine when to select the sample = select 1 carton every 32 cartons. Select sample cartons from all 4 reefer containers.

Inspecting the Sample

Look for tortricids like the light brown apple moth in the calyx (end) of the fruit. Look for hitchhikers at large in the consignment. If hitchhikers (including tortricids) are found, REQUIRE treatment T101-a-1. HOLD the consignment and CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels.

If midges are found, the consignment may not enter the State of California. If the consignment is destined for California, then give the importer the following options:

- ◆ Destroy the consignment
- ◆ Fumigate the consignment for midges⁶
- ◆ Reexport the consignment
- ◆ Ship to another State (The consignment may transit, under port authorized safeguards, out of California.)

Kiwi (Fruit) from New Zealand

Use these special procedures to select the inspectional unit to detect adult populations of concern such as light brown apple moth and adult populations of hitchhiking pests associated with kiwi fruit from New Zealand. If the fruit has been precleared, as evidenced by a PPQ Form 203, no inspection is needed.

Inspectional Unit

Use [Table 2-37](#) to determine the inspectional unit for sampling and inspecting kiwi from New Zealand.

Table 2-37 Inspectional Unit

If the consignment is:	And a single B/L has:	Then:
Containerized with 2,088 trays per container	Five or more containers consigned to the same importer regardless of marks, numbers, or growers lots	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> USE that single B/L as an inspectional unit GO to Table 2-38 to determine the sampling rate
	Other than what is described above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> COMBINE B/L's to make inspectional units of no more than five containers. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: yellow; padding: 2px; margin-right: 10px;">CAUTION</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> Do not exceed five containers per inspectional unit </div> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> GO to Table 2-38 to determine the sampling rate
Break bulk (non containerized), or containerized with contents other than described above	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> COMBINE B/L's to the equivalent of five containers (10,400 trays) GO to Table 2-38 to determine the sampling rate

Sampling Rate

Use [Table 2-38](#) to determine the rate to use for sampling and inspecting kiwi from New Zealand.

⁶ This option would include contacting a PPQ Official through proper channels.

Table 2-38 Sampling Rates

If the number of containers in the inspectional unit is:	Then sample this many containers:	And draw this many trays ¹ for the sample:	If the number of containers in the inspectional unit is:	Then sample this many containers:	And draw this many trays* for the sample:
1	1	30	50–53	15	460
2–4	2	50	54–57	16	490
5	3	100	58–61	17	520
6–9	4	130	62–65	18	550
10–13	5	160	66–69	19	580
14–17	6	190	70–73	20	610
18–21	7	220	74–77	21	640
22–25	8	250	78–81	22	670
26–29	9	280	82–85	23	700
30–33	10	310	86–89	24	730
34–37	11	340	90–93	25	760
38–41	12	370	94–97	26	790
42–45	13	400	98–101	27	820
46–49	14	430			

1 If kiwis are being shipped in bins rather than trays, then dump and inspect one bin per container.

Selecting the Sample

Select the sample uniformly among the containers being sampled.

EXAMPLE	A consignment of New Zealand kiwi arrives at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The consignment consists of 10,400 trays of kiwi in 5 containers. The inspectional unit is 5 containers which means that you will need to draw 100 trays of fruits from 3 containers. Drawing the sample equally from the 3 containers would mean that you sample 33 trays from 2 containers and 34 trays from 2 containers to equal 100 trays.
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Inspecting the Sample

Look for LBAM and for hitchhikers that are at large in the consignment and associated packaging material. One pest of concern is *Nyctelia huttoni*, a wheat bug that is a serious pest of wheat.

Special Procedures for Longan from Taiwan

Cold treated longan fruit from Taiwan are subject to specific inspection rates beyond a standard port of entry inspection to mitigate the plant pest risks.

Inspection Rates

Randomly sample thirty (30) boxes from each container. Inspect ten (10) fruits from each box. If multiple containers are in the consignment, select one container.

For break bulk consignments, take a random sample of fifty (50) boxes from each compartment and inspect ten (10) fruits from each box.

Target Pests

- ◆ *Bactrocera* spp. (fruit flies)
- ◆ *Conogethes punctiferalis* (yellow peach moth)
- ◆ *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta* (macadamia nut borer)
- ◆ *Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus* (grapevine thrips)

Additional Comments

Cold treatment T107-h is required for fruit flies and fruit borers. All consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) indicating that the mandatory cold treatment has been completed in accordance to part 7 CFR 305 and must include an Additional Declaration (AD) stating that "the fruit in this consignment have been inspected and are considered free from all pests."

Only commercial consignments are admissible.

Consignments are prohibited into Florida and the cartons in which longans are packed must be marked "Not for importation into or distribution in Florida."

Special Procedures for Cucurbit from Panama

Mandatory fruit cutting of cucurbit from Panama is discontinued (December 14, 2009).

Use the following additional inspection procedures to detect *Anastrepha grandis* (South American Cucurbit Fly) in consignments of cucurbit from Panama. Cucurbit includes but is not limited to:

- ◆ Amyama, *Cucurbota moschata*
- ◆ Autumn and Winter Squash (Pumpkin), *Cucurbita maxima*
- ◆ Camasa (Calabash gourd), *Lagenaria siceraria*
- ◆ Cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*
- ◆ Honeydew melon (Cantaloupe), *Cucumis melo*
- ◆ Luffa (Loofah), *Luffa aegyptiaca* or *Luffa cylindrica*
- ◆ Summer and Autumn pumpkin and squash, (Gourd, Marrow), *Cucurbita pepo*
- ◆ Watermelon, *Citrullus lanatus*

Upon arrival at the port of entry, randomly select 15 bags of product for inspection. When making the selection, also look for external feeders within the refrigerated container.

Conduct a visual inspection of each fruit, looking for external feeders and hitchhikers.

Visually inspect ALL the fruit from the sample.

Cut up to 10 fruit from each bag to detect possible internal feeders. Target fruits with visible damage, such as blemishes, bruising, holes, and soft spots. Fruit fly larvae may be found inside the fruit when it is cut open.

3

Fruits and
Vegetables Manual

Reference

Contents

- [How to Use This Reference 3-1](#)
- [Geographical Abbreviations and Port Designations 3-4](#)
- [List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables 3-6](#)
- [Part 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported plant pests. 3-328](#)

How to Use This Reference

The *Reference* is a listing of fruits and vegetables that have been approved for entry into the United States from foreign countries and , the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Federated States of Micronesia, and Guam. To use this reference, you need the following information.

- ◆ Before referring to a specific country, first refer to ALL COUNTRIES, which lists commodities that are approved from all countries.
- ◆ All countries of the world are listed in accordance with the guidelines set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO 3166) for short names.
- ◆ The entry for some countries will appear as follows:

FAROE ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

For such entries, either no one has ever applied for a permit to bring in other kinds of produce or if a permit was applied for, permission was denied because of unacceptable risk. If you are clearing a commercial importation, you might want to tell the importer how to apply for a permit on the USDA-APHIS-PPQ internet website: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits>.

- ◆ Approved commodities are listed in this chapter alphabetically under the ports that they are allowed to enter.
- ◆ If you do not find a country listed, then check Appendix A, Geographic Guide, to see if there has been a name change. If after using the Geographic Guide, you do not find the country entered, then you have an invalid name or a region of a country.
- ◆ If you cannot find a fruit or vegetable listed by the name it is being imported under, then go to the *List of Commodity Names* and look up the name to see if there are any alternative names the commodity might be listed under.
- ◆ When a treatment is required as a condition of entry, the treatment is listed after the commodity.
- ◆ When an entry is followed by a plant part(s) in parentheses, only the plant part(s) identified in parentheses is approved for entry.

EXAMPLE

When an entry appears as “*Allium* spp. (bulb),” then only the bulb is admissible; *Allium* with tops would be prohibited! On the other hand, an entry that appears as “Radish” would allow radish with tops.

- ◆ If a commodity requires a treatment and has been cold treated in transit or treated in a foreign country under the supervision of PPQ, the treated commodity may enter any port of entry in the United States staffed by CBP.
- ◆ If a commodity requires a phytosanitary certificate, REQUIRE THAT THE CERTIFICATE BE PRESENT before releasing the consignment.
- ◆ When a commodity requires a special procedure for sampling and inspecting or has detailed regulatory information, then there is a reference (footnote or page number) after the commodity entry. The reference will link to the special procedure in the *Methods and Procedures* chapter of this manual.
- ◆ Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam are listed like a country in this *Reference*. Refer to this list when clearing commercial and noncommercial consignments from these islands.
- ◆ Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables printed in green [**Strawberry (fruit)**] are included under the provisions of the National Agricultural Release Program (NARP). See **Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP)**.

Geographical Abbreviations and Port Designations

The geographical abbreviations identified in **Figure 3-1** describe portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are admissible.

ALL	All ports of entry in all States where CBP officials are stationed and their area of coverage. This description includes Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
ALASKA	The entire State of Alaska.
NA	North Atlantic. Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore, MD; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, DC including Andrews Airforce Base and Dulles for air consignments. In other words, all the areas north of 39° and east of 104°.
NP	Northern Pacific. Pacific ports north of California including Alaska; Canadian border ports west of and including Montana but excluding Hawaii. In other words, all the area north of 42° and west of 104°.
SAG	South Atlantic and Gulf. Atlantic ports south of Baltimore, MD and the U.S. gulf ports; includes Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In other words, all the area south of 39° and east of 104° (excludes the Washington, DC area).
PR	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).
USVI	U.S. Virgin Islands that consists of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. The U.S. Virgin Islands are also included under SAG.
MB	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.
HAWAII	The entire State of Hawaii.
GUAM ¹	The U.S. territory of Guam.
CNMI ¹	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
SoP	Ports as specified on a permit.
LTD	Limited. The ports are listed in a footnote.

Figure 3-1 Geographic Abbreviations Used in the Reference

- 1 If a fruit or vegetable requires treatment as a condition of entry, then PROHIBIT ENTRY into GUAM or CNMI because there are no treatment facilities.

Table 3-1 lists specific ports of entry. Geographic designations are based on their longitude and latitude. Therefore, some states have additional designations (for example, see Missouri and Virginia.).

Table 3-1 Geographic Designations for Ports of Entry

States and U.S. Territories	Abbreviation	States and U.S. Territories	Abbreviation
Alabama	ALL/SAG	Nebraska	ALL/NA
Alaska	ALL/AK/NP	Nevada	ALL
Arizona	ALL	New Hampshire	ALL/NA
Arkansas	ALL/SAG	New Jersey	ALL/NA
California	ALL	New Mexico	ALL
Colorado	ALL	New York	ALL/NA
Connecticut	ALL/NA	North Carolina	ALL/SAG
Delaware	ALL/NA	North Dakota	ALL/NA
Florida	ALL/SAG	Ohio	ALL/NA
Georgia	ALL/SAG	Oklahoma	ALL/SAG
Hawaii	ALL/HI	Oregon	ALL/NP
Idaho	ALL/NP	Pennsylvania	ALL/NA
Illinois	ALL/NA	Puerto Rico	ALL/PR/SAG
Indiana	ALL/NA	Rhode Island	ALL/NA
Iowa	ALL/NA	South Carolina	ALL/SAG
Kansas	ALL/NA	South Dakota	ALL/NA
Kentucky	ALL/SAG	Tennessee	ALL/SAG
Louisiana	ALL/SAG	Texas ¹	ALL/SAG
Maine	ALL/NA	US Virgin Islands	ALL/USVI/SAG
Maryland	ALL/NA	Utah	ALL
Massachusetts	ALL/NA	Vermont	ALL/NA
Michigan	ALL/NA	Virginia	ALL/NA (Dulles) ALL/SAG (Norfolk and Richmond)
Minnesota	ALL/NA	Washington	ALL/NP
Mississippi	ALL/SAG	West Virginia	NA
Missouri	ALL/NA (Kansas City) ALL/SAG (St. Charles)	Wisconsin	ALL/NA
Montana	ALL/NP	Wyoming	ALL/NP

1 The geographic designation for **EI Paso** and **Presido** is **ALL**. All **other** ports of entry in Texas are **ALL/SAG**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ALL COUNTRIES (no permit required)

ALL	GUAM & CNMI
Aloe vera (above ground parts) Bat nut or devil pod (<i>Trapa bicornis</i>) Cannonball fruit Chinese water chestnut Coconut, see Seed Manual Corn smut galls ¹ Cyperus corm Edible flowers ² (inflorescences only ³) Garlic cloves, peeled Ginger root Lily bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.) Maguey leaf Matsutake Mushroom Palm heart, peeled Peanut ⁴ Pomegranate arils ⁵ St. John's Bread Singhara nut (<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>) Tamarind bean pod Truffle Water-chestnut (<i>Trapa natans</i>)	Corn, green— except from the following countries: Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan (Republic of), Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, North Korea, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. All other fruits and vegetables listed in this <i>Reference</i> as approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States may be imported into Guam and CNMI with the exception of those fruits and vegetables which require a treatment as a condition of entry.

- 1 For corn smut galls, see the special procedures for [Fresh or Frozen Corn Smut Galls Imported for Consumption](#).
- 2 **Limited to** *Calendula* spp. (pot marigold), *Tagetes* spp. (marigold), *Tropaeolum* spp. (nasturtium), and *Viola* spp. (johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets).
- 3 If stems or leaves are attached, **prohibit entry**.
- 4 Peanuts are admissible from all countries **except** PROHIBITED ENTRY from Burkina Faso, China (People's Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, and Timor-Leste. See the *Seed Manual*.
- 5 The edible, fleshy, juicy, red colored cover of individual pomegranate seeds that entirely envelopes the seed.

ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES

ANGUILLA; ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA; BAHAMAS; BARBADOS; CAYMAN ISLANDS; CUBA; DOMINICA; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; GRENADA; GUADELOUPE; HAITI; JAMAICA (All commodities may or may not be precleared); MARTINIQUE; MONTERRAT; SAINT BARTHÉLEMY; ST. EUSTATIUS—See the Netherlands Antilles; SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS; SAINT LUCIA; ST. MARTIN (France and Netherlands); SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES; TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS; and VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH

ALL	PR	USVI	GUAM & CNMI
The following are approved from all countries in the West Indies. Go to the individual country listing for other approved fruits and vegetables.	Bean (pod or shelled)	Avocado	Corn, green
Aloe vera (above ground parts)	Beet	Bean (pod or shelled)	All other fruits and vegetables listed in this <i>Reference</i> as approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States may be imported into Guam and CNMI with the exception of those fruits and vegetables which require a treatment as a condition of entry.
Amaranth, <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.(leaf, stem) ¹	Carrot	Beet	
<i>Annona</i> spp. (leaf)	Celery, celeriac	Carrot	
Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ²	Cilantro	Celery, celeriac	
Basil ¹	Corn, green	Cilantro	
Bat nut or devil pod (<i>Trapa bicornis</i>)	Cucurbit ⁷	Corn, green	
Bay laurel	Genip	Cucurbit ⁷	
Beet (leaf)	Leren, <i>Calathea</i> spp.	Genip	
Cannonball fruit	Lettuce	Leren, <i>Calathea</i> spp.	
Chamomile, <i>Anthemis</i> spp.	Pea (pod or shelled)	Lettuce	
Chervil, <i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled)	Mango ⁹	
Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (leaf, stem)	Sweet potato, T101-b-3-1 ⁸	Okra (pod)	
Chinese water chestnut	Topepo	Pea (pod or shelled)	
Chrysanthemum greens (leaf, stem)	Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) ¹⁰	
Coconut, see Seed Manual		Sapote	
Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella</i> spp.		Sweet potato	
Corn smut galls ³		Topepo	
Cyperus corm		Yam	
Dandelion greens, <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (leaf, stem)			
Dasheen, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (leaf) ¹			
Edible flowers ⁴ (inflorescences only) ⁵			
Fennel, <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (leaf)			
Garlic cloves, free of their papery skin			
Ginger root			
Guava, <i>Psidium guajava</i> (leaf)			
Indigo, <i>Indigofera</i> spp. (leaf)			
Lambsquarter			
Lily bulb			
Maguay leaf			
Marjoram, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem)			
Matsutake			
Mint, <i>Mentha</i> spp.			
Mushroom			
Mustard greens (leaf, stem)			
Okra (pod) ⁶			
Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem)			
Palm heart, peeled			
Parsley, <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>			
Peanut			

Continued on next page

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES

ANGUILLA; ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA; BAHAMAS; BARBADOS; CAYMAN ISLANDS; CUBA; DOMINICA; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; GRENADA; GUADELOUPE; HAITI; JAMAICA (All commodities may or may not be precleared); MARTINIQUE; MONTSERRAT; SAINT BARTHÉLEMY; ST. EUSTATIUS—See the Netherlands Antilles; SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS; SAINT LUCIA; ST. MARTIN (France and Netherlands); SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES; TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS; and VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH

ALL	PR	USVI	GUAM & CNMI
Pigeon pea (shelled) ¹¹ Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem) Pomegranate arils ¹² Purslane, <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Rosemary (leaf) St. John's bread Salsify, <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> Singhara nut (<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>) Sorrel, <i>Rumex</i> spp. Spinach, <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> Swiss chard Tamarind bean pod Tarragon Thyme, <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> ¹³ Tropical kudzu, <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> Truffle Watercress Water-chestnut (<i>Trapa natans</i>) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁴			

- 1 Consignments from Jamaica may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Jamaica to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, INSPECT and RELEASE.
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 For corn smut galls, see the special procedures for **Fresh or Frozen Corn Smut Galls Imported for Consumption**.
- 4 **Limited to** *Calendula* spp. (pot marigold), *Tagetes* spp. (marigold), *Tropaeolum* spp. (nasturtium), and *Viola* spp. (johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets).
- 5 If stems or leaves are attached, **prohibit entry**.
- 6 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 7 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 8 No treatment is required when the sweet potatoes or yams are from the Dominican Republic.
- 9 Mangos are PROHIBITED ENTRY from Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad.
- 10 Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) from the Dominican Republic requires T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 11 If the shelled pigeon peas are from the Dominican Republic, REQUIRE T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. However, shelled pigeon peas from the Dominican Republic into Puerto Rico would not require treatment.
- 12 The edible, fleshy, juicy, red colored cover of individual pomegranate seeds that entirely envelopes the seed.

- 13 If thyme is from Jamaica, REQUIRE T101-n-2. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 14 Consignments from Jamaica may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by an APHIS inspector on site in Jamaica to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, REQUIRE T101-f-3. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

AFGHANISTAN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

ÅLAND ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ALBANIA

ALL	NA
Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ¹ Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Blackberry (fruit) Ethrog ³ Raspberry (fruit)

- 1 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 3 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

ALGERIA

ALL	NA
Banana (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Banana (leaf) Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Grapefruit T107-a ³ Orange, sweet T107-a ¹ Pear T107-a ³ or T108-a ³ Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Plum T107-a ³ or T108-a ³ Tangerine T107-a ³ Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Ethrog, T107-a ⁶ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a ³ ; or T101-h-2-1 ⁵ or T108-a ³

- 1 See the special procedures for inspecting **Bananas (Musa spp.) from Africa**.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first point of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)
- 4 Consignments of green tomatoes from Algeria require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 6 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

AMERICAN SAMOA ¹

ALL
Banana (fruit) (green only) ² Dasheen

- 1 Admissible fruits and vegetables from American Samoa do **not** require a written permit.
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).

ANDORRA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ANGOLA

ALL	NA	NP
Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Cassava	Cassava

1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:

◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."

OR

◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting **Bananas (*Musa* spp.) from Africa**.

2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

ANGUILLA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES** are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ANTARCTICA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Bean (shelled) Brassica oleracea Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit ¹ Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ² Pepper ³ Pineapple ² Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Roselle (calyx) Strawberry Tomato	Avocado Bean (pod) ⁴ Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁵ Pigeon pea ⁴ Radish	Cacao bean pod	Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus ⁵

- 1 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 4 If destined to a SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example clementine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ARGENTINA

From all areas of Argentina	
ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> (whole plant) spp. Apple T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Apricot T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Asparagus Banana (no permit) ³ Basil (above ground parts) Cassava Cherry T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Currant (fruit) Durian Endive (leaf, stem) Gooseberry (fruit) Grape (fruit) T101-h-2 and T107-a-1 ^{1 2 4 5} Kiwi (fruit) T107-a-1 and T101-m-2-2 ^{1 2 5} Marjoram, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (above ground parts) Nectarine (fruit) T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (above ground parts) Peach T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Pear T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Pineapple ⁶ Plum T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Pomegranate (fruit) T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Quince T107-a-1 ^{1 2 5} Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-a-1 , or T101-i-1-1 ^{1 2 5} Watercress Yam (tuber) T101-f-3 ⁷	Brassica oleracea Pea (pod or shelled)

- 1 Consignments may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Argentina to validate foreign site preclearance.
- 2 REQUIRE treatment. If accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration, "Meets the provisions of 7CFR 319.56" then waive treatment.
- 3 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 4 Break bulk only. Grapes may be off-loaded following cold treatment and fumigation in Puerto Rico. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 If cold treatment has not been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. Untreated fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39 latitude and east of 104 longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ Treatment Manual for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

ARMENIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2 ²) Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a ⁴ ; or T101-h-2-1 ² ; or T108-a ³

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ARUBA

ALL	NA	SAG
Banana (no permit) ¹ Corn, green Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Bean, garden (pod or shelled) ³ Cucumber Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Tomato	Bean, garden (pod or shelled), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ² Cucumber Melon Tomato

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 3 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for the regulatory action to take on [Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*](#).

AUSTRALIA

From all areas of Australia:		From Tasmania only ¹ :
ALL	GUAM & CNMI	ALL
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) (see also chive) Apple ² , T107-d ^{3 4} Asparagus, T101-b-1 ⁵ Cherry (fruit) ^{3 6} (commercial consignments only) T107-d-1, T101-s-1-1, T108-a-1, T108-a-2, or T108-a-3 Chive Citrus ⁷ (commercial consignments only) Currant (fruit) Endive ⁵ Gooseberry (fruit) Grape (fruit), T108-b ³ or T109 ³ Kiwi (fruit), T107-d ³ Pear ² , T107-d ^{3 4} Strawberry Tomato ⁸ (fruit) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁹	Carrot (root) Celery Lettuce Pea (pod or shelled) Potato Radish (root)	Apple Blackberry (fruit) Cherry (fruit) Cucurbit ¹⁰ Eggplant Passion fruit ¹¹ Pepper Pear Radish (root) Raspberry (fruit) Sand pear Tomato ¹² <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.

- 1 Require that each consignment be certified as Tasmanian origin by an authorized official of Tasmania, and that each container be marked to identify it as being of Tasmanian origin.
- 2 Consignments of apples and pears must be precleared and accompanied by an original PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer in Australia. Currently, only apples and pears from the Goulburn Valley are authorized for preclearance.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 If the light-brown apple moth is intercepted, require T101-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 (Endive) Require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Australian State Department of Agriculture (or Queensland Department of Primary Industries) affirming the commodity was produced in an area free from the red-legged earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker).
- 6 Consignments of cherries must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate issued by an Australian State Department of Agriculture (or Queensland Department of Primary Industries) certifying that the fruit either received the required treatment or originated from a [fruit fly free area](#). The Phytosanitary Certificate must also include an additional declaration that states: "The fruit in this consignment was inspected and found free of *Epiphyas postvittana*."

Check the "ORIGIN" block on the phytosanitary certificate to determine the Australian state in which the commodity was grown. The treatment depends on the state in which the cherries were grown.

 - ◆ If the consignment was grown in Eastern Australia (defined as the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria), it could be treated using T107-d-1, T108-a-1, T108-a-2, or T108-a-3 (However, there are no preclearance programs in Australia at this time. Therefore, fumigation can be conducted as a port of entry treatment ONLY.)
 - ◆ If the consignment was grown in Western Australia, it could be treated using T101-s-1-1, T108-a-1, T108-a-2, or T108-a-3 (However, there are no preclearance programs in Australia at this time. Therefore, fumigation can be conducted as a port of entry treatment ONLY.)

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 7 Limited to commercial consignments of oranges (*Citrus sinensis*); lemons (*C. limonia* and *meyer*); limes (*C. aurantifolia* and *latifolia*); mandarins, including satsumas, tangerines, tangors, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids (*C. reticulata*); and grapefruit (*C. paradisi*). Fruit must be from one of the following three horticultural districts:
- ◆ Riverina (The Riverina district of New South Wales, defined as the shire of Carrathool and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area which is within the administrative boundaries of the city of Griffith and the shires of Leeton, Murrumbidgee and Narrandera) **(see NOTE)**
 - ◆ Riverland (The Riverland district of South Australia, defined as the county of Hamley; the geographical subdivisions, called hundreds, of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Gordon, Hay, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Morook, Murbko, Murtho, Nildottie, Paisley, Parcoola, Paringa, Poooinook, Pyap Ridley, Skurray, Stuart, and Walkerie; and the Parish of Onley of the Shire of Mildura, Victoria)
 - ◆ Sunraysia (The Sunraysia district, defined as the shires of Balranald and Wentworth in New South Wales and the shires of Mildura, Swan Hill, Wakool, and Kerang, the cities of Mildura and Swan Hill, and the borough of Kerang in Victoria) **(see NOTE)**

Consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service. Certificate must contain **two** additional declarations (1) "Citrus fruit produced in (Riverina or Riverland) in accordance with the conditions governing the entry of citrus from Australia." (2) Navel oranges **only** must have the additional declaration, "The fruit in this consignment was subject to the appropriate phytosanitary measures to ensure the consignment is free of the light brown apple moth."

NOTE: Effective **MARCH 29, 2011**, the fruit fly free status of the Hillston area, the Griffith city, the Leeton shire, and the Narrandera shire in the Riverina district and the district of Sunraysia **IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE**. If from the Hillston, Griffith, Leeton, or Narrandera areas of Riverina or from Sunraysia, **REQUIRE** T107-d, T107-d-2, or T107-d-3, and a second AD: "The fruit in this consignment is subject to in-transit cold treatment."

- 8 Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) stating "These tomatoes were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 319.56-28(e) of 7 CFR." Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin.
- 9 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 10 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 11 Passion fruit is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 12 If the tomato consignment transits Australia or other fruit fly infested countries, they must be packed in insect proof cartons, or the pallets must be shrink-wrapped or netted to prevent contamination from fruit flies and hitch hiking pests.

AUSTRIA

ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus, white ² (shoot) Cipollino (wild onion) Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ³ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ⁴ Strawberry Woodruff Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Brassica oleracea <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cucumber Dasheen Grape T101-h-2 and T107-a-1 ⁶ ; or T101-h-2-1 ⁴ ; or T108-a ⁶ Salsify Tarragon

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 3 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 6 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

AZERBAIJAN

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2 ³) Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a ⁵ ; or T101-h-2-1 ⁵ ; or T108-a ⁵

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)

AZORES — See PORTUGAL

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BAHAMAS

(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)
Arrowhead ¹	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Artichoke, Jerusalem
Arrowroot	Avocado	Avocado	Avocado
Asparagus	Cacao bean pod	Cacao bean pod	Cacao bean pod
Bean (pod) ²	Genip	Genip	Pea (pod or shelled)
Bean (shelled)	Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit)	Pea (pod or shelled)	Tuna (fruit)
Beet	Longan (fruit or cluster of fruit)	Pigeon pea ² (pod)	
Brassica oleracea	Pea (above ground parts)		
Breadfruit	Pigeon pea ² (pod)		
Carrot	Pinguin		
Cassava	Topepo		
Celery	Tuna (fruit)		
Cilantro			
Citrus ^{3 4}			
Corn, green			
Cucurbit ⁵			
Dasheen			
Dill			
Durian			
Eggplant			
Jicama			
Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce)			
Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp.			
Leren, <i>Calathea</i> spp.			
Lettuce			
Lime, sour			
Lotus root			
Mangosteen			
Papaya ⁶			
Parsnip			
Pepper ⁷			
Pigeon pea (shelled)			
Pineapple ⁶			
Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i>			
Radish			
Rhubarb			
Roselle (calyx)			
Rutabaga			
Strawberry			
Tomato			
Turnip			

- 1 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, PROHIBIT ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360, Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 2 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see special procedures for the regulatory action to take on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**
- 3 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

- 4 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the Bahamas with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is from an area where citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson) is not known to occur.
- 5 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BAHRAIN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

BANGLADESH

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BARBADOS

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Banana (flower, fruit) ¹ Bean (shelled) ² <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ³ Pepper ⁴ Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ³ Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato	Avocado Bean (pod) ² Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁵ Cucurbit ⁶ Pigeon pea (pod) ² Radish Pigeon pea (pod) ²	Cacao bean pod Cucumber Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Pigeon pea (pod) ²	Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus ⁵

- 1 Inspect plaintains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 If destined to a SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see special procedures for the regulatory action to take on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**
- 3 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example, tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.
- 6 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

BELARUS

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2 ³) Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a-1 ³ ; or T101-h--2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Alliu sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BELGIUM

ALL	NA
<p><i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Asparagus, shoot, white ¹ from blanching Belgian endive (above ground parts) (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> only) Black salsify, <i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> (root) Cornsalad Cucumber (commercial consignments only) Endive (above ground parts) (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> only) Fennel Grape (hothouse grown) Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2²) Leek (whole plant) ³ Lettuce Pepper (fruit) Salsify Spinach Strawberry Tarragon Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only)⁴ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵</p>	<p>Apricot (hothouse grown) Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden ⁶ (pod or shelled) Brassica oleracea Carrot Cucumber Dandelion greens (leaf, stem) Fig (hothouse grown) Nectarine (hothouse grown) Pea (pod or shelled), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁵ Peach (hothouse grown) Plum (hothouse grown) <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.</p>

- 1 If green visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 2 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the leeks are apparently free from *Acrolepiopsis assectella*.
- 4 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#),)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 6 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see special procedures for regulating **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.

BELIZE

ALL	NA	NP & SAG
<p>Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Ayale Banana (flower in bracts with stems, fruit, leaf) ¹ (no permit) Bay leaf (leaf and stem) Beet Blackberry (fruit) Black palm nut Brassica oleracea Breadfruit (fruit) Carambola (fruit) T107-c ² Carrot Cassava Celery Ceriman Chinese cabbage Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (above ground parts) Corn, green Curcurbit ³ Dasheen Durian Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Grapefruit T107-b ² Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen (fruit) Marang Mint (above ground parts) Okra (pod) Orange, sweet T107-b ² Pacaya Papaya (fruit)^{4 5} Parsley Pea (pod or shelled) Pepper ^{6 7} (fruit) Pineapple ⁵ Radish Rambutan ⁸ (fruit or cluster of fruit) Raspberry (fruit) Roselle (calyx)</p>	<p>Artichoke, globe, (immature flower heads) Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean ⁹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Cilantro Ethrog, T107-a ¹⁰ False coriander Pigeon pea ⁹ (pod or shelled) Sorrel</p>	<p>Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean ⁹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Cilantro False coriander</p>

Continued on next page

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BELIZE (continued)

ALL	NA	NP & SAG
Rutabaga Sage (leaf and stem) Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tangerine T107-b ² Tarragon (above ground parts) Thyme Tomatillo Tomato (commercial consignments only) Tuna Turnip Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹¹		

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 3 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 The cartons of papaya must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within HI."
- 5 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 The rocoto pepper or chamburoto (*Capsicum pubescens*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY.
- 7 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 8 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Belizean department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the Belizean department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 9 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104(a) (1). HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see special procedures for regulating **Beans Infested with Cydia fabivora, Epinotia aporema, and Maruca testulalis**.
- 10 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 11 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

BENIN

ALL

Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Cassava Dasheen Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BERMUDA

ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Avocado (fruit) Banana (fruit, leaf) ¹ Carambola (fruit) Cassava Corn, green Feijoa (fruit) Grapefruit (fruit) Guava (fruit) Lemon (fruit) Lime, sour ² Longan (fruit or cluster of fruit) Loquat (fruit) Natal plum (fruit) Nectarine (fruit) Orange, sweet (fruit) Orange, sour (fruit) Papaya (fruit) ² Passion fruit (fruit) Peach (fruit) Strawberry Suriname cherry (fruit) Tangerine (fruit) Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Beet Brassica oleracea Carrot Celery Chervil <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cucumber Fennel Lettuce Mint Mustard (leaf, stem) Parsley Parsnip Pea (pod or shelled) Pumpkin Radish Rhubarb Rutabaga Sage Salsify Sorrel Spinach Squash Swiss chard Tarragon Thyme Tomato Turnip

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Papayas are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

BHUTAN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BOLIVIA

ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Durian Pineapple ² Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 ³ Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads)

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Consignments of blueberries may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Bolivia to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)

HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Blueberries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Bolivia. **No** additional declaration is required.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

BONAIRE — See Netherlands Antilles

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BONIN ISLANDS — See Japan

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ² Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Ethrog, T107-a ^{3 4}

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports.**

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BOTSWANA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

BOUVET ISLAND

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BRAZIL

From all states of Brazil:			From the state of Bahia, Espirito Santo, and Rio Grande do Norte Only:
ALL	NA	SAG	ALL
<i>Allium</i> spp. Apple T107-a-1 ¹ Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf, stem) (no permit) ² Brassica oleracea Burdock Cantaloupe ³ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Cassava ⁴ Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Dasheen (whole plant) Durian Grape T107-a-1 ¹ Honeydew melon ³ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Lotus root Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ T102-a Okra (pod) ⁶ Pineapple ⁷ Strawberry Watercress Watermelon ³ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Cacao bean pod Lettuce Pea (pod or shelled)	Lettuce	Papaya (fruit) Solo line or solo cultivars such as Formosa or Maradol) ⁹ (Commercial consignments only)

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 All consignments of cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelon must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Brazil that includes a declaration indicating that the fruit was grown in an area recognized to be free of the South American cucurbit fly, and be packed in an enclosed container or vehicle, or must be covered by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the United States.
- 4 Cassava is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- 5 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Brazil. Each box must be marked with the statement: "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Brazil. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 6 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 7 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

- 8 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 9 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56." Papayas are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BULGARIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1, or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Alliu sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

BURKINA FASO

ALL

Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (commercial consignments only) (fruit) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa..](#)
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

BURUNDI

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

CAMBODIA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CAMEROON

ALL	NA
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	<i>Piper nigrum</i> (green fruit)

1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:

◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."

OR

◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).

2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

CANADA¹

If:	And:	Then:
Listed in Table 3-2 and imported during the typical Canadian growing season	—————▶	FOLLOW the instructions in the right hand column of Table 3-2 labeled, "Import Requirements"
Listed in Table 3-2 but imported outside of the typical Canadian growing season	An additional review of examination items confirms that the product was grown in Canada ²	REGULATE according to the import requirements for products from the actual country of origin
	An additional review of examination items confirms that the product was not grown in Canada	
Not listed in Table 3-2	An additional review of examination items confirms that the product was grown in Canada ²	1. INSPECT and RELEASE 2. NOTIFY APTL through proper channels ³
	An additional review of examination items confirms that the product was not grown in Canada	REGULATE according to the import requirements for products from the actual country of origin

- 1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. Fruits and vegetables presented as from Canada may **not** necessarily have originated in Canada. Fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may **not** be of Canadian origin.
- 2 Shipments of products **not** known to be grown in Canada outside of the growing season may be sourced from a legitimate greenhouse or storage facility in Canada. Review the following examination items to confirm where the fruits or vegetables were grown:
 - ◆ Review Bill of Lading (B/L), if available. B/L will have the location where the product was loaded. The name of the warehouse (i.e. Fresh Fruit Importers) or location (i.e. Flounders Warehouse, Pier 1) may provide clues that the produce may have been imported rather than be Canadian origin.
 - ◆ Review Notice of Arrival, if available. Compare information in Block 10 (Country and Locality Where Grown) to information in documents packet.
 - ◆ Inspection. Check for country of origin markings on bags, boxes, or bins containing the fruit or vegetables; check for foreign stickers on produce.
 - ◆ Check condition. If stems are intact, check to see if they are green. Very green stems indicate they were recently harvested, while brown stems may indicate they have been in storage.
 - ◆ Look for copy of foreign (other than Canada) phytosanitary certificate or some other document issued by the plant health service in a foreign country. Any copies of foreign documents included in the drivers'f consignee packet may indicate the shipment, or part of the shipment was not Canadian origin.
- 3 Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) will contact QPAS, who will review the commodity for inclusion in [Table 3-2](#).

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs Growing Season Guide

The following list of fruits, vegetables, and herbs serves as a guide for inspectors to determine if the imported article was grown in Canada during the typical growing season. This list is not all inclusive, and is not an official approved import list.

Table 3-2 Import Requirements and Canadian Growing Seasons for Fruits and Vegetables

Commodity	Typical Growing Season	Import Requirements
Almond, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE Almonds destined to CO, MI, NY, or WA require an APHIS written permit to notify the State
Apple, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Apricot	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Arrowhead, tuber	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Arrowhead"
Artichoke	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Arugula	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Basil, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bay laurel, leaf and stem	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bean, fava, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bean, fava, sprouts	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bean, green, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bean, green, sprouts	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bean, lima, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Bean, lima, sprouts	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Beet, sugar, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Beet, table, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Blackberry ¹	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Blueberry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Boysenberry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Broccoli, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Brussels sprouts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cabbage, Chinese, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cantaloupe, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Carrot, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cauliflower, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Celery, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Celery, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cherry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Chickpea, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Chicory, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Chive, leaf	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Chive"
Coriander, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Corn, ear, green	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Corn"

Table 3-2 Import Requirements and Canadian Growing Seasons for Fruits and Vegetables (continued)

Commodity	Typical Growing Season	Import Requirements
Crabapple	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cranberry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cucumber, field, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Cucumber, greenhouse, fruit	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Currant, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Dill, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Edible flowers ² (inflorescences only)	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Eggplant, field, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Eggplant, greenhouse, fruit	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Endive, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Escarole, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Fennel, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Fiddlehead	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Filbert	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Flowers, edible	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Garlic, bulb	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Garlic"
Ginseng, American, root	May 1 – October 31	TAKE ACTION under CITES as appropriate ³
Goldenseal, root	May 1 – October 31	TAKE ACTION under CITES as appropriate ²
Gooseberry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Grape, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Green onion	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Green onion"
Hazelnut	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Horseradish, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Huckleberry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Kale	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Kohlrabi, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Leek, all plant parts	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Leek"
Lentil, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Lettuce, field, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Lettuce, greenhouse, above ground parts	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Marjoram	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Melon, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Melon, bitter, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Melon, winter, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Mint	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Mushroom, above ground parts	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Mustard, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Nectarine, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Onion, bulb	May 1 – October 31	Go to FAVIR and search for "Onion"
Oregano	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Parsley	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

Table 3-2 Import Requirements and Canadian Growing Seasons for Fruits and Vegetables (continued)

Commodity	Typical Growing Season	Import Requirements
Parsnip	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Pea, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Pea, pigeon, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Peach, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Pear, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Pepper, fruit (commercial consignments only)	May 1 – October 31	Require Certificate of Origin for Fresh Pepper and INSPECT and RELEASE ⁴
Pepper, greenhouse, fruit (commercial consignments only)	Year round	Require Certificate of Origin for Fresh Peppers and INSPECT and RELEASE ⁴
Pigeon pea, pod or shelled	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Plum, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Potato, tuber	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Potato"
Pumpkin, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Purslane	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Radish, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Raspberry, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Rhubarb	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Rose hip, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Rosemary, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Rutabaga, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Sage, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Savory, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Shallot, dry bulb	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Shallot"
Sorrel	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Spinach, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Squash, field, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Squash, greenhouse, fruit	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Strawberry, field, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Strawberry, greenhouse, fruit	Year round	INSPECT and RELEASE
Sweet potato, root	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Swiss chard, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Tarragon, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Thyme	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Tobacco, above ground parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Tomato, field, fruit (commercial consignments only)	May 1 – October 31	Require Certificate of Origin for Fresh Tomatoes and INSPECT and RELEASE ⁵
Tomato, greenhouse, fruit (commercial consignments only)	Year round	Require Certificate of Origin for Fresh Tomatoes and INSPECT and RELEASE ⁵
Turnip, all plant parts	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Watercress	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Watermelon, fruit	May 1 – October 31	INSPECT and RELEASE
Water spinach, leaf; stem	May 1 – October 31	GO to FAVIR and search for "Water spinach"

- 1 The European Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) is a Federal Noxious Weed and is PROHIBITED.
- 2 **Limited to** *Calendula* spp. (pot marigold), *Tagetes* spp. (marigold), *Tropaeolum* spp. (nasturtium), and *Viola* spp. (johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets).

If stems or leaves are attached, **PROHIBIT ENTRY**.

- 3 Such articles must be cleared at a designated port. If the article is not entering a designated port, have the importer reroute the article to a designated port. The articles must also be accompanied by valid CITES documentation. If the articles are being imported commercially, the importer must possess a valid Protected Plant Permit issued by PPQ. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer. If the movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your District Field Office who will contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option. If appropriate, safeguard the consignment.
- 4 Require an original, signed and dated Certificate of Origin for fresh peppers. One Certificate of Origin can cover all consignments of fresh peppers in an individual truck. **PROHIBIT ENTRY** to fresh pepper consignments originating in the Netherlands and transiting from Canada into the U.S.
- 5 Require an original, signed and dated Certificate of Origin for fresh tomatoes. One Certificate of Origin can cover all consignments of fresh tomatoes in an individual truck.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CANARY ISLANDS — See Spain

CAPE VERDE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Bean (shelled) ¹ <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ² Pepper ³ Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ² Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) ⁴	Avocado Bean (pod) ¹ Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus Cucurbit ⁵ Pigeon pea (pod) ¹ Radish	Cacao bean pod Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only)	Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus

- 1 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see special procedures for regulating **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 2 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 4 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 5 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CHAD

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

CHANNEL ISLANDS — See United Kingdom

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CHILE ¹

All commodities may or may not be precleared

ALL	NA
<p>Allium spp. Apple (fruit)^{2, 6} Apricot ^{3, 6} T101-a-3⁴ Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus (whole plant) Avocado (fruit) (commercial consignments only)⁵ Babaco(fruit)⁶ Baby kiwi, <i>Actinidia arguta</i> (commercial consignments only), T101-i-2-1^{4, 7, 10} Banana⁸ (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (above ground parts) Blackberry (fruit) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Cherimoya (fruit), T102-b^{4, 6} Cherry (fruit)⁶ Chilean cranberry, <i>Ugni molinae</i> Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Clementine^{6, 9} Corn, green Cucumber Durian Eggplant Feijoa Fig (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T101-i-2-1^{4, 7, 10} Grape, T101-h-2^{4, 6} Grapefruit ^{6, 9, 10} Kiwanos melon ¹¹ (fruit) Kiwi (fruit) T101-m-2-2 ^{4, 6} Kumquat⁶ Lemon, T101-n-2-1^{4, 6} (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lettuce Lime, T102-b-1 or T101-n-2-1^{4, 6} Loquat ⁶ (fruit) Lucuma ⁶ (fruit) Mandarin ^{6, 9} Mango⁶ Maqui fruit, <i>Aristotelia chilensis</i> Melon Mountain papaya ⁶ (fruit) Nectarine ^{3, 6} T101-a-3 ⁴ <i>Opuntia</i> spp.⁶ Orange, sweet ^{6, 9, 10} Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) Papaya ⁶ Passion fruit ⁶(fruit) T102-b-2⁴ Peach ^{3, 6} T101-a-3 ⁴ Pear (fruit) ^{2, 6} Pepper ⁶ (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> only) Persimmon ⁶ (fruit) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)</p>	<p>Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2)⁴ Parsley Pumpkin</p>

CHILE ¹ (continued)
All commodities may or may not be precleared

ALL	NA
Plum ^{3, 6} T101-a-3 ⁴ Plumcot ^{3, 6} T101-a-3 ⁴ Pomegranate (commercial consignments only), T101-i-2-1 ^{4, 6, 10} <i>Pouteria</i> spp. Quince ⁶ Raspberry (fruit) <i>Ribes</i> spp. (fruit) Rose hip Sand pear (fruit) ^{2, 6} Sapote (fruit) Squash Strawberry Tangerine ^{6, 9} Tarragon (above ground parts) Tomato (fruit, including clusters of fruit attached to a stem) ^{6, 12} Tuna (fruit) <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit)(commercial consignments only) ⁶ Watercress Watermelon Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	

1 All fruits and vegetables approved from Chile may or may **not** be precleared. Precleared consignments must be accompanied by one or more of the following documents:

- ◆ Air freight: PPQ Form 203
- ◆ Maritime freight: Vessel report faxed or e-mailed directly to the receiving port

If the consignment was **not** precleared, then take action as appropriate (INSPECT, TREAT, or REFUSE ENTRY).

- 2 For Apples and Pears see special procedures for regulating [Apples and Pears from Chile](#).
- 3 If the consignment was **not** precleared, REQUIRE T101-a-3.
- 4 If treatment is required and was **NOT** completed in Chile, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 Consignments must be accompanied by a Chilean Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration stating that "This consignment was inspected and is free of quarantine pests."
- 6 Consignments must be accompanied by a Chilean Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration stating that "The fruit in this consignment comes from an area that is not under quarantine for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*)."
- 7 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Chile. No additional declaration is required.
- 8 For Bananas see special procedures for regulating [Bananas \(Bulk and Containerized Consignments\)](#).
- 9 Consignments of fruit must be accompanied by a Chilean Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration (AD) stating that the fruit in the consignment meets the conditions of 7CFR 319.56-38. If the AD is absent or the consignment is not precleared, REQUIRE T101-n-2-1.
- 10 **PROHIBIT ENTRY** into Hawaii and the U.S. territories.
- 11 **PROHIBITED ENTRY** into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Boxes must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, HI, or Guam."

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 12 Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site in Chile." Boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site, and arrive in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin. If any of the information is absent, REQUIRE T101-c-3-1.

CHINA

From All Provinces of China:	Hebei Province Only:	From Korla Region of Xinjiang Province Only:	Shandong Province Only:
ALL	ALL:	ALL:	ALL:
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) (garlic, <i>Allium sativum</i>, is eligible for NARP) Arrowhead ¹ Arrowroot Bamboo shoot (edible shoot free of leaves and roots) Cassava Dasheen Jicama Kudzu Litchi ^{2 3} (fruit or cluster of fruit) T107-h ⁴ Longan ^{2 3} (fruit or cluster of fruit) T107-h ⁴ Lotus root Udo Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Pear (Ya variety only)(fruit) ^{3 6}	Fragrant pear (<i>Pyrus</i> sp. nr. <i>communis</i>) (fruit) ^{3 7} (commercial consignments only)	Pear (Ya variety only)(fruit) ^{3 6} (commercial consignments only)

- 1 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, PROHIBIT ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360, Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 2 Litchi and longans are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Florida. Boxes must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within FL." Effective March 19, 2007. longan is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Florida. Boxes must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within FL."
- 3 If, after inspection, a potential quarantine pest is found, submit the specimen(s) to PPQ for identification, along with copies of the phytosanitary certificate (PC) and PPQ Form 309-Pest Interception Record.
- 4 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 6 All consignments of Ya pears destined to the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China with the additional declaration, "All fruit described in this consignment have been grown in accordance with 7CFR 319.56." The Additional Declaration space on the certificate must show the container's seal number and identify the name of the packing house and the Province of origin of the fruits for each consignment. Pears must have been grown in approved orchards and must have been packed in [approved packing houses](#). Each box of pears must be clearly labelled with the following:
 - ◆ The name of the product (Ya pear)
 - ◆ The grower lot number
 - ◆ The packing house number
 - ◆ An official seal (may be taped, hand stamped or printed on the box)
 - ◆ See Special Procedures for [Ya Pears from China](#) for directions on inspecting fruit.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 7 All consignments of fragrant pears destined to the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China with the additional declaration, "All fruit in this consignment complies with the APHIS-AQSIQ work plan for the exportation of fragrant pears (*Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis*) from the People's Republic of China." The consignments must arrive in insect proof containers which are safeguarded during transport in a manner that prevents pest infestation. Verify labeling of cartons. Each carton must have a legible stamp that identifies all of the following:
- ◆ The fruit (Fragrant Pear)
 - ◆ The packing house name or number
 - ◆ The orchard number

 - ◆ See [Fragrant Pears from China](#).

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CHUUK — See Micronesia

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

COLOMBIA

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit) ¹ Basil (above ground parts) Bay laurel (leaf) Bean ² , garden (shelled only) Cape gooseberry (fruit-with or without calyx) T107-a ³ Cassava Chamomile, <i>Anthemis</i> spp. Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Cilantro Corn, green Dasheen Dill (leaf, stem) Durian Grape T107-a-1 ³ Grapefruit T107-a-1 ³ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemon balm (leaf, stem) Lime, sour Lotus root Mint Okra (pod) ⁴ Orange, sweet T107-a-1 ³ <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) Papaya (fruit) (Solo line or solo cultivars such as Formosa or Maradol) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Parsley (leaf, stem) Pineapple ⁶ Pitahaya, yellow (<i>Hylocereus megalanthus</i>) (fruit), T106-e ⁷ Plum T107-a-1 ³ Pomegranate T107-a-1 ³ Prickly pear pad Rhubarb (stalk) Rosemary (above ground parts) Snow pea (flat, immature pod) Strawberry Tangerine T107-a-1 ³ Tarragon (above ground parts) Thyme (above ground parts) <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit)(commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 ⁸ Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁹ Yellow pitaya (<i>Hylocereus megalanthus</i>) (fruit) T106-e ⁷	Bean, garden ² (pod or shelled) Blackberry ¹⁰ (fruit) Brassica oleracea Carrot (root) Eggplant (commercial consignments only) Lettuce Pea (pod or shelled) Peruvian carrot (root) Pigeon pea ² (pod or shelled) Raspberry ¹⁰ (fruit) Tuna (fruit) T101-d-3 ⁹	Blackberry ¹⁰ (fruit) Brassica oleracea Lettuce Raspberry ¹⁰ (fruit)	Carrot (root)

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see special procedures for regulating **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 5 Commercial consignments of papaya are admissible ONLY into the continental United States and Alaska are subject to inspection and must be accompanied by an import permit and a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 Yellow pitahayas must be vapor heat treated at an APHIS approved facility in Colombia. The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Colombia.
- 8 Consignments of blueberries may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Colombia to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Blueberries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Colombia. **No** additional declaration is required.
- 9 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 10 All consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the following additional declaration that, "These berries originated from an area outside of the quarantine area for *Anastrepha fraterculus*."

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

ALL EXCEPT GUAM	GUAM
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹	All fruits and vegetables including potatoes

1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

COMOROS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

CONGO

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

COOK ISLANDS

ALL
Banana (green fruit) ¹ Cucumber (fruit) Dasheen (tuber) Drumstick (leaf) Indian mulberry (leaf) Lemongrass (leaf) Pineapple ² , smooth Cayenne ³ cultivar only Tossa jute (leaf)

- 1 If shipped by air, the bananas must be green upon arrival. If shipped by sea, bananas may be yellow upon arrival but they must be **firm**.
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Only varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.

CORSICA — See France

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

COSTA RICA

ALL	NA	SAG	PR and USVI	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arugula (leaf, stem) Arrowroot Asparagus Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Basil (whole plant) Bean ² , garden, <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ¹⁴ Beet Blackberry (fruit) <i>Brassica</i> spp. (whole plant) Carrot (whole plant) Cassava Celery Chervil Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Cilantro (above ground parts) Coconut (with husk and milk) ³ Corn, green Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella locusta</i> (whole plant) Cucurbit (above ground parts) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Dasheen Dill (leaf, stem, root) Durian Eggplant (commercial consignments only) False coriander Fennel Grapefruit T107-b ⁵ Jicama (root) Kale, Chinese (leaf and stem) Lettuce Lime, sour Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ⁶ <i>Mentha</i> spp. Miner's lettuce (above ground parts) Okra (pod) Orange, sweet T107-b ⁵ <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) Papaya (fruit) ^{7 8} (Solo or solo cultivars, like Formosa or Maradol)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, lima ⁹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Chickpea Cucurbit ⁴ Ethrog, T107-a ¹⁰ Grapefruit T107-b ⁵ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Orange, sweet T107-b ⁵ Pigeon pea, (pod or shelled) ⁹ Tangerine T107-b ⁵	Artichoke, Jerusalem Chayote	Chickpea	Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden, <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ¹⁴ Cucurbit ⁴

Continued on next page

COSTA RICA (continued)

ALL	NA	SAG	PR and USVI	NP
Parsley Parsnip Pea, (pod or shelled) Pepper ¹¹ Pineapple ⁷ <i>Piper nigrum</i> (fresh peppercorn) Radish (root) (may also be called Chinese turnip) Rambutan ¹² (fruit or cluster of fruit) Raspberry (fruit) Rosemary Rutabaga Sage Salsify Sorrel (above ground parts) Spinach Strawberry Summer savory Swiss chard Tangerine T107-b ⁵ Tarragon Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) Tomato ¹³ (fruit) (pink or red) (commercial consignments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁴				

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 3 The fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from Costa Rica with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is of the Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety (=F1 hybrid, Malayan Dwarf x Panama Tall) (which are resistant to lethal yellowing disease) based on verification of the parent stock.
- 4 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Costa Rica. Each box must be marked with the following statement: "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Costa Rica. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 7 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 8 NO PAPAYA IMPORTS ARE ALLOWED AT THIS TIME. Upon USDA approval, papaya consignments may only come from the provinces of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and San Jose and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that, "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 9 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**
- 10 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports.**
- 11 Limited to *Capsicum annum*, *Capsicum baccatum*, *Capsicum chinense*, and *Capsicum frutescens*. Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Costa Rican department of agriculture stating that "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 12 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Costa Rican department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the Costa Rican department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 13 Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Costa Rican department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 14 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (commercial consignments only) (fruit) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CROATIA

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ² Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Ethrog, T107-a ⁴

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

CUBA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES and **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES** are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CURAÇAO — See The Netherlands Antilles

CYPRUS

ALL	NA
Dasheen Grapefruit, T107-a ¹ Lemon (commercial consignments only) (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour (commercial consignments only) Orange, sweet, T107-a ¹ Tangerine, T107-a ¹ Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Brassica oleracea Cucumber Eggplant Ethrog, T107-a ⁴ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ³ or T108-a Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)

- 2 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."

OR

 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

- 4 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

CZECH REPUBLIC

ALL
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb)(commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ³ Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

DENMARK

ALL	NA
Chinese cabbage Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ¹ Parsley Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Beet Brassica oleracea <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.

- 1 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

DJIBOUTI

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

DOMINICA

(Before referring to this list, check ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES)

ALL	NA	SAG	PR & USVI	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ⁴	Avocado
Arrowroot	Bean ³ (pod)	Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only)		Cacao bean pod
Asparagus	Cacao bean pod			Citrus ⁴
Bean (shelled)	Carrot			
Brassica oleracea	Citrus ⁴			
Breadfruit	Cucurbit ⁵			
Cassava	Pigeon pea ³ (pod)			
Corn, green	Radish			
Dasheen				
Durian				
Eggplant				
Grapefruit (commercial consignment only)				
Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce)				
Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp.				
Lettuce				
Lime, sour				
Mangosteen				
Orange, sweet (commercial consignments only)				
Papaya ¹				
Pepper ²				
Pigeon pea (shelled)				
Pineapple ¹				
Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i>				
Strawberry				
Tangerine (commercial consignments only)				
Tomato				

- 1 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 3 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 4 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.
- 5 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

ALL	NA	SAG	HAWAII	PR	USVI	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Artichoke, globe	Artichoke,	Goa Bean,	Chickpea	Chickpea	Artichoke, globe
Arrowhead ¹	(immature	globe	<i>Psophocarpus</i>	Pigeon pea	Potato	(immature flower
Arrowroot	flower head)	(immature	spp. (pod or	(pod or	Sweet Potato	head)
Asparagus	Artichoke,	flower head)	shelled)	(pod or	Yam	Artichoke,
Avocado	Jerusalem	Artichoke,		shelled)	Potato	Jerusalem
Bamboo shoots (edible	Bean ⁶ (pod)	Jerusalem				Cacao bean pod
shoot, free of leaves	Cacao bean pod	Bean				Citrus ^{7 8}
and roots)	Chickpea	(shelled or				Tuna (fruit)
Banana (flower pods) ²	Chinese amaranth	pod) ⁶				
Bean ⁶ (shelled)	Citrus ^{7 8}	Cacao bean				
Beet	Genip	pod				
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	Litchi (fruit or	Citrus ^{7 8}				
Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus</i>	cluster of fruit)	Genip				
<i>altilis</i>	Longan (fruit or					
Breadnut, <i>Artocarpus</i>	cluster of fruit)					
<i>camansi</i>	Pinguin					
Burdock	Topepo					
Carrot	Tuna (fruit)					
Cassava						
Celery, celeriac						
Chinese cabbage						
<i>Cichorium</i> spp.						
Cilantro (leaf and stem),						
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>						
Clusterbean						
Corn, green						
Cucurbit ³						
Dasheen						
Dill						
Durian						
Eggplant (fruit)						
False coriander (leaf						
and stem), <i>Eryngium</i>						
<i>foetidum</i>						
Fenugreek (leaf, stem)						
Goa bean,						
<i>Psophocarpus</i> spp. (pod						
or shelled), T101-k-2 or						
T101-k-2-1 ⁴						
Grape T107-c ⁵ (carriers						
must make no stops at						
SAG ports)						
Hyacinth bean, <i>Lablab</i>						
<i>purpureus</i> , T101-k-2 or						
T101-k-2-1 ⁴						
Jackfruit (commercial						
consignments only)						
Jicama						
Lemon (smooth skinned						
lemon of commerce) ⁸						
Leren, <i>Calathea allouia</i>						
Lettuce						
Lime, sour ⁸						

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (continued)
(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

ALL	NA	SAG	HAWAII	PR	USVI	NP
Lotus root Malabar spinach Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ⁹ Mangosteen Okra (pod) ¹⁰ Papaya (fruit) ^{11 12} Parsnip Pea (above ground parts) Pepper (fruit) ¹³ Peruvian carrot Pigeon pea (pod or shelled), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁴ Pineapple ¹¹ Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Radish Rhubarb Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Strawberry Tomato Turnip Yard-long bean (pod) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁴						

- 1 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, prohibit entry unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360–Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:

At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 7 Limited to *Citrus aurantiifolia*, *Citrus aurantium*, *Citrus latifolia*, *Citrus limettioides*, *Citrus limon*, *Citrus medica*, *Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus reticulata* cv, *Citrus reticulata* var. *unshu*, *Citrus sinensis*; (includes but not limited to calamansi, calamondin king, clementine, citron, ethrog, grapefruit, Key lime, lemon, mandarin, Mexican lime, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, satsuma orange, sour lime, sour orange, sweet lime, sweet orange, Tahiti lime, tangerine, and unshu orange).

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 8 Must be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate from the Dominican Plant Protection Organization with an Additional Declaration stating "The citrus in this consignment were cleaned using normal packing house procedures."
- 9 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in the Dominican Republic. Each box must be marked with the statement, "USDA APHIS DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TREATED AND RELEASED." The consignment must be accompanied by a copy of the original PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in the Dominican Republic. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 10 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 11 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 12 Solo line or solo cultivars only, like Formosa or Maradol.
- 13 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).

ECUADOR

ALL	NA	SAG	PR and USVI	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Apple T107-a-1 ¹ or T108-a Asparagus Banana (leaf, flower, fruit) (no permit) ² Basil (above ground parts) <i>Brassica</i> spp. Carrot (root) Cassava Chervil (leaf, stem) Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Dasheen Durian Grapefruit (fruit) T107-a-1 ¹ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only), T102-a ³ Okra (pod) ⁴ Orange, sweet (fruit) T107-a-1 ¹ Papaya (fruit) (Solo line or solo cultivars such as Formosa or Maradol) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Pea, shelled (seed without pod) Pepino Pineapple ⁶ Radicchio (above ground parts) Radish (root) Snow pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i> spp. <i>macrocarpon</i>) (immature pod only) Strawberry Tangerine T107-a-1 ¹ <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit) (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1, or T101-i-1-1 ⁷ Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Bean ⁹ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Cantaloupe (fruit) ¹⁰ (commercial consignments only) Chickpea Ethrog, (Commercial consignments only), T107-a ¹¹ Honeydew melon ¹⁰ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Naranjilla Pea (pod), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁸ Pigeon pea ⁹ (pod or shelled) Watermelon (fruit) ¹⁰ (commercial consignments only)	Bean (shelled) Bean (pod) T104-a-1 ⁸ Cacao bean pod Pigeon pea (shelled) Pigeon pea (pod) T104-a-1 ⁸	Chickpea	Cacao bean pod Cantaloupe (fruit) ¹⁰ (commercial consignments only) Honeydew melon (fruit) ¹⁰ (commercial consignments only) Watermelon (fruit) ¹⁰ (commercial consignments only)

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Ecuador. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS—USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Ecuador. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 4 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 5 Commercial consignments of papaya are admissible ONLY into the continental United States and Alaska are subject to inspection and must be accompanied by an import permit and a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 Consignments of blueberries may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Ecuador to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ Treatment Manual for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Blueberries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Ecuador. **No** additional declaration is required.
- 8 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 9 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 10 Each consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Ecuador. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words, "Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, American Samoa, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI."
- 11 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

EGYPT

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Banana (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ² Banana (leaf) Garlic (bulb)(commercial consignments only) ³ Pear, T107-a or T108-a ⁴ Pineapple ⁵ Pea (pod or shelled) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁶ Saluyut jute (leaf, shoot) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁶	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Brassica oleracea Carrot Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ⁶ or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 See the special procedures for inspecting **Bananas (*Musa spp.*) from Africa.**
- 3 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 5 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

EL SALVADOR

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Acrocomia</i> spp. <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Basil (above ground parts) Bean, garden and lima (pod) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ^{2 13} Bean, garden and lima (shelled) Beet Blackberry (fruit) Black palm nut Brassica oleracea <i>Brassica</i> spp. Carrot Cassava Celery Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Chipilin (<i>Crotalaria longirostrata</i>) (leaves) (commercial consignments only) ³ Chufle (<i>Calathea macrosepala</i>) (immature (closed) flower) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Cilantro (above ground parts) Corn, green Cucurbit (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Dasheen Dill (above ground parts) Durian Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Fennel ⁶ (leaf and stem) German chamomile ⁶ (flower and leaf) Grapefruit T107-b ⁷ Izote ⁴ (<i>Yucca guatemalensis</i>) (mature (open) flower) (commercial consignments only) Jicama (root) ⁶ Lettuce Lime, sour Loroco (above ground parts) Lotus root ⁶ Oregano ⁶ (leaf and stem) Marang Okra (pod) Orange, sweet T107-b ^{6 7} Pacaya ⁴ (<i>Chamaedorea tepejilote</i>) (immature (closed) flower) (commercial consignments only) Papaya ^{8 9} (fruit) (Solo line or solo cultivars, like Formosa or Maradol) Parsley ⁶ (leaf and stem) Pea, (pod or shelled) Pepper ¹⁰ Pineapple ⁹ Rambutan ¹¹ (fruit or cluster of fruit)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Cucurbit ⁵ Ethrog, T107-a ¹² Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Pigeon pea ¹³ (pod or shelled) Sorrel	Artichoke, Jerusalem Chayote	Artichoke, Jerusalem Cucurbit ⁵

Continued on next page

EL SALVADOR (continued)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
Raspberry (fruit) Roselle (calyx) Rosemary ⁶ (leaf and stem) Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Sweet marjoram ⁶ (leaf and stem) Swiss chard Tangerine T107-b ⁷ Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) Tomato ¹⁴ (fruit) (pink or red) (commercial consignments only) Thyme Turnip Watercress Waterlily root Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ² Yam bean root ⁶			

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 3 Each consignment of chipilin (*Crotalaria longirostrata*) is subject to inspection at the port of entry and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of El Salvador with an additional declaration stating that "The chipilin leaves in this consignment have been inspected and found free of *Phakopsora meibomia* and *Uromyces crotalariae*."
- 4 Each consignment is subject to inspection at the port of entry and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of El Salvador.
- 5 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 7 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 8 May only come from the departments of La Libertad, La Paz, and San Vicente. Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 9 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 10 Limited to *Capsicum annum*, *Capsicum baccatum*, *Capsicum chinense*, and *Capsicum frutescens*. Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the El Salvadoran department of agriculture stating that "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 11 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the El Salvador's department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus molestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus lando*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the El Salvador's department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 12 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 13 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 14 Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the El Salvadoran department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ERITREA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

ESTONIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ³ or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ETHIOPIA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

FAROE ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

FIJI

ALL
Basil (leaf) Cassava <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Dasheen Drumstick (pod, leaf) Indigo (leaf) Kava, <i>Piper methysticum</i> (rhizome) Lotus root Pineapple, smooth Cayenne ¹ cultivars only ² Turmeric (rhizome) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Only varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

FINLAND

ALL	NA
Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ¹ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Blackberry (fruit) Raspberry (fruit)

- 1 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

FRANCE

Continental France:		Corsica:	
ALL	NA	ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Apple ² , T107-a ³ Asparagus, shoot (white ⁴ from blanching) Bay laurel (leaf) Bean ⁵ (pod or shelled) Blackberry (fruit) <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cornsalad Cucurbit (commercial consignments only) ⁶ Dandelion greens (leaf, stem) Dasheen Fennel Garlic (bulb)(commercial consignments only) ⁷ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ⁸ Kiwi (fruit) T107-a or T108-a ³ Pear ² , T107-a ³ Raspberry (fruit) Rosemary Sage <i>Salicornia</i> spp. (leaf, root) Strawberry Tarragon Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green, pink, or red) (commercial consignments only) ⁹ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁰	Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Brassica oleracea Eggplant Ethrog, T107-a ¹¹ Grape (hothouse grown only) Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a Salsify	Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁰	Ethrog, T107-a ¹¹ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only)

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 Only precleared consignments are authorized. The consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in France to validate foreign site preclearance. If you conclude that the consignment was **not** precleared, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 5 Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the French Ministry of Agriculture stating that the beans were **grown** and **packed** in France—otherwise, prohibit entry.
- 6 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycesus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycesus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 8 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 9 Commercial consignments of tomatoes from France require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with TWO Additional Declarations (AD) stating:
- ◆ "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in the Brittany region of France."
- AND
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
- OR
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

Pink and Red tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin.

- 10 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 11 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

FRENCH GUIANA

ALL	NA and NP	SAG
Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Corn, green Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Durian Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Pineapple ² Strawberry Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Cacao bean pod	Cacao bean pod

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

FRENCH POLYNESIA (Including Tahiti)

ALL	NA and NP
Cassava Dasheen Palm nut Pineapple, smooth Cayenne ¹ or Tahiti Queen cultivar only ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Jicama

- 1 Only the Tahiti Queen cultivar or varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GABON

ALL
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹

- 1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

GAMBIA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GAZA — See Israel

GEORGIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GERMANY

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus, shoot (white ² from blanching) Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ³ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ⁴ Strawberry Woodruff Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Brassica oleracea Carrot <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Cucumber Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ⁴ or T108-a Salsify Swiss chard Tarragon

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 3 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

GHANA

ALL

Allium spp. (bulb)
Banana¹ (*Musa* spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only)
Banana (*Musa* spp.) (leaf)
Cassava
Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2^{2 3}
Okra (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2^{2 4}
Pepper (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2^{2 4}
Dasheen
Pineapple⁵
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3⁶

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).

- 2 Fruits must be precleared and pretreated (Irradiated) with T105-a-2 in Ghana. The Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry. **CAUTION:** Currently there is no preclearance program in Ghana.
- 3 Consignments of eggplant must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from Ghana's national plant protection organization with two additional declarations stating that:
 - ◆ "The fruit received irradiation treatment with 400 Gy as the minimum absorbed dose."
 - ◆ "The fruit in this consignment was inspected and found free of *Eutetranychus orientalis*."

See the Special Procedures for [Prcleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables](#).

- 4 Consignments of fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from Ghana's national plant protection organization with an additional declaration stating that: "The fruit received irradiation treatment with 400 Gy as the minimum absorbed dose."
See the Special Procedures for [Prcleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables](#)
- 5 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GIBRALTAR

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

GREECE

ALL	NA	SAG
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Kiwi (fruit) T107-a or T108-a ⁴ Orange, sweet T107-a ⁴ Oregano (<i>Origanum</i> spp.) Pomegranate (fruit), T107-a ⁴ Strawberry Tangerine (fruit) T107-a or T108-a ⁴ Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁶	Brassica oleracea Cipollino (wild onion) Cucumber Ethrog, T107-a ⁷ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Thyme	Thyme

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 5 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."

OR

 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 6 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 7 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GREENLAND

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

GRENADA

(Before referring to this list, check ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
Abiu (fruit) (commercial consignments only) <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Avocado Barbados cherry ⁶ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Bean (shelled) Brassica oleracea Breadfruit Breadnut, <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> (fruit) Carambola (fruit) T107-c ¹ (commercial consignments only) Cassava Cherimoya (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Cocoplum Corn, green Cucurbit ² (fruit) Custard apple (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Dasheen Durian (fruit) Eggplant Jackfruit (fruit) Jujube (fruit) Langsat (fruit or cluster of fruit) Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lettuce Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit) Lime, sour Mammee apple (fruit) Mangosteen	Bean ³ (pod) Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁴ Pigeon pea ³ (pod) Radish	Cacao bean pod Cucumber	Cacao bean pod Citrus ⁴
continued on next page			

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GRENADA (continued)

(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
Papaya ⁵ Pepper ⁶ Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ⁵ <i>Piper</i> spp. (fruit) Pulasan (fruit) Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Rambutan (fruit or cluster of fruit) Roselle (calyx) Santol (fruit) Soursop (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Strawberry Sugar apple (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Tomato			

1 Must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate with the additional declaration, "The articles in this consignment were subject to cold treatment, T107-c." If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:

- ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
- ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)

2 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

3 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**

4 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

5 Barbados cherries, papayas, and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

6 See the special procedures for **Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago.**

GUADELOUPE

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Brassica oleracea Bean (shelled) Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit ¹ Dasheen Eggplant Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Mangosteen Papaya ² Pepper ³ Pigeon pea (shelled) ⁴ Pineapple ² Strawberry Tomato	Avocado Bean ⁴ (pod) Citrus ⁵ Naranjilla Pigeon pea ⁴ (pod)	Cucumber	Avocado Citrus ⁵

- 1 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 4 If destined to an SAG location, then require T101-k-2. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GUAM

ALL except CNMI	CNMI
Dasheen	All fruits and vegetables including potatoes

GUATEMALA

ALL	NA	SAG	NP	From the Department of Peten only:
Acrocomia Allium spp. Arrowroot Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Asparagus Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Basil (above ground parts) Bean, garden (pod or shelled) ² Beet Blackberry (fruit) Black palm nut Brassica oleracea Carrot Cassava Celery Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Cucurbit ³ (above ground parts) (commercial consignments only) (the fruit of cantaloupe and honeydew melon are eligible for NARP) Dasheen Dill (above ground parts) Durian Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Endive (above ground parts only) (<i>Cichorium endiva</i> only) Fennel ⁴ (leaf and stem) German chamomile ⁴ (flower and leaf) Grapefruit T107-b ⁵ Jicama (root) Lettuce Lime, sour Loroco (above ground parts) Lotus root	Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Cucurbit ³ Ethrog, T107-a ⁶ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Naranjilla (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) ² Sorrel Tuna (<i>Opuntia</i> spp.) fruit, T101-d-3 ¹⁶	Artichoke, Jerusalem Chayote	Artichoke, Jerusalem Chayote ⁴	Papaya ^{7 12} (fruit) (solo type only) Tomato ⁸

Continued on next page

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GUATEMALA (continued)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP	From the Department of Peten only:
Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ⁹ Marang Mint (above ground parts) Okra (pod) Orange, sweet T107-b ⁵ Oregano (leaf, stem) Papaya (fruit) (solo type only) ^{10 12} Parsley Pea (above ground parts) Pepper ¹¹ Pineapple ¹² Plum T107-b ⁵ Radish, <i>Raphanus sativus</i> Rambutan ¹³ (fruit or cluster of fruit) Raspberry (fruit) Rhubarb (above ground parts) Roselle (calyx) Rosemary (leaf and stem) ⁴ Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tangerine T107-b ⁵ Tarragon (above ground parts) Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) Tomato ¹⁴ (fruit) (pink or red) (commercial consignments only) Turnip <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 ¹⁵ Watercress Water lily root ⁴ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁶ Yam bean root ⁴				

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 3 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, HI, or Guam."
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 7 May only come from the Department of Peten and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that, "The fruit originated in a fruit fly free area as specified in 7CFR 319.56."
- 8 Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Guatemalan department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an area recognized to be free of Medfly and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 9 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Guatemala. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Guatemala. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 10 May only come from the departments of Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa, and Suchitpéquez. Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 11 Limited to *Capsicum annum*, *Capsicum baccatum*, *Capsicum chinense*, and *Capsicum frutescens*. Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Guatemalan department of agriculture stating that "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 12 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 13 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Guatemalan department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Psedococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the Guatemalan department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled, "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 14 Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Guatemalan department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 15 Consignments of blueberries may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Guatemala to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 and may enter only:

At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.

At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)

HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Blueberries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Guatemala. **No** additional declaration is required.

- 16 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

GUERNSEY

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GUINEA

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

GUYANA

ALL	NA	SAG and NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Apple (fruit) T107-c ¹ Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ² Basil (leaf) Cassava Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Corn, green Cucumber Dasheen Durian Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Okra (pod) ³ Orange, sweet T107-c ¹ Pepper Pineapple ⁴ Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem) Pumpkin Strawberry Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Bean ⁶ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Cacao bean pod

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 4 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 6 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.

HAITI

(Before referring to this list, check ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES)

ALL	NA	SAG	PR and USVI	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Artichoke, globe	Artichoke, globe	Chickpea	Artichoke, globe
Apricot, T107-c ⁶	(immature flower head)	(immature flower head)		(immature flower head)
Arrowhead ¹	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Artichoke, Jerusalem		Artichoke, Jerusalem
Arrowroot	Avocado	Avocado		Avocado
Asparagus	Bean ⁷ (pod)	Cacao bean pod		Cacao bean pod
Bean (shelled)	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ⁸		Avocado
Beet	Chickpea	Genip		Cacao bean pod
Brassica oleracea	Citrus ⁸	Pea (pod or shelled)		Citrus ⁸
Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Genip			Pea (pod or shelled)
Breadnut, <i>Artocarpus camansi</i>	Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit)			Tuna (fruit)
Carrot	Longan (fruit or cluster of fruit)			
Cassava	Pea (pod)			
Celery	Pigeon pea ⁷ (pod or shelled)			
<i>Cichorium</i> spp.	Pinguin			
Cilantro	Topepo			
Corn, green	Tuna (fruit)			
Cucurbit ²				
Dasheen				
Dill				
Durian				
Eggplant				
Jackfruit (fruit)				
Jicama				
Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce)				
Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp.				
Leren, <i>Calathea allouia</i>				
Lettuce				
Lime, sour				
Lotus root				
Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ³				
Mangosteen				
Papaya ⁴				
Parsnip				
Pepper ⁵				
Pigeon pea (shelled)				
Pineapple ⁴				
Pomegranate T107-c ⁶				
Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i>				
Radish				
Rhubarb				
Roselle (calyx)				
Rutabaga				
Strawberry				
Tomato				
Tree tomato				
Turnip				

- 1 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, prohibit entry unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360–Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 2 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 3 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Haiti. Each box must be marked with the statement, "HOT WATER TREATED {PLANT NUMBER} HAITI." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Haiti. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 4 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 6 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 7 If destined to an SAG location, then require T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 8 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY STATE)

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

HONDURAS

ALL	NA	SAG	USVI & PR	NP
Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot <i>Artocarpus</i> spp. Asparagus Ayale Banana (flower, fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Basil ² (leaf and stem) Bean, garden, T101-k-2 ³ Beet Blackberry (fruit) Black palm nut <i>Brassica</i> spp. (whole plant) Carrot Cassava Celery Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Cilantro (above ground parts) Corn, green Cucurbit ⁴ (above ground parts) (commercial consignments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (commercial consignments) German chamomile ⁵ (flower and leaf) Grapefruit T107-b ⁶ Hyacinth bean (pod), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ³ Hyacinth bean (shelled) Jicama root ⁷ Lettuce Lime, sour Loroco (above ground parts) Lotus root ⁷ Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ⁸ Marang Okra (pod) Oregano ⁷ (leaf and stem) Orange, sweet T107-b ⁶ Papaya ^{9 10} (fruit) (Solo line or solo cultivars, like Formosa or Maradol) Pea ¹⁴ (pod or shelled) Pepper ¹¹ Pineapple ⁹ Radish (root) Rambutan ¹² (fruit or cluster of fruit) Raspberry (fruit) Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Salsify Spinach	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Chickpea Cucurbit ⁴ Ethrog, T107-a ¹³ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Pigeon pea ¹⁴ (pod or shelled) Sorrel	Artichoke, Jerusalem Chayote	Chickpea	Artichoke, Jerusalem Cucurbit ⁴

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

HONDURAS (continued)

ALL	NA	SAG	USVI & PR	NP
Strawberry Sweet marjoram ⁷ (leaf and stem) Swiss chard Tangerine T107-b ⁶ Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) Tomato ¹⁵ (fruit) (pink or red) (commercial consignments only) Turnip Waterlily root ⁷ Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³ Yam bean root ⁷ Yard-long bean (pod) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ³ Yard-long bean (shelled)				

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Honduran department of agriculture stating that the basil is free from *Planococcus minor*. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, VI, and Guam."
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 6 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 7 Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, HI, or Guam."
- 8 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Honduras. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS--USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Honduras. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 9 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 10 May only come from the departments of Comayagua, Cortes, and Santa Barbara. Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 11 Limited to *Capsicum annum*, *Capsicum baccatum*, *Capsicum chinense*, and *Capsicum frutescens*. Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Honduran department of agriculture stating that "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

- 12 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Honduran department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the Honduran department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 13 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 14 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 15 Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Honduran department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

HONG KONG

ALL	GUAM and CNMI
Arrowhead ¹	Bean sprouts
Arrowroot	Cabbage
Bamboo shoot, free of leaves and roots	Cauliflower
Cassava	Celery
Dasheen	Garlic (bulb)
Jicama	Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ²
Kudzu	Onion, <i>Allium cepa</i> (bulb)
Lotus root	Turnip
Udo	Watercress
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	

1 Since arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) is a noxious weed, it is admissible only if the importer has a valid "Permit to Move Live Plant Pests" (PPQ Form 526). When a permit is present, follow the conditions spelled out in Section C of the permit. If the permit is absent, PROHIBIT ENTRY.

2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

HUNGARY

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ICELAND

ALL
Cucumber Tomato <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹

- 1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

INDIA

ALL

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

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

INDONESIA

ALL
Dasheen (tuber) ¹ Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>) (bulb) Shallot (<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>) (bulb) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²

- 1 PROHIBITED ENTRY into Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within Guam."
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If not admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

IRAQ

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If not admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

IRELAND

ALL
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Pea (pod or shelled) Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹

1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ISLE OF MAN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

ISRAEL ¹

From the Arava Valley only	From All Districts of Israel				
ALL	ALL	NA	NP	SAG	SoP (commercial consignments only)
Pepper ² (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Tomato ³ (fruit or cluster of fruit) (greenhouse grown) (commercial consignments only)	All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ⁴ Apple T107-a ⁵ or T108-a Apricot T107-a ⁵ or T108-a Cipollino (wild onion) Eggplant (commercial consignments only) ⁶ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ⁷ Grapefruit T107-a ⁵ Lettuce (leaf) (commercial consignments only) (greenhouse grown) ⁸ Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit) ⁹ T107-a ⁵ Loquat (fruit) T107-a ⁵ Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) ¹⁰ Nectarine T107-a ⁵ or T108 New Zealand Spinach (leaf and petiole) Orange, sweet T107-a ⁵ Peach T107-a ⁵ or T108 Pear T107-a ⁵ or T108-a Persimmon, T107-a ⁵ Plum T107-a ⁵ or T108-a Pomegranate T107-a ⁵ Pummelo T107-a ⁵ Squash, male flowers (commercial consignments only) ¹¹ Strawberry Tangerine T107-a ⁵ Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) ¹² Tomato (red or pink) (commercial consignments only) ^{12 13} Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁴	Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado, T101-c-1 ¹⁴ <i>Brassica oleracea</i> , T101-n-2 ¹⁴ Carrot (root) Ethrog, T107-a ¹⁵ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a ¹⁴ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ¹⁶ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Pea (pod or shelled) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ¹⁴ Tuna (fruit), T101-d-3 ¹⁴	Ethrog, T107-a ¹⁵	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> , T101-n-2 ¹⁴	Arugula(leaf, stem) ¹⁷ Basil (above ground parts) ¹⁸ Borage (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Chervil (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Chives (leaf) ¹⁷ Cilantro (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Dill (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Marjoram (leaf, stem) ¹⁷ Mint (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) ¹⁷ Parsley (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Rosemary (above ground parts) ¹⁸ Sage, <i>Salvia</i> spp. (leaf, stem) ¹⁸ Sorrel, <i>Rumex</i> spp. (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Summer savory (leaf, stem) ¹⁷ Tarragon (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Thyme, <i>Thymus</i> spp. (above ground parts) ¹⁷ Watercress (leaf, stem) ¹⁸

¹ Refer to the [Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual](#) on procedures for fresh cut and packaged salad and soup mixes.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 2 Effective November 17, 2010, the suspension of pepper consignments from Arava Valley has been removed. The peppers must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Arrive in cartons marked with a label stating that it is a product of Israel
 - ◆ Arrive in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with mesh or insect-proof tarpaulin
 - ◆ Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli national plant protection organization with an additional declaration stating that the peppers were "Grown and shipped in accordance with 7CFR 319.56-24(b)."
 - ◆ The peppers must be grown in [registered greenhouses in the Arava Valley](#).
- 3 Effective February 01, 2011, the suspension of tomato consignments from Arava Valley has been removed. Consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and are subject to a port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with two Additional Declarations (AD) stating:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been grown and shipped in accordance with 7CFR 319.56-13, and have been grown in [registered greenhouses in Arava Valley](#)."AND
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#))

Tomato consignments must arrive in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with mesh or insect-proof tarpaulin.

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 4 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 Require a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) issued by the Israel NPPO with the Additional Declaration (AD) stating that "The eggplant in this consignment has been grown in an approved production site and inspected and found free of the pests listed in 7 CFR 319.56-49."

Packaging Requirements:

The eggplant must be packed in either (1) individual insect proof cartons or boxes labeled with the specific place of origin or; (2) non-insect proof cartons or boxes that are covered by insect proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin. Covered non-insect proof cartons or boxes must be placed in shipping containers that have identification labels indicating the specific place of origin. These safeguards must remain intact until the arrival of the consignment in the continental US. If the safeguards are not intact, the consignment will be REFUSED ENTRY.

Shipping Season: The shipping season is December through May.

List of possible pests from the pest risk assessment and listed in 319.56-49, include:

- ◆ *Ceratitis capitata* (Diptera:Tephritidae-Mediterranean Fruit Fly)
- ◆ *Eutetranychus orientalis*(Tetranychidae,Citrus brown mite)
- ◆ *Helicoverpa armigera* (Lepidoptera, cotton bollworm)
- ◆ *Nipaecoccus viridis* (Hemiptera:Pseudococcidae-spherical mealybug)
- ◆ *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera:Thripidae-chilli thrips)
- ◆ *Spodoptera littoralis* (Lepidoptera:Noctuidae-taro caterpillar)

There are two production sites approved for importation into the continental US:

- Moshe Levi; grower number 54908488; Location Beer Zofar
- Margal; grower number 56364615; Location Faran

- 7 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 8 Require a phytosanitary certificate from the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture which declares that, "The lettuce was grown and shipped in accordance with 319.56-24(a) (1)." If the lettuce is packed in a plastic bag, the construction of the plastic and method of packing may prevent the use of a fumigation treatment should a quarantine pest of concern be found. Contact PPQ for information related to the packaging.
- 9 Litchi is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Florida. Boxes must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within FL."
- 10 Require phytosanitary certification which declares that: 1) The melons were grown in approved areas in the Arava Valley or the Kadesh–Barnea area of Israel; 2) The fields were inspected prior to harvest; and 3) The melons were inspected prior to export and found free of pests. For a list of approved growers, go to: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/melon_list_Israel.pdf
- 11 Each commercial consignment is subject to inspection and must be accompanied by an import permit and a Phytosanitary Certificate signed by the PPIS and bearing the additional declaration (AD) "This consignment has been inspected and found free of *Helicoverpa armigera* and *Scirtothrips dorsalis*."

Consignments are admissible into the continental United States only.

If a quarantine significant pest is found upon inspection, the consignment must be RE-EXPORTED or DESTROYED. Methyl bromide treatment is not an option because the squash flowers are not covered by the label nor the USDA FIFRA crisis exemption.

- 12 Consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

- 13 Prohibited from the Palestinian controlled portions of the West Bank, otherwise require phytosanitary certification which declares that: 1) Only tomato varieties 111, 121, 124, 139, and 144 are included in the consignment; and 2) The tomatoes were packed into insect proof containers within 24 hours after harvesting.
- 14 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 15 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 16 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

17 An Import Permit is required for consignments of fresh herbs. Consignments are restricted to commercial ONLY.

Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) that states "The herbs in this consignment have been produced in accordance to the PPIS and APHIS guidelines." The PC should cover only one grower and should indicate the grower's name and number. For a list of approved growers, go to:

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

If actionable/reportable pest (s) are found on a particular consignment and confirmed by PPQ identifiers, re-export, destroy, or **treat** if a treatment is available for the pest(s) of concern. Complete the Pest Interception Form 309 and include the grower's number. Fresh herb consignments require a port of entry inspection and will ONLY be allowed entry into the following U.S. ports. The ports are:

- ◆ Boston, MA
- ◆ Chicago, IL
- ◆ Newark, NJ
- ◆ New York, NY
- ◆ Los Angeles, CA
- ◆ Philadelphia, PA
- ◆ Washington, DC

The consignment will be REFUSED ENTRY, RE-EXPORTED, or DESTROYED if any of the following conditions are not met:

- ◆ Absence of the PC/AD
- ◆ Unapproved port of entry
- ◆ Unapproved grower

18 Import requirements for basil, rosemary, and sage:

- ◆ Port of entry inspection required
- ◆ Commercial consignments only
- ◆ Import Permit required
- ◆ Allowed entry ONLY into JFK, New York, and Newark, NJ
- ◆ Israel may elect to perform a precautionary methyl bromide treatment which should be reflected on the Phytosanitary Certificate. NOTE: This is **not** conducted under a Preclearance program, so a port of entry inspection is mandated.
- ◆ Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) that states "The herbs in this consignment have been produced in accordance to the PPIS and APHIS guidelines." The PC should cover only one grower and should indicate the grower's name and number. For a list of approved growers, go to:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/israel_registered_herb_growers.pdf

If actionable/reportable pest (s) are found on a particular consignment and confirmed by PPQ identifiers, complete the Pest Interception Form 309 and include the grower's number.

The consignment will be REFUSED ENTRY, RE-EXPORTED, or DESTROYED if any of the following conditions are not met:

- ◆ Absence of the PC/AD
- ◆ Reportable Pest Interception
- ◆ Unapproved port of entry
- ◆ Unapproved grower

FUMIGATION IS NOT AN OPTION.

ITALY (INCLUDES SICILY)

ALL	NA	SAG
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Bean, garden (pod or shelled) ² Cichorium Cipollino (wild onion) Cucurbit (commercial consignments only) ³ Dasheen Garlic ⁴ (commercial consignments only) (bulb) Grapefruit T107-a ⁵ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ⁶ Kiwi (fruit) T107-a ⁵ or T108-a Orange, sweet T107-a ⁵ Persimmon T107-a ⁵ Strawberry Tangerine T107-a ⁵ Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ⁷ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Artichoke, Jerusalem Brassica oleracea Ethrog, T107-a ⁹ Fennel Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ⁸ or T108-a Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (leaf, stem) Pea (pod or shelled) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁸ Pineapple ¹⁰ Swiss chard Thyme Tuna (fruit), T101-d-3 ⁸	Melon Thyme

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 3 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 The garlic consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. or *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 7 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - ◆ OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)
 REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 8 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 9 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 10 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

JAMAICA (All commodities may or may not be precleared)
(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. ¹	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)
Arrowhead ²	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Artichoke, Jerusalem
Arrowroot	Avocado ³	Avocado ³	Avocado
Asparagus	Bean ⁹ (pod)	Cacao bean pod	Cacao bean pod
Bean (shelled)	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ^{3 10}	Citrus ¹⁰
Beet	Citrus ^{3 10}	Genip ³	Pea (pod or shelled)
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Genip ³	Pea (pod or shelled) ³	Tuna (fruit)
Breadfruit ³ , <i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit)		
Breadnut, <i>Artocarpus camansi</i>	Longan (fruit or cluster of fruit)		
Carrot	Pea (pod) ^{3 9}		
Cassava ³	Pigeon pea ^{3 9} (pod)		
Celery	Pinguin		
Cilantro	Topepo		
<i>Cinnamomum</i> (leaf)	Tuna (fruit)		
Clusterbean ⁹			
Coconut (with husk and milk—see Seed Manual)			
Corn, green ³			
Cucurbit ⁴			
Dasheen ³			
Dill			
Durian			
Eggplant ³			
Fenugreek (leaf, stem, root)			
Ivy gourd ⁴ (fruit)			
Jackfruit (fruit)			
Jicama			
Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce)			
Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp.			
Leren, <i>Calathea allouia</i>			
Lettuce			
Lime, sour			
Lotus root			
Mangosteen			
Pak choi (leaf and stem)			
Papaya ⁵			
Parsnip			
Pepper ^{6 7} T104-a-2			
Pigeon pea (shelled)			
Pineapple ⁵			
Pointed gourd (fruit) ³			
Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i>			
Radish			
Rhubarb			
Roselle (calyx) ³			
Rutabaga			
Strawberry ³			
Thyme ⁸ , T101-n-2 (thyme)			
Tomato ³			
Turmeric ³			
Turnip			

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 1 Green onion or scallion (*Allium fistulosum*) may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS Inspector on site in Jamaica to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, REQUIRE T101-n-2.
- 2 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, prohibit entry unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360–Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 3 Consignments may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Jamaica to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, INSPECT AND RELEASE.
- 4 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 Consignments may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Jamaica to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, REQUIRE T104-a-2.
- 7 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 8 Consignments may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Jamaica to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, REQUIRE T101-n-2.
- 9 If destined to an SAG location, then require T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 10 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, ortanique, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

JAN MAYEN — See Svalbard and Jan Mayen

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

JAPAN (includes Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands)

From Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands only		From Honshu Island Only	From Kyushu or Shikoku Islands	From all areas <i>other than</i> Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands			
ALL:	GUAM AND CNMI:	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALASKA	HAWAII ¹	GUAM AND CNMI
Yam	All leafy vegetables and root crops including potatoes	Unshu orange ^{2 3} (commercial consignments only)	Unshu orange ^{3 4} (commercial consignments only)	<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) ⁵ <i>Amorphophallus</i> spp. (bulb) Apple T109-a ⁶ Arrowhead ⁷ Arrowroot Asparagus Bamboo shoots (edible shoot free of leaves and roots) Bean sprouts (mung bean and soybean) Burdock Cassava Chenille copperleaf (leaf) <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Dasheen Durian Ginger (bracts, <i>Zingiber mioga</i>) Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ⁸ Jicama Kiwi (fruit) Kudzu Lotus root Perilla (leaf) Sand pear ⁹ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Strawberry Udo <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Wasabi (root) Yam	Banana ¹⁰	Bean, garden (pod or shelled) (hothouse grown) Cabbage, T101-n-3 Carrot (root) Chinese sand pear Cucumber ¹⁰ Eggplant Melon ¹⁰ (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Pepper (hothouse grown) Radish (root) Sand pear Tomato ¹⁰	<i>Allium</i> spp. Apple Apricot Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Banana (fruit, leaf) ¹¹ Bean, garden (pod or shelled) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Carrot Celery Chenille copperleaf (blossom, leaf) Cherry Chinese cabbage Chrysanthemum greens (leaf, stem) Citrus Cucurbit ¹⁰ Eggplant Ginger (bracts, <i>Zingiber mioga</i>) Ginkgo (nut) Grape Jujube Lettuce Mitsuba (leaf, <i>Akebia trifoliata</i>) Mustard greens (above ground parts) Okra (pod) Parsley Pea (pod or shelled) Peach Pear Pepper Persimmon Potato Radish Rhubarb Spinach

JAPAN (includes Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands) (continued)

From Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands only		From Honshu Island Only	From Kyushu or Shikoku Islands	From all areas <i>other than</i> Amami, Bonin, Ryukyu, Tokara, and Volcano Islands			
ALL:	GUAM AND CNMI:	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALASKA	HAWAII ¹	GUAM AND CNMI
							Sweet potato Tomato Turnip (whole plant) Wasabi (<i>Eutrema japonica</i> , root) Watercress <i>Zanthoxylum</i> spp.

- 1 If a small quantity of Japanese produce entering Hawaii and a noncommercial consignment, see [Noncommercial Quantities of Japanese Produce Entering Hawaii](#).
- 2 **CAUTION:** PROHIBITED ENTRY into American Samoa, AZ, CA, CNMI, FL, HI, LA, PR, TX, and USVI unless treated.
- 3 Consignments must be treated, inspected and precleared prior to export to the United States. Treated and precleared consignments must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Japan to validate foreign site preclearance.
- 4 **CAUTION:** PROHIBITED ENTRY into American Samoa, AZ, CA, CNMI, FL, HI, LA, PR, TX, and USVI.
- 5 Allowed into Guam with tops.
- 6 Consignments must be treated, inspected and precleared **prior** to export to the United States. Treated and precleared consignments may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Japan to validate foreign site preclearance.
- 7 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, prohibit entry unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360–Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 8 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 9 Consignments of sand pears must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ A phytosanitary certificate must accompany the consignment and include an Additional Declaration stating, "The fruit in this consignment was inspected and found free of plant pests including *Carposina nipponensis*, *Adoxophyes orana*, and *Conogethes punctiferalis*."
 - ◆ The Origin Block of the phytosanitary certificate must show that the fruit originated in one of these four areas (Prefectures) in Japan: Tottori, Nagano, Fukushima, or Ibaraki.
 - ◆ The cartons or boxes holding the sand pears must be marked with the packing house numbers and the producer lot numbers.

Refer to special procedures for [Sand Pears from Japan](#) for more information.
- 10 Must be certified as hothouse grown on Honshu Island or north thereof.
- 11 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies.)

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

JERSEY

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

JORDAN

ALL
Apple (fruit) T107-a ¹ Grape (fruit), 101-h-2-1 ² Persimmon (fruit)T107-a ¹ Strawberry ³ (commercial consignments only)

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 3 The consignment is allowed entry only into the continental U.S., requires an import permit, and is subject to inspection at the port of entry and all general requirements of 7 CFR 319.56-3.
Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Jordan's National Plant Protection Organization stating that the strawberries were grown in Jordan and bearing the following additional declaration: "This consignment has been inspected and found free of *Cacoecimorpha pronubana*, *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, *Eutetranychus orientalis*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Spodoptera littoralis*, and *Thrips major*."

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

KAZAKHSTAN

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ³ or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

KENYA

ALL
Carrot, baby (peeled, immature root) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Corn, baby (immature, shucked corn ear) (commercial consignments only) ² Garden pea (shelled) ³ Onion Pineapple ⁴

- 1 Consignment must meet the following conditions for entry:
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Kenya with the following declaration: "Peeled baby carrots in this consignment have been inspected and found free of *Meloidogyne ethiopica*."
 - ◆ Prohibited into Hawaii, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories.
- 2 Consignment must meet the following conditions for entry:
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Kenya.
 - ◆ Corn ears must be free from both husk and silks
 - ◆ Prohibited into Hawaii, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories.
- 3 Must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Kenya with the following declaration: "These peas have been shelled and washed in accordance with 7CFR 319.56 and have been inspected and found free of pests."
- 4 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

KIRIBATI

ALL
Palm heart (Christmas Island only)

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If not admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (INCLUDES CHEJU ISLAND)

From all areas of Korea		
ALL	GUAM and CNMI	HONOLULU
Angelica (shoot) Apple, Fuji only ⁷ , (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T109-a Aster greens (leaf, stem) Bonnet bellflower (root) Burdock, <i>Arctium lappa</i> (root) Chinese bellflower (root) Chrysanthemum greens (leaf, stem) Cucumber ¹ Dasheen (tuber) (PROHIBITED ENTRY into CNMI and Guam) ² Eggplant (fruit or cluster of fruit) Garlic (bulb) Grape ³ Kiwi (fruit) Lettuce (leaf) Lotus root Mugwort (leaf, stem) Onion (bulb) Oranges, Unshu (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Oriental melon ¹ (fruit) Pepper ⁵ (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>annuum</i> only) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Perilla Persimmon ⁶ Pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> only) (leaf) Radish (root) Sand pear ⁷ Sesame (leaf) Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medick) (leaf, stem, root ⁸) (commercial consignments only) Spinach Squash ¹ Strawberry (fruit) ⁹ Swiss chard (leaf and stem) Water dropwort, (leaf, stem) (Commercial consignments only) ¹⁰ Watercress (leaf, stem) Watermelon ¹ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹¹ Youngia greens (leaf, stem, root)	<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Apple Apricot Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Banana (fruit, leaf) ¹² Bean, string (pod or shelled) Brassica oleracea Carrot Celery Cherry Chinese cabbage Citrus Cucurbit ¹³ Grape Loquat Marsh mallow (leaf) Okra (pod) Parsley Pea (pod or shelled) Peach Pear Pepper (fruit, leaf) Persimmon Plantain ¹² Potato Rhubarb Sweet potato Swiss chard (leaf) Tomato Turnip (leaf, stem, root)	Dasheen (root) Sand pear, <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>

1 All consignments of cucumbers, oriental melons, squash, and watermelon must:

- ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea that declares: "The regulated articles in this consignment were grown in registered greenhouses as specified by 7CFR 319.56."
- ◆ Be packed in an enclosed container or covered by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin upon arrival into the United States.
CAUTION: Cucurbits may be shipped only from December 1 through April 30.

2 Boxes must be stamped, "Not for distribution in CNMI or Guam."

3 Grapes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea that declares: "The fruit in the consignment was found free from *C. punctiferalis*, *E. ambiguella*, *S. pilleriana*, *S. auriferella*, or *M. fructigena*, and *Nippoptilla vitis*."

- 4 Each consignment of Unshu oranges must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Admissible ONLY into the continental United States.
 - ◆ Undergo a surface sterilization treatment in accordance with 7 CFR 305.
 - ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the national plant protection organization of the Republic of Korea bearing one of the following additional declarations:

"The citrus in this consignment were cleaned using normal packing house procedures."

OR
"These oranges were inspected and are considered to be free from sweet orange scab, *Elsinoe australis*."
[Note: The requirement for the Phytosanitary Certificate and Additional Declaration does **not** apply to precleared citrus accompanied with a PPQ Form 203.]
 - ◆ For sampling instructions, refer to "Instructions for Officers" in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FAVIR) database
- 5 Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea bearing the following additional declaration: "These peppers were grown in greenhouses in accordance with the conditions in 7CFR 319.56 and were inspected and found free from *Agrotis segetum*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Helicoverpa assulta*, *Mamestra brassicae*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Ostrinia furnacalis*, *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, *Spodoptera litura*, and *Thrips palmii*." Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin.
- 6 Each consignment of persimmons must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of Korea's national plant protection organization (NPPO) stating that the fruit is free of *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Planococcus kraunhiae*, *Stathmopoda masinissa*, and *Tenuipalpus zhizhilashiviliae*
- 7 Only precleared consignments are authorized. The consignment must be accompanied by a Korean Phytosanitary Certificate and a PPQ 203 or copy of the master 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Korea to validate foreign site preclearance.
- 8 If the consignment arrives with ROOTS, it must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the Republic of Korea stating that the Shepherd's Purse was inspected and found free of quarantine pests with an additional declaration stating that the Shepherd's Purse leaves and stems with roots have been grown in a pest-free place of production for the quarantine nematodes *Hemicycliophora koreana*, *Paratylenchus pandus*, *Rotylenchus orientalis*, and *Rotylenchus pini*, are free from soil, and imported in accordance with the provisions of 7 CFR 319.56-51.

Leaves and stems are admissible with no additional import requirements.
- 9 Allow entry only from September 15 through May 31.
- 10 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea with an Additional Declaration: "The water dropwort (*Oenanthe javanica*) in this consignment was inspected and is considered free from Water Dropwort Witches Broom and *Puccinia oenanthes-stoloniferae*".
- 11 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 12 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 13 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii, Guam and CNMI.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

KUWAIT

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

KYRGYZSTAN

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

LATVIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

LEBANON

ALL	NA	NP and SAG
Apple (fruit) T107-a ¹ Chive, <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Leek, <i>Allium porrum</i> Onion (bulb), <i>Allium cepa</i> Shallot Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³		

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

LESOTHO

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

LIBERIA

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Jute (leaf) Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Pineapple ² Potato (leaf) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

LIECHTENSTEIN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

LITHUANIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

LUXEMBOURG

ALL	NA
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ¹ or T108-a

1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

MACAO

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MACEDONIA, The Former Yugoslav Republic of

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ² Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Ethrog, T107-a ⁴

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

MADAGASCAR

ALL
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹

- 1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MADEIRA ISLANDS — See Portugal

MALAWI

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MALAYSIA

ALL
Dasheen (tuber) Lotus root Rambutan (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 2} <i>Pandanus</i> spp. (cuttings) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

1 Consignments must be precleared and treated by irradiation, T105-a-2 (400 Gy), in Malaysia. The Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry. The 203 should indicate that the articles were treated by irradiation and include an Irradiation Treatment Facility Code, facility name, and location.

Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration stating that the consignment was inspected and found free from *Oidium nephelii*.

The consignments must also meet the following additional requirements:

- ◆ Be packed in insect proof boxes as prescribed in 7CFR 305.31, labeled with the facility name, city, country, Grower/Production Unit Code (PUC), Treatment Facility Code (TFC), Treatment Identification Number (TIN), Packing House Code (PHC), packing date, treatment date, and lot number (the information contained in the label is necessary for trace-back).
- ◆ Be in cartons that are marked or stamped with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treated with irradiation" and display the international radura symbol.
- ◆ Have the palletized cartons wrapped with polyethylene shrink wrap, net wrapping, or strapping (for consignments in sea containers only; not required for air shipments because integrity is maintained by the container itself).

For Inspection Procedures, refer to the Officer Instructions in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements ([FAVIR](#)) database.

- 2 Admissible into the continental United States only.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

MALDIVES

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MALI

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

MALTA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

MARTINIQUE

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Bean (shelled) Brassica oleracea Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Mangosteen Papaya ¹ Pepper ² Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ¹ Strawberry Tomato Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Avocado Bean ⁴ (pod) Citrus ⁵ Cucurbit ⁶ Pigeon pea ⁴ (pod)	Cucumber	Avocado Citrus ⁵

- 1 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.
- 6 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MAURITANIA

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

MAURITIUS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MAYOTTE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

MARIANA ISLANDS — See Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MEXICO ¹ (List of Fruit fly free areas²)

From all areas of Mexico (Commodities printed in green are under the protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program—See Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP))		From the state of Chiapas	From Fruit fly free areas of Mexico ²	From approved municipalities in the State of Michoacan
ALL	NA	ALL	ALL	ALL
Allium spp. Amaranth (leaf, stem) Ambrosia mexicana (<i>Dysphania botrys</i>) (above ground parts) ⁷ Anise (leaf, stem) Arrowhead ³ Arrowroot Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Artichoke, Jerusalem (whole plant) <i>Artocarpus</i> spp. Arugula (leaf, stem) Asparagus Avocado ⁴ (seed removed) Ayale Basil (above ground parts) Banana (the fruit is eligible for NARP) (no permit required for fruit), See Bananas (Bulk and Containerized Consignments) Banana, flower Bay (leaf, stem) Bean ^{5 6} (pod or shelled) (only <i>Vigna</i> spp. and <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. are eligible for NARP) Bean sprouts Beet (whole plant) Blackberry (fruit) Blueberry (fruit) Borage (above ground parts) <i>Brassica</i> spp. ⁷ (above ground parts) Burdock Cacao bean pod Carambola T105-a-1 ^{8 9} Carrot (whole plant) Cassava Celery and slender celery (whole plant) Ceriman Chayote (fruit) Chickpea (pod or shelled) Chicory (above ground parts) (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> only) Chive (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>)	Apple T107-b ¹⁰ Carambola (fruit), T107-c ¹¹ Cherry T107-b ¹⁰ Ethrog ¹² Naranjilla (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Nectarine T107-b ¹⁰ Peach T107-b ¹⁰ Plum T107-b ¹⁰	Papaya ¹³ (fruit) (prohibited into Hawaii) (commercial consignments only)	Apple ¹⁶ Apricot ¹⁶ Cherry ¹⁶ Ethrog ^{12 16} Fig ^{14 16} (fruit) Grapefruit ^{12 15 16} Mango ¹⁶ Nectarine ¹⁶ Orange, sweet ^{12 15 16} Peach ¹⁶ Persimmon ¹⁶ Pitaya (dragon fruit) ^{16 17} Plum ¹⁶ Pomegranate ¹⁶ Tangelo ^{12 15 16} Tangerine (mandarin/clementine) ^{12 15 16}	Avocado, Hass ¹⁸ (fruit) (Commercial consignments only)

MEXICO ¹ (List of Fruit fly free areas²) (continued)

From all areas of Mexico (Commodities printed in green are under the protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program—See Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP))		From the state of Chiapas	From Fruit fly free areas of Mexico ²	From approved municipalities in the State of Michoacan
ALL	NA	ALL	ALL	ALL
<p>Cilantro⁷ (above ground parts) Coconut (fruit without husks) ¹⁹ Corn, green ²⁰ Cucurbit²¹ (flower, fruit, inflorescence) (the fruit of bitter melon, cantaloupe, cucumber, honeydew melon, squash, and watermelon are eligible for NARP) Dasheen (corm, leaf, stem) Date (permit not required) Dill (above ground parts) Durian Eggplant Endive (above ground parts) (<i>Cichorium endiva</i> only) Epazote (<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>) (above ground parts) ⁷ Grape (fruit, cluster, leaf) Grapefruit (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ¹² T107-b ¹⁰, or T101-j-2-1, or T103-a-1, or T106-a-2 ²², or T105-a-1^{8, 23} Guava (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{8 24} Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2)²⁵ Huazontle (<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> subsp. <i>nuttalliae</i>) ⁷ Jicama (root, leaf, pod) Lambsquarter (above ground parts) ⁷ Leek (<i>Allium porrum</i>) Lemon (fruit) ²⁶ Lettuce (whole plant) (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>) Lime, Persian and sour (fruit) ²⁶ Lime, sweet (commercial consignments only) T105-a-1^{8 27} Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit) Lotus root Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a²⁸, T103-c-1, T105-a-1^{8 9}, or T106-a-3</p>				

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MEXICO ¹ (List of Fruit fly free areas²) (continued)

From all areas of Mexico (Commodities printed in green are under the protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program—See Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP))		From the state of Chiapas	From Fruit fly free areas of Mexico ²	From approved municipalities in the State of Michoacan
ALL	NA	ALL	ALL	ALL
<p>Mangosteen</p> <p>Marjoram</p> <p>Mexican tea (<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> var. <i>anthelmintica</i>) (above ground parts.) ⁷</p> <p>Mint</p> <p>Okra (pod) ²⁹(through Brownsville POEs only) (okra, origin from Mexican Border only is eligible for NARP)</p> <p>Olive (fruit)</p> <p>Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>)</p> <p>Orange, sweet (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ^{12 22}, T107-b ¹⁰, or T101-j-2-1, or T103-a-1, or T106-a-2, or T105-a-1^{8 23}</p> <p>Oregano (<i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i>) (above ground parts)</p> <p>Oregano, Mexican (<i>Lippia graveolens</i>) (above ground parts) (commercial consignments only)</p> <p>Pacaya</p> <p>Papache</p> <p>Papaya ³⁰ (PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii from all of Mexico; Prohibited from the Mexican state of Chiapas into all U.S. States)</p> <p>Parsley (whole plant)</p> <p>Parsnip</p> <p>Pea ^{5 31} (above ground parts) (snow peas are ineligible for NARP)</p> <p>Pecan</p> <p>Pepper (fruit; other than <i>Capsicum pubescens</i>) (only bell peppers, C. annum, are eligible for NARP)</p> <p>Pepper (<i>Capsicum pubescens</i>, chile manzano, manzano rocoto pepper, chamburoto) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-1^{8 9}</p> <p>Persian lime (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ²⁶</p> <p>Pigeon pea ⁵ (pod or shelled)</p> <p>Pineapple (fruit) (prohibited into Hawaii)</p> <p><i>Piper</i> spp. (leaf, stem)</p>				

MEXICO ¹ (List of Fruit fly free areas²) (continued)

From all areas of Mexico (Commodities printed in green are under the protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program—See Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Admissible Under the Protocol of the National Agriculture Release Program (NARP))		From the state of Chiapas	From Fruit fly free areas of Mexico ²	From approved municipalities in the State of Michoacan
ALL	NA	ALL	ALL	ALL
<p><i>Porophyllum</i> spp. (above ground parts)</p> <p>Prickly pear fruit (tuna)</p> <p>Prickly pear pad (nopales)</p> <p>Purslane ⁷ (above ground parts)</p> <p>Quinoa (<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> subsp. <i>quinoa</i>) (above ground parts) ⁷</p> <p>Radish (whole plant)</p> <p>Rambutan ³² (fruit or cluster of fruit)</p> <p>Rampion</p> <p>Raspberry (fruit)</p> <p>Rhubarb</p> <p>Roselle (calyx)</p> <p>Rosemary (above ground parts)</p> <p>Rutabaga (if tops present, See ⁷)</p> <p>Sage</p> <p>Salicornia (above ground parts)</p> <p>Salsify</p> <p>Spinach (whole plant)</p> <p>Strawberry (fruit)</p> <p>Strawberry-spinach (<i>Chenopodium capitatum</i>) (above ground parts) ⁷</p> <p>Swiss chard (above ground parts)</p> <p>Tangelo (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ^{12,22}, T107-b ¹⁰, or T103-a-1, or T105-a-1^{8,23}</p> <p>Tangerine (mandarine/clementine) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ^{12,22}, T107-b ¹⁰, or T103-a-1, or T105-a-1^{8,23}</p> <p>Tarragon (above ground parts)</p> <p>Tepeguaje (fruit)</p> <p><i>Thymus</i> spp. (above ground parts)</p> <p>Tomatillo (husk tomato)(whole plant)</p> <p>Tomato (including fruit clusters)</p> <p>Tuna (fruit) (<i>Opuntia</i> spp. only)</p> <p>Turnip (if tops present, See ⁷)</p> <p>Watercress</p> <p>Wild spinach(<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>)(above ground parts)⁷</p> <p>Yam (tuber), T101-f-3</p> <p>Yam bean (pod, root)</p> <p>Yard-long bean</p>				

1

2 Consignments must be accompanied by a Mexican Phytosanitary Certificate with the additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated from a pest free area as designated in CFR 319.56-5." Electronic certificates are acceptable.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 3 Since arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) is a noxious weed, it is admissible only if the importer has a valid "Permit to Move Live Plant Pests" (PPQ Form 526). When a permit is present, follow the conditions spelled out in Section C of the permit. If the permit is absent, prohibit entry.
- 4 Allow entry to noncommercial lots with seeds removed into ALL ports except those in California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands.
- 5 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, go to **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*** for the correct regulatory action to take.
- 6 Garden beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) are **not** eligible for the NARP.
- 7 Commercial consignments from Mexicali must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that "These materials originate in the municipality of Mexicali, Baja California, an area where *Copitarsia* spp. is not known to occur based on official survey." Inspect the consignment for pests. If a phytosanitary certificate is absent require T101-q-1 for *Brassica* spp., turnip, and rutabaga. Require T101-n-2 for cilantro. However, prohibit entry to consignments of lambsquarter (lambsquarter is **not** listed on the methyl bromide Q label **nor** does it have a Section 18 exemption). For consignments in passenger baggage, do not PROHIBIT ENTRY for lack of a phytosanitary certificate. However, thoroughly inspect the vegetables for pests. For commercial consignment from areas **other than** Mexicali, the consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring the consignment has been inspected and found to be free of *Copitarsia* larvae and adults.
- 8 Fruits must be precleared and pretreated (Irradiated) with the specified treatment in the country of origin. The completed Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry. The PPQ Form 203 should indicate that the articles were treated with irradiation and include an Irradiation Treatment Facility Code, facility name, and the location.

See the Special Procedures for [Prcleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables](#).

- 9 Consignments must:
 - ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal with an additional declaration stating that: "The fruit in this consignment was treated by irradiation with a minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy."
 - ◆ Be packed in insect proof boxes as prescribed in 7CFR 305.31, labeled with the facility name, city, country, Grower/Production Unit Code (PUC), Treatment Facility Code (TFC), Treatment Identification Number (TIN), Packing House Code (PHC), packing date, treatment date, and lot number (the information contained in the label is necessary for trace-back).
 - ◆ Be in cartons that are marked or stamped with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treated with irradiation" and display the international radura symbol.
 - ◆ Have the palletized cartons wrapped with polyethylene shrink wrap, net wrapping, or strapping (for consignments in sea containers only; not required for air shipments because integrity is maintained by the container itself).
- 10 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 11 Cold treatment must occur in an APHIS approved cold treatment facility in the North Atlantic Region of the United States. Currently, cold treatment **may not** be initiated nor completed in Mexico.
- 12 Must be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal with an Additional Declaration stating "The citrus in this consignment were cleaned using normal packing house procedures." [**Note:** The requirement for the Phytosanitary Certificate and Additional Declaration does **not** apply to precleared citrus accompanied with a PPQ Form 203.]

- 13 Papayas must be from one of the following orchards in Chiapas:
- Amelia, in the municipality of Acapetahua
 - Aguiles Serdan located in the municipality of Mazatan
 - El Prado located in the municipality of Tapachula
 - La Gloria III, in the municipality of Villaflores
 - Santa Clara located in the municipality of Mazatan
 - Zintahuayate, in the municipality of Tapachula
- Papayas must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal specifying one of the orchards and its municipality listed above. There must be an additional declaration stating that: "The papayas in this consignment have been inspected and found to be free of *Paracoccus marginatus*."
- 14 Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, HI, or Guam."
- 15 If the consignment is packed in loose, bulk bins, refer to the Instructions for Officers "Inspection Procedures for Loose Bulk Citrus" in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FAVIR) database.
- 16 Fruit must be sealed if they originated in a fruit fly free area but transited an area **not** listed as fruit fly free.
- 17 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal with an additional declaration stating: "These regulated articles originated in an area free from pests as designated in 7CFR 319.56 and, upon inspection, were found free of *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* and *Planococcus minor*."
- 18 Requirements for Hass avocados:
- ◆ Avocados may be imported into and distributed in **all** States, including Puerto Rico. However, avocados are **inadmissible** into any other U.S. Territory.
 - ◆ Must originate from one of the following municipalities: Acuitzio, Apatzingan, Ario, Cotija de la Paz, Erongaricuaró, Hidalgo, Irimbo, Los Reyes, Madero, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Paracuaro, Periban, Salvador Escalante, Tacambaro, Tancitaro, Tangamandapio, Taretan, Tingambato, Tingüindin, Tocombo, Turicato, Tuxpan, Uruapan, or Ziracuaretiro .
 - ◆ A phytosanitary certificate is required with additional declaration that, "The avocados in this consignment meet the requirement of 7CFR 319.56-30."
 - ◆ The avocados must be packed in clean, new boxes, or clean plastic reusable crates. The boxes or crates must be clearly marked with the identity of the grower, packinghouse, and exporter.
 - ◆ See Special Procedures for inspecting [Avocados from Michoacan, Mexico](#).
- 19 If the fruit is with the husk, it is no longer a NARP commodity. Moreover, it must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Sanidad Vegetal with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is of the Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety (=F1 hybrid, Malayan Dwarf x Panama Tall) (which are resistant to lethal yellowing disease) based on verification of the parent stock.
- 20 If *Diatraea lineolata* is intercepted, take appropriate action.
- 21 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is prohibited into Hawaii.
- 22 Must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 to verify that the fruit was treated in Mexico. Also, each consignment must be tarped with a suitable cover to prevent reinfestation during movement from packing facilities to the border.
- 23 Consignments [of sweet orange, grapefruit, clementine/mandarine/tangerine, tangelo] must:
- ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by Sanidad Vegetal. Record treatment in the treatment section of the PC.
 - ◆ Be packed in insect proof boxes as prescribed in 7CFR 305.31, labeled with the facility name, city, country, Grower/Production Unit Code (PUC), Treatment Facility Code (TFC), Treatment Identification Number (TIN), Packing House Code (PHC), packing date, treatment date, and lot number (the information contained in the label is necessary for trace-back).
 - ◆ Be in cartons that are marked or stamped with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treated with irradiation" and display the international radura symbol.
 - ◆ Have the palletized cartons wrapped with polyethylene shrink wrap, net wrapping, or strapping (for consignments in sea containers only; not required for air shipments because integrity is maintained by the container itself).

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 24 Consignments of guava must:
- ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal with an additional declaration stating that: "The fruit in this consignment was treated by irradiation with a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy and inspected and found free of *Oligonychus biharensis*, *Oligonychus psidium*, *Mycovellosiella psidii*, *Pestalotiopsis psidii*, and *Sphaceloma psidii*."
 - ◆ Be packed in insect proof boxes as prescribed in 7CFR 305.31, labeled with the facility name, city, country, Grower/Production Unit Code (PUC), Treatment Facility Code (TFC), Treatment Identification Number (TIN), Packing House Code (PHC), packing date, treatment date, and lot number (the information contained in the label is necessary for trace-back).
 - ◆ Be in cartons that are marked or stamped with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treated with irradiation" and display the international radura symbol.
 - ◆ Have the palatized cartons wrapped with polyethylene shrink wrap, net wrapping, or strapping (for consignments in sea containers only; **not** required for air shipments because integrity is maintained by the container itself).
- 25 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 26 Consignments of lemon and lime must be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal with an Additional Declaration stating "The citrus in this consignment were cleaned using normal packing house procedures." [**Note:** The requirement for the Phytosanitary Certificate and Additional Declaration does **not** apply to precleared citrus accompanied with a PPQ Form 203.] Noncommercial consignments are admissible into the U.S. on a small scale for personal use either hand carried or in passenger baggage. The fruit must be free of leaves, stems, and foliage and is subject to CBP inspection.
- 27 Irradiated consignments of sweet lime (*Citrus limetoides*) must:
- ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal with two additional declarations stating that "The fruit in this shipment was treated by irradiation with a minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy and was inspected in the packing house and found free of *Brevipalpus californicus*, *B. phoenicus*, *Diaphorina citri*, and *Coniothecium scabrum*." AND "The citrus in this consignment were cleaned using normal packing house procedures."
 - ◆ Be packed in insect proof boxes as prescribed in 7CFR 305.31, labeled with the facility name, city, country, Grower/Production Unit Code (PUC), Treatment Facility Code (TFC), Treatment Identification Number (TIN), Packing House Code (PHC), packing date, treatment date, and lot number (the information contained in the label is necessary for trace-back).
 - ◆ Be in cartons that are marked or stamped with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treated with irradiation" and display the international radura symbol.
 - ◆ Have the palletized cartons wrapped with polyethylene shrink wrap, net wrapping, or strapping (for consignments in sea containers only; not required for air shipments because integrity is maintained by the container itself).
- 28 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Mexico. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Mexico. Mango is **not** a NARP commodity into Nogales, AZ. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 29 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 30 Phytosanitary Certificates are required. The Mexican state of origin must be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, as well as the following additional declaration: "The papayas in this consignment have been inspected and found to be free of *Paracoccus marginatus*." If from Chiapas, see footnote ¹³.
- 31 Snow peas (*Pisum sativum* subsp. *sativum* var. *macrocarpon*) are **not** eligible for the NARP.
- 32 Consignments of rambutan must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Mexico stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the national plant protection organization of Mexico. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, VI, and Guam."

MICRONESIA ¹, Federated States of (includes Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Yap)

From Kosrae:		From Yap:		From Pohnpei and Chuuk:	
ALL	GUAM & CNMI	ALL	GUAM & CNMI	ALL	GUAM & CNMI
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	All fruits except citrus All vegetables	Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	All fruits except citrus All vegetables except dasheen	Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	All fruits except citrus All vegetables

- 1 The Caroline Islands split into Palau in the west and the Federated States of Micronesia (Yap, Chuuk, Kosrae, and Pohnpei) in the east.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MOLDOVA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ³ or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

MONACO

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MONGOLIA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

MONTENEGRO

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ² Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Ethrog, T107-a ⁴

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports.**

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MONTSERRAT

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Bean (shelled) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ¹ Pepper ² Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ¹ Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato ³ (commercial consignments only)	Avocado Bean ⁴ (pod) Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁵ Cucurbit ⁶ Pigeon pea ⁴ (pod) Radish	Cacao bean pod Cucumber	Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus ⁵

- 1 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
 - 2 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
 - 3 Consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)
- REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 4 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
 - 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.
 - 6 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

MOROCCO

From all areas of Morocco		From El Jadida or Safi	From Souss-Massa-Draa
ALL	NA	ALL	ALL
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Apricot T107-a ² or T108-a Banana (fruit, leaf) (commercial consignments only) ³ Banana (leaf) Bean, garden (pod or shelled) ⁴ Cipollino, T101-w-1 ⁵ (bulb) (wild onion) Dasheen Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Grapefruit, T107-a ² Nectarine T107-a ² or T108-a Orange, sweet T107-a ² Pea (pod or shelled) Peach T107-a ² or T108-a Pear T107-a ² or T108-a Pineapple ⁶ Plum T107-a ² or T108-a Strawberry (fruit) Tangerine T107-a ² Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green) (commercial consignments only) ⁷ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus Ethrog, T107-a ⁹ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ⁸ or T108-a Melon, (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Thyme	Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green, pink, or red) (commercial consignments only) ¹⁰	Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green or pink) (commercial consignments only) ¹¹

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 3 See the special procedures for inspecting **Bananas (*Musa spp.*) from Africa**.
- 4 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 5 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 7 Consignments of tomatoes from provinces **OTHER THAN El Jadida and Safi Provinces and Souss-Massa-Draa** require an import permit and are subject to a port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
- OR
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin.

For detailed inspection guidelines, refer to the Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta* in [FAVIR](#).

- 8 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 9 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 10 Consignments of tomatoes from El Jadida and Safi Provinces require an import permit and are subject to a port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
- OR
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)
- ◆
- AND**
- ◆ "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in El Jadida or Safi Province, Morocco, and were pink at the time of packing."

Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin.

Pink and red tomatoes may be shipped between December 1 through April 30, inclusive. Any tomatoes shipped outside the growing season are to be REFUSED ENTRY.

For detailed inspection guidelines, refer to the Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta* in [FAVIR](#).

- 11 Consignments of tomatoes from Souss-Massa-Draa require an import permit and are subject to a port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
- OR
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)
- ◆
- AND**
- ◆ "These tomatoes were grown in registered pest-exclusionary structures in Souss-Massa-Draa, Morocco, and were pink at the time of packing."

Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or containers, or covered by an insect proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin.

Pink tomatoes may be shipped between December 1 through April 30, inclusive. Any tomatoes shipped outside the growing season are to be REFUSED ENTRY.

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

MOZAMBIQUE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

MYANMAR

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

NAMIBIA

ALL

Grape (fruit) ¹ (commercial consignments only) T107-e and T104-a-1

- 1 Grapes must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Namibia with the following additional declaration: "The grapes in this consignment have been inspected and found free of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*, *Nipaecoccus vastator*, *Rastrococcus icerypides*, *Cochlicella ventricosa*, and *Theba pisana*." Following verification of cold treatment, follow the [Grapes from Namibia](#).

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NAURU

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

NEPAL

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NETHERLANDS

ALL	NA	SAG
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Asparagus, shoot (white ¹ from blanching) Bean, garden (pod or shelled) ² Belgian endive Black salsify, <i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> (root) Brussels sprouts Celeriac Chicory (above ground parts) (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> only) Cucurbit (above ground parts) ³ Dill (leaf, stem) Eggplant Endive (above ground parts) (<i>Cichorium endiva</i> only) Fennel Garden cress Grape (hothouse grown only) Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ⁴ Leeks (whole plant) ⁵ Pea (pod or shelled) Pepper ⁶ (commercial consignments only) Radish (root) Rhubarb (leaf stalk only) Salsify Spinach (leaf, stem) Strawberry Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green, pink, or red) (commercial consignments only) ⁷ <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Bean, faba (pod or shelled) Beet Blackberry (fruit) Brassica oleracea Carrot Lettuce Nectarine (hothouse grown only) Parsley Parsnip Peach (hothouse grown only) Raspberry (fruit) Swiss chard Walnut (green in the husk)	Parsnip Walnut (green in the husk)

- 1 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 2 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**
- 3 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 5 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the leeks are apparently free from *Acrolepiopsis assectilla*.

- 6 Pepper consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration (AD) stating that "The peppers in this shipment originate from an approved place of production free of false codling moth, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* Meyrick."

Use the color of the pepper to take quarantine action and to decide what is an inspectional unit. You are to use color because Dutch peppers are grown only one color per greenhouse. The importer or importer's agent must arrange the consignment by color to simplify your inspection. If consignments are not separated by color, use the airway bill or bill of lading to decide what is an inspectional unit.

For inspection guidelines, refer to the Instructions for Officers in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements ([FAVIR](#)) database.

- 7 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
- OR
- ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*". (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

Tomato consignments must be from an approved facility. The name of the approved facility is Fa. C. van der Lans. The name of the approved shipper is TN1 (Terra Natura International). The register number is KCB.1517.

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

- 8 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Netherlands Antilles except Curaçao:	Curaçao:		
	ALL	NA	USVI
<p>Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection.</p> <p>If not admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.</p>	<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit)¹ Cabbage Corn, green Chrysanthemum greens (leaf, stem) Lemon (smooth skinned, of Commerce) Lime, sour Pineapple² Strawberry Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3³</p>	<p>Bean⁴ (pod or shelled) Pigeon pea⁴ (pod or shelled) Watermelon</p>	<p>Yam</p>

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**

NEW CALEDONIA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NEW ZEALAND

ALL	GUAM & CNMI	HAWAII
<p><i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) (see also, chive) Apple ^{1 2} (commercial consignments only) Apricot² (commercial consignments only) Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Asparagus ³ Avocado (fruit)²(commercial consignments only) Babaco, <i>Carica pentagona</i> (fruit) Basil ³ Bean ³ (pod or shelled) Blackberry (fruit)² (commercial consignments only) Blueberry (fruit)² (commercial consignments only) Cape gooseberry, <i>Physalis peruviana</i> <i>Carica</i> spp. Carrot ³ (root) Chayote Cherimoya Cherry² (commercial consignments only) Chervil ³ Chive (leaf) Chinese sand pear, <i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i> (commercial consignments only)^{1 2} <i>Cichorium</i> ³ spp. Citrus ⁴ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Cucurbit ^{3 5} Currant (fruit)² (commercial consignments only) Dill ³ Eggplant Feijoa (fruit)²(commercial consignments only) Fennel ³ Fig (fruit) Gooseberry (fruit) Grape² (commercial consignments only) Kiwanos melon ³, <i>Cucumis metuliferus</i> Kiwi (<i>Actinidia</i> spp.)^{2 6} (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Lettuce ³ Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Nectarine ²(commercial consignments only) Oca (tuber) Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. ³ (leaf, stem) Passion fruit ⁷ Peach ²(commercial consignments only) Pear ^{1 2}(commercial consignments only) Pepino Pepper ⁸ Plum ²(commercial consignments only) Radish ³ (root) Raspberry (fruit) ² (commercial consignments only) Rosemary ³ Sand pear, <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> ^{1 2}(commercial consignments only) Strawberry² (commercial consignments only) Tarragon ³ Tomato ³ Tree tomato Turnip ³ (root) <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Watermelon Yam (tuber), T101-f-3⁹</p>	<p>Celery ³ Loquat² (commercial consignments only) Persimmon²(commercial consignments only) Potato Stone fruit² (commercial consignments only) (apricot, peach, plum, nectarine)</p>	<p><i>Cichorium</i> ³ spp. Parsnip ³ Pea ³ (pod or shelled) Pepper ^{3 10} Pumpkin ³ Rutabaga ³ Squash ³</p>

- 1 Consignments may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in New Zealand to validate foreign site preclearance. The PPQ Form 203 needs a midge statement. Please see the special procedures for [Apples, Pears and Sand Pears from New Zealand](#). If the consignments **not** precleared, see the special procedures for [Inspection Procedures for Light Brown Apple Moth Host Material](#).
- 2 If the consignment lacks the PPQ Form 203, require a phytosanitary certificate issued by Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) of New Zealand bearing the declaration: "The fruit in this consignment have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*." See the special procedures for [Inspection Procedures for Light Brown Apple Moth Host Material](#)
- 3 Require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) of New Zealand that affirms the commodity was grown in an area free of the redlegged-earth mite, *Halotydeus destructor* (Tucker) or require T101 for this particular commodity.
- 4 Citrus consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) of New Zealand bearing the additional declaration that the fruit is free from *Cnephasia jactatana*, *Coscinoptycha improbana*, *Ctenopseustis obliquana*, *Epiphyas postvittana*, *Pezothrips kellyanus*, and *Planotortrix excessana*; must undergo a port of entry inspection with a biometric sampling of 100 percent of 30 boxes selected randomly from each consignment; and the randomly selected boxes must be examined for hitchhiking pests.
- 5 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 6 Cultivated species of *Actinidia* including *A. arguta* (arguta, baby kiwi, bower vine, cocktail kiwi, dessert kiwi, grape kiwi, hardy kiwi, tara vine, yan-tao), *A. chinensis* (= *A. deliciosa*) (Kiwi fruit), *A. kolomikta* (Arctic beauty, kolomicta, or super-hardy kiwi), *A. melandra* (red kiwi), *A. polygama* (silver vine kiwi), and *A. rubricaulis* var. *coriacea* (Chinese gooseberry).
- 7 Passion fruit is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 8 Require a phytosanitary certificate issued by Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) of New Zealand bearing the declaration: "These peppers were grown in greenhouses in accordance with the conditions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 9 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NICARAGUA

ALL	NA
<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Artichoke, globe (immature floral head) Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Basil (leaf, stem) Blackberry <i>Brassica</i> spp. Carrot (leaf, stem, root) Cassava Celery (leaf, stem) Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Cilantro (above ground parts) Corn, green Cucurbit ² Dasheen (tuber) Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Faba bean (pod), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1¹⁰ Faba bean (shelled) Fennel ³ (leaf and stem) German chamomile ³ (flower and leaf) Green bean (pod), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1¹⁰ Green bean (shelled) Jicama root ³ Lettuce (above ground parts) Lime, sour Lotus root ³ Loroco (above ground parts) Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ⁴ Mint (above ground parts) Mung bean (pod), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1¹⁰ Mung bean (shelled) Okra (pod) Papaya (fruit) (Solo line or solo cultivars, like Formosa and Maradol) ^{5 6} Parsley (above ground parts) Pea (pod) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1¹⁰ Pea, shelled (seed without pod) Pepper ⁷ Pineapple ⁶ Radicchio (above ground parts) Rambutan ⁸ (fruit or cluster of fruit) Raspberry (fruit) Rosemary (above ground parts) Salsify (leaf, stem, root) Spinach (leaf, stem) Strawberry (fruit) Thyme (leaf, stem) Tomato (green only) (commercial consignments only) Tomato ⁹ (fruit) (pink or red) (commercial consignments only) Turnip (leaf, stem, root) Waterlily root ³</p>	<p>Naranjilla (fruit) (commercial consignments only)</p>
Continued on next page	

NICARAGUA (continued)

ALL	NA
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁰ Yam bean root ³ Yard-long bean (pod) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ¹⁰ Yard-long bean (shelled)	

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 4 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Nicaragua. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Nicaragua. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 5 May only come from the departments of Carazo, Granada, Leon, Managua, Masaya, and Rivas. Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 6 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 Limited to *Capsicum annum*, *Capsicum baccatum*, *Capsicum chinense*, and *Capsicum frutescens*. Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Nicaraguan department of agriculture stating that "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 8 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Nicaraguan department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Psedococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the Nicaraguan department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 9 Consignments must meet the following conditions:
 - ◆ Tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Nicaraguan department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 10 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NIGER

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Onion, <i>Allium cepa</i> (bulb) Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:

◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."

OR

◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).

2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

NIGERIA

ALL	NA	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Dasheen Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Brassica oleracea Cassava Cilantro Cockscomb (leaf, shoot, stem) Farnflower, <i>Talinum triangulare</i> Spinach	Brassica oleracea Cilantro Cockscomb Farnflower, <i>Talinum triangulare</i> Spinach

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NIUE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS — See Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

NORTHERN IRELAND — See United Kingdom

ReferenceList of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

NORWAY

ALL	NA
Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ¹ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Blackberry (fruit) Raspberry (fruit)

- 1 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

OMAN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

PAKISTAN

ALL	NA
Mango, T105-a-2 ¹ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb)

1 Import Conditions:

1. You must obtain an importer's Compliance Agreement for irradiation treatment conducted in the United States before you will be issued an APHIS PPQ Import Permit. Your Compliance Agreement will be valid once you have signed it to certify that you will meet all regulatory requirements and conditions. For more information, refer to the [USDA APHIS PPQ Irradiation web site](#). Your Compliance Agreement will be issued for **ONE** shipping season.
2. You must obtain an APHIS PPQ Import Permit with transit safeguards for overland movement for each shipping season. To obtain an APHIS PPQ Import Permit, go to e-Permits.
3. **Subject to Inspection:** This commodity is subject to inspection at the first port of entry, Chicago, and all general requirements of 7 CFR 319.56-3. You must ensure that the commodity is properly manifested, marked and delivered so that the required Custom and Border Protection (CBP) inspections are conducted.
4. **Commercial Consignments Only:** Commercial consignments are imported for sale and distribution. You are not allowed to import fruits and vegetables in hand carried packages, passenger baggage, mail, or delivered by express courier services under the Importer's Compliance Agreement and the APHIS PPQ Import Permit.
5. **Condition of Entry Treatment T105-a-2:** You must ensure that each of your commercial consignments receive irradiation treatment at the [APHIS PPQ Certified Treatment Facility](#)-Sadex Corporation, Sioux City, Iowa.
6. **Phytosanitary Certificate, Pest-Free Inspection:** You must ensure that each consignment is inspected by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture prior to departure and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by the government of Pakistan with the additional declaration (AD) stating that: "The fruit in this consignment was subjected to a broad spectrum fungicidal dip, inspected and found free of *Cytosphaera mangiferae* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*."
7. **Sample Pallet:** You are responsible for ensuring that a sample pallet accompanies the shipment destined to the USA and that it contains a representative sample of the shipment. This will be presented for inspection at the first port of entry, Chicago. Failure to include a sample pallet will result in the immediate re-exportation of the shipment. ([Sample pallet specifications](#)).
8. You are not allowed to import untreated mangoes into Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Territories, and any U.S land/border port under this Importer's Compliance Agreement and the APHIS PPQ Import Permit. Consignments of untreated mangoes are allowed entry **ONLY** directly into Chicago O'Hare International Airport as air freight commercial cargo.
9. You must ensure that the mangoes are shipped in APHIS approved insect-proof packaging. All openings in the packages must be covered by material with holes no greater than 0.8 mm at the widest point; this is equivalent to a mesh size of no greater than 0.6 mm x 0.6 mm.
10. Repacking of articles is not allowed after arrival into the United States.
11. Shipping season for Pakistan mangoes: May 1, 2011-September 30, 2011.
12. You are responsible for ensuring that each of the 15 requirements contained in the [Transit Safeguards for Overland Movement](#) are met in addition to the requirements listed in the import permit and FAVIR.

For Inspection Procedures, refer to the Officer Instructions in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements ([FAVIR](#)) database.

- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

PALAU

ALL	GUAM & CNMI
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹	All fruits are approved entry from Palau except citrus. All vegetables (including potato) are approved entry into Palau except dasheen.

1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY (West Bank)



Consignments of produce must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Palestinian Authority.

ALL (commercial consignments only)	NA (commercial consignments only)
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Arugula (above ground parts) ² Basil (above ground parts) ² Borage (above ground parts) ² Chervil (above ground parts) ² Chive (leaf) ² Cilantro (above ground parts) ² Cipollino (wild onion) Dill (above ground parts) ² Garlic (bulb) ³ Lettuce (leaf) (field grown), T101-n-2 ⁴ Marjoram (above ground parts) ² Mint (above ground parts) ² New Zealand Spinach (leaf and petiole) Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (above ground parts) ² Parsley (above ground parts) ² Rosemary (above ground parts) ² Sage, <i>Salvia</i> spp. (above ground parts) ² Sorrel, <i>Rumex</i> spp. (above ground parts) ² Summer savory (above ground parts) ² Tarragon (above ground parts) ² Thyme, <i>Thymus</i> spp. (above ground parts) ² Watercress (above ground parts) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Artichoke, Jerusalem (tuber) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> , (above ground parts), T101-n-2 ⁴ Carrot (root) Pea (pod or shelled), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁴

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 Herb consignments require an import permit and are subject to inspection at the first port of entry. Herb consignments require a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration (AD) stating that "The herbs were grown and packed in facilities approved by the Palestinian Authority National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) to export to the United States." Box or carton markings must have the grower number, packing house name and number, and markings indicating that the herbs were grown and packed in facilities approved by the Palestinian Authority National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) for export to the United States.
- 3 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachyercus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachyercus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

PANAMA

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
Acrocomia <i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Arugula (leaf, stem) ¹ Asparagus Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ² Basil (above ground parts) Bean, garden and lima (pod), T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ¹² Bean, garden and lima (shelled) Beet Belgian endive (above ground parts) Blackberry (fruit) Black palm nut Brassica oleracea Carrot Cassava Celery Chervil (above ground parts) Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Cilantro Corn, green Cucurbit ³ (commercial consignments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Endive (above ground parts) False Coriander (leaf, stem) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Fenugreek (leaf, stem) Grapefruit T107-b ⁵ Lettuce Lime, sour Mint (above ground parts) Okra (pod) Orange, sweet T107-b ⁵ Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp. (above ground parts) Papaya (fruit) (Solo line or solo cultivars, like Formosa and Maradol) ^{6 7} Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple ⁷ Rambutan ⁸ (fruit or cluster of fruit) Raspberry (fruit) Roselle (calyx) Rosemary (above ground parts) Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tangerine T107-b ⁵ Tarragon (above ground parts) Thyme Thyme, lemon (leaf, stem)	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Ethrog, T107-a ⁹ Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Pigeon pea ¹⁰ (pod or shelled) Sorrel	Artichoke, Jerusalem Chayote	Artichoke, Jerusalem

Continued on next page

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

PANAMA (continued)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
Tomato ¹¹ (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹²			

- 1 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Panamanian department of agriculture stating that the consignment has been inspected and found practically free of pests.
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 Commercial consignments of false coriander are admissible into the continental United States only and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Panama department of agriculture stating that "The fruit has been inspected and is free from *Nysius simulans*."
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 May only come from the provinces of Coclé, Herrera, and Los Santos; Districts of Aleanje, David, and Dolega in the Province of Chiriquí; and all areas in the Province of Panama that are west of the Panama Canal. Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The papayas in this consignment were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of 7CFR 319.56."
- 7 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 8 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Panamanian department of agriculture stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus moestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the Panamanian department of agriculture. Shipping boxes must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, USVI, and Guam."
- 9 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 10 If *Cydia fabavora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with Cydia fabavora, Epinotia aporema, and Maruca testulalis**.
- 11 Consignments of green, pink, or red tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

Consignments of pink or red tomatoes must ALSO meet the following conditions for fruit flies:

 - ◆ Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Panamanian department of agriculture stating that "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."
 - ◆ Must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect-proof tarpaulin.
 - ◆ The shipping boxes must be labeled with the identity of the production site.
- 12 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ALL	GUAM and CNMI
Dasheen (tuber) Kava, <i>Piper methysticum</i> (rhizome) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹	Lettuce

1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

PARAGUAY

ALL	NA and NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Durian Pineapple ² Strawberry Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head)

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

PERU

From All Areas of Peru into ALL US Ports	NA	From approved citrus producing zones ¹
<i>Allium</i> spp. Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Arugula (leaf, stem) Asparagus, shoot (green) ² Asparagus, shoot (white) ³ Avocado, Hass (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ⁵ Basil (leaf, stem) <i>Brassica</i> , spp. Cantaloupe ⁶ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Carrot (root) Cassava Chervil (leaf, stem) Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Cilantro Corn, green Cornsalad (whole plant) Dill (above ground parts) Durian Grape T107-a-1 ⁷ Honeydew melon ⁶ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Lambsquarters (above ground parts) Lemongrass (leaf, stem) Lettuce Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T102-a ⁸ Marjoram (<i>Origanum</i> spp.) (above ground parts) Mustard greens (leaf) Netted melon ⁶ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Okra (pod) ⁹ Oregano (leaf, stem) Parsley (leaf, stem) Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ¹⁰ Radicchio (leaf) Snow pea (pod or shelled) Strawberry Swiss chard (leaf and stem) Thyme (above ground parts) <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit) (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 ¹¹ Watercress Watermelon ⁶ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Winter melon ⁶ (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹²	Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean ¹³ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Celery Chickpea Pea (pod or shelled)	Grapefruit (fruit) ¹⁴ (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 ⁷ Lime (fruit) ¹⁴ (commercial consignments only) Mandarin (fruit) ¹⁴ (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 ⁷ Orange, sweet (fruit) ¹⁴ (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 ⁷ Tangelo (fruit) ¹⁴ (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 ⁷ Tangerine (fruit) ¹⁴ (commercial consignments only), T107-a-1 ⁷

1 Citrus producing zones of Peru are: Zone I, Piura; Zone II, Lambayeque; Zone III, Lima; Zone IV, Ica; and Zone V, Junin

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 2 Consignments may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Peru to validate foreign site preclearance. Precleared asparagus does **not** need to be treated upon arrival or at the port of entry (it was treated in Peru). If the consignment was **not** precleared, REQUIRE T101-b-1. HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 3 If green is visible, REQUIRE T101-b-1.
- 4 PROHIBIT ENTRY into Hawaii and the US territories.
Consignments of avocado must be accompanied by an import permit and a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) issued by the NPPO of Peru with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating that the avocados in the consignment were grown, packed, and inspected and found to be free of pests in accordance with the requirements of 7 CFR 319.56-50.
- 5 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 6 All consignments must:
 - ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Peru that includes a declaration indicating that the fruit was grown in an area recognized to be free of the South American cucurbit fly, and upon inspection, was found free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*).
 - ◆ Have the fruit packed in an enclosed container or vehicle, or have the fruit covered by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the United States.
 - ◆ Have the fruit in boxes which are labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, VI, or Guam."
- 7 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 8 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Peru. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Peru. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 9 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 10 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 11 Consignments of *Vaccinium* spp. may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Peru to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Peru. **No** additional declaration is required.
- 12 Because treatment is required, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 13 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 14 Each consignment of fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Peru stating that the fruit has been inspected and found free of *Ecdytoplopha aurantiana*.

PHILIPPINES

From all areas of the Philippines				Guimaras Island Only	Other Than Guimaras Island (Except Palawan)
ALL	NA	GUAM & CNMI	NP	ALL	GUAM AND HAWAII
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Basil (leaf) <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Dasheen (tuber) Durian Indigo (leaf) Jicama (root) Lotus root Sarsaparilla (root) Turmeric Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹	Avocado Pineapple ² , smooth Cayenne ³ cultivar only	Broccoli Carrot (root) Cauliflower Celery Leafy vegetables Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple ² , smooth Cayenne ³ cultivar only Potato Radish (root) Sugar beet (root)	Avocado, T101-c-1	Mango (fruit) ⁴ (commercial consignments only) (precleared and pretreated with T106-d-1)	Mango (fruit) ⁵ (commercial consignments only) (precleared and pretreated with T106-d-1)

- 1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Only varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.
- 4 Requirements for consignments of mangoes from Guimaras Island into all of the US:
 - ◆ The consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in the Philippines to validate foreign site preclearance. Boxes must be marked as "Vapor heat treated under USDA-APHIS Supervision."
 - ◆ Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of the Philippines Department of Agriculture containing two additional declarations: "The mangoes have been treated for fruit flies of the genus *Bactrocera* in accordance with 7CFR 319.56", and, "The mangoes were grown on the island of Guimaras."
- 5 Requirements for consignments of mangoes from **other than** Guimaras Island entering Guam or Hawaii **only**:
 - ◆ The consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in the Philippines to validate foreign site preclearance. Boxes must be marked as Vapor heat treated under USDA-APHIS Supervision.
 - ◆ Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of the Philippines Department of Agriculture and contain an additional declaration, "The mangoes have been treated for fruit flies of the genus *Bactrocera* in accordance with 7CFR 319.56."
 - ◆ Boxes must be marked, "For Distribution in Guam and Hawaii Only." Mangoes from Palawan are **prohibited** entry.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

PITCAIRN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

POLAND

ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ¹ Pepper (fruit) Strawberry Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) ² <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Carrot

- 1 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

PONAPE — See Micronesia

PORTUGAL

Peninsular Portugal:		Azores:		Madeira Islands:	
ALL	NA	ALL	NA	ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Dasheen Garlic (bulb)(commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-i-2 ³) Pineapple ⁴ Strawberry Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁶	Chickpea Cipollino (wild onion) Ethrog, T107-a ⁷ Fennel Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a Lime, sour Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Pea (pod or shelled)	<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Dasheen Pineapple ⁴ Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁶	Bean ⁸ , faba (pod or shelled) Beet Brassica oleracea Cipollino (wild onion) Cucumber Fennel Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Pea (pod or shelled) Swiss chard	<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Dasheen Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁶	Cipollino (wild onion)

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-i-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- 6 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 7 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 8 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

QATAR

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

RÉUNION

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

RHODES — See Greece

ROMANIA

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ² Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Bean ⁴ , lima and garden (pod or shelled)

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis*.**

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

RWANDA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

RYUKYU ISLAND — See Japan

SABA—See the Netherlands Antilles

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SAINT BARTHÉLEMY

(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

ALL	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Brassica oleracea Bean (shelled) Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit ¹ Dasheen Eggplant Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Mangosteen Papaya ² Pepper ³ Pigeon pea (shelled) ⁴ Pineapple ² Strawberry Tomato	Avocado Bean ⁴ (pod) Citrus ⁵ Naranjilla Pigeon pea ⁴ (pod)	Cucumber	Avocado Citrus ⁵

- 1 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 See the special procedures for **Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago**.
- 4 If destined to an SAG location, then require T101-k-2. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

ST. EUSTATIUS—See the Netherlands Antilles

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SAINT HELENA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

From both the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis			From the island of St. Kitts only:			From the island of Nevis only:		
ALL	NA	SAG	ALL	PR	USVI	NA	SAG	NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Bean (shelled) Brassica oleracea Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ¹ Pepper ² Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ¹ Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Strawberry Tomato	Avocado Bean ³ (pod) Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁴ Pigeon pea ³ Radish	Cacao bean pod	Breadnut, <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> Cucurbit ⁵ Sapodilla	Avocado Citrus ⁴	Citrus ⁴	Cucurbit ⁵	Cucumbe r	Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus ⁴

- 1 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 See the special procedures for **Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago**.
- 3 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 4 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.
- 5 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SAINT LUCIA

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	NA	SAG	PR	USVI
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Bean (shelled) Brassica oleracea Breadfruit Breadnut, <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit ¹ Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ² Pepper ³ Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ² Queensland arrowroot, <i>Canna indica</i> Sapodilla Strawberry Tomato	Avocado Bean ⁴ (pod) Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁵ Pigeon pea ⁴ (pod) Radish	Cacao bean pod	Avocado Citrus ⁵	Citrus ⁵

- 1 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 4 If destined to an SAG location, then require T104-a-1. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 5 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

ST. MARTIN (France and Netherlands)

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL
Corn, green Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Papaya ¹

¹ Papayas are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

(Before referring to this list, check **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES**)

ALL	NA	SAG	PR & USVI
<i>Allium</i> spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Avocado Bean (shelled) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> Breadfruit Carambola, T107-c ¹ Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit ² Dasheen Eggplant Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp. Lime, sour Mangosteen Papaya ³ Pepper ⁴ Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple ³ Strawberry Tomato Turmeric (rhizome)	Bean ⁵ (pod) Cacao bean pod Carrot Citrus ⁶ Radish	Cacao bean pod	Citrus ⁶

- 1 If treatment has not been completed before entry, The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ Treatment Manual for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.
- 2 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Papayas and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 See the special procedures for **Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago**.
- 5 If destined to an SAG location, then require T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1. If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 6 Limited to cultivars of *Citrus reticulata* (for example tangerine and Unshu orange), ethrog, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, limequat, orange, Persian lime, pummelo, sour orange, sweet lime, and ugli fruit.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SAMOA

ALL
Banana (green fruit) ¹ Dasheen Kava, <i>Piper methysticum</i> (rhizome) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

SAN MARINO

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SAUDI ARABIA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SENEGAL

ALL	NA
Asparagus, spear, white ¹ (commercial consignments only) ² Banana ³ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Pineapple ⁴ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Beans, garden (pod or shelled) T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1 ⁵

- 1 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
 - 2 Each consignment of white asparagus must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Senegal with an additional declaration: "The white asparagus in this consignment has been inspected and found free of *Cochliobolus pallescens* (*Curvularia pallescens*)."
 - 3 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."
- See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 4 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
 - 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

SERBIA

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ² Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Ethrog, T107-a ⁴

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SEYCHELLES

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SHETLAND ISLANDS — See United Kingdom

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SIERRA LEONE

ALL

Banana ¹ (*Musa* spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only)
Banana (*Musa* spp.) (leaf)
Cassava (leaf, root)
Dasheen
Jute (leaf)
Pineapple ²
Potato (leaf)
Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

SINGAPORE

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SLOVAKIA

ALL
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry Yam (tuber) T101-f-3 ⁴

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

SLOVENIA

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Cipollino (wild onion) Dasheen Ethrog, T107-a ⁵

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SOMALI

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SOUTH AFRICA

From all Provinces of South Africa	From APHIS approved citrus black spot pest-free areas
ALL	ALL
Apple (fruit) ¹ T107-a ³ Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Asparagus shoot (white ² from blanching) Blueberry (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T101-i-1-1 or T107-a ³ Currant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Gooseberry (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Grape (fruit) T107-e ⁵ Nectarine (fruit) T107-e ^{1 3} Peach (fruit) T107-e ^{1 3} Pear (fruit) T107-a ^{1 3} Pineapple ⁶ (fruit) Plum (fruit) T107-e ^{1 3}	Citrus (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-k ^{1 3 7}

- 1 If the consignment is not precleared, refer to the special procedures for [Apples, Citrus, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, and Plums from the Republic of South Africa](#). If the consignment is precleared, refer to [Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Fruits Other Than Clementines from Anywhere, Citrus from Spain or South Africa, or Litchis from China](#)
- 2 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 3 Consignments may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in South Africa to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive the required treatment listed and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ Treatment Manual for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)

HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by South Africa's national plant protection organization.
- 5 Consignments of grapes may or may **not** be precleared for external pests. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in South Africa to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive the required treatment listed and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ Treatment Manual for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)

Following verification of cold treatment, follow the special procedures for [Grapes from South Africa That Are Not Precleared](#).
- 6 Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "For distribution in the continental United States only."
- 7 Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by South Africa's national plant protection organization with an Additional Declaration stating "The citrus fruit in this consignment was grown and packed in South Africa in APHIS approved citrus black spot pest-free areas." [[List of APHIS approved citrus black spot pest-free areas](#)]

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SOUTH SUDAN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SPAIN

Peninsular Spain and the Balearic Islands (Ibiza, Mallorca, and Menorca):		Specified Provinces and Municipalities	Canary Islands:	
All	NA	ALL	ALL	NA
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Apple ² T107-a ³ or T108-a Asparagus shoot (white ⁴ from blanching) Bean, garden (pod or shelled) <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Clementine T107-a ^{3 16} Cucurbit (above ground parts) (commercial consignments only) Eggplant (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Garlic(bulb) (commercial consignments only) ⁵ Grapefruit T107-a ³ Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ⁶ Kiwi (fruit) T107-a ³ Lemon (fruit) (commercial consignments only) (Fino variety only ⁷) Lemon (fruit) (commercial consignments only) (Verna variety only ⁸) T107-a ³ Lettuce (above ground parts), T101-n-2 ¹⁸ Loquat (fruit) T107-a ³	Artichoke, Jerusalem Cipollino (wild onion) Ethrog, T107-a ⁹ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ¹⁸ or T108-a Lime, sour Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Ortanique (fruit) T107-a ³	Pepper ¹⁰ (fruit) Tomato ¹¹ (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green, pink or red)	<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Banana (leaf, fruit) ¹² Cucumber (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ¹³ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁸	Brassica oleracea Cucumber Pea (pod or shelled)

Continued on next page

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SPAIN (continued)

Peninsular Spain and the Balearic Islands (Ibiza, Mallorca, and Menorca):		Specified Provinces and Municipalities	Canary Islands:	
All	NA	ALL	ALL	NA
Orange, sweet T107-a ^{3 14} Pea (pod or shelled) Persimmon (fruit) T107-a ³ Pineapple ¹⁵ Strawberry Tangerine T107-a ^{3 16} Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green only) (commercial consignments only) ¹⁷ Watermelon (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹⁸				

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 Only precleared consignments are authorized. The consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Spain to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment arrives and was **not** precleared, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 If green is visible, PROHIBIT ENTRY.
- 5 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 6 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 7 Require phytosanitary bearing the additional declaration: "The fruit has been inspected and found free from *Ceratitidis capitata*, *Prietocella barbara*, and *Cochlicella acuta*." If the lemons were harvested from May 1 through November 1, also require the additional declaration: "The lemons have been harvested green." If the necessary additional declaration(s) are absent, PROHIBIT ENTRY. Moreover, the "Name of Produce and Quantity Declared" block of the Phytosanitary Certificate must show the Fino variety. Consignments may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Spain to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment was **not** precleared, INSPECT AND RELEASE.

- 8 Require phytosanitary certification bearing the additional declaration: "The fruit has been inspected and found free from *Ceratitis capitata*, *Prietoella barbara*, and *Cochlicella acuta*." Moreover, the "Name of Produce and Quantity Declared" block of the Phytosanitary Certificate must show the Verna variety. The Verna lemons must be from one of the following NPPO approved orchards:

Frutas Caminito Sociedad Cooperativa Valenciana
Frutas Selectas Murcianas, S.A.

Consignments may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS Inspector on site in Spain to validate foreign site preclearance. Consignments which are not precleared may only enter at ports where treatment requirements can be met. See Footnote 3.

Refer to [Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus from Spain, except Spanish Clementines \(Tangerines\)](#).

- 9 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 10 Peppers are admissible from Almeria and Alicante Provinces only. Peppers must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin. Require phytosanitary certification bearing the additional declaration: "These peppers were grown in registered greenhouses in Alicante or Almeria Province in Spain." Peppers may be shipped only from December 1 through April 30.
- 11 Consignments of tomatoes from Spain require an import permit and port of entry inspection.

Pink and red consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating:

"These tomatoes were grown in [registered greenhouses](#) in Almeria Province, the Murcia Province, or the municipalities of Albuñol and Carchuna in the Granada Province in Spain."

Pink, red, and green consignments must be accompanied with another AD stating

"Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."

OR

"Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

Pink and red tomatoes must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin.

Pink and red tomatoes are admissible only from December 1 through April 30. Any tomatoes shipped outside the growing season are to be REFUSED ENTRY.

- 12 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 13 Consignments of green tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:

"Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."

OR

"Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

- 14 Consignments may or may **not** be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS Inspector on site in Spain to validate foreign site preclearance. Consignments which are **not** precleared may only enter at ports where treatment requirements can be met.

Refer to [Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus from Spain, except Spanish Clementines \(Tangerines\)](#).

- 15 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 16 Refer to Special Procedures for [Precognared Clementines \(Tangerines\) from Spain](#) for additional instructions. The clementines must be precleared and the consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Spain to validate foreign site preclearance. The clementines must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with an additional declaration (AD) stating that the fruit meets the conditions of the Government of Spain's Mediterranean fruit fly management program and applicable APHIS regulations.
- 17 Consignments of green tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
- "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
- OR
- "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)
- REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".
- The green tomatoes are only admissible between September 15 through May 31. Any tomatoes shipped outside the growing seasons are to be REFUSED ENTRY.
- 18 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

SRI LANKA

ALL

Pineapple ¹ , smooth Cayenne ² cultivar only Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³
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- 1 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 2 Only varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SUDAN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SURINAME

ALL	NA	SAG and NP
<i>Allium</i> spp. Amaranth (leaf, stem) Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) ¹ Basil (leaf) Bean sprouts (mung) Black palm nut (fruit) Cassava Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Corn, green Dasheen Durian Jessamine (leaf, stem) Malabar spinach (leaf, stem) Okra (pod) ² Pak choi (leaf, stem) Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Artichoke, globe (immature flower heads) Bean ⁴ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Celery	Cacao bean pod

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

SWAZILAND

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

ReferenceList of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SWEDEN

ALL	NA
Dill (above ground parts) Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-l-2) ¹ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Blackberry (fruit) Raspberry (fruit)

- 1 T101-l-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels

SWITZERLAND

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic bulb (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachymerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

ALL	NA
Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²	Ethrog, T107-a ³ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 ² or T108-a

- 1 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 3 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports.**

TAHITI—See French Polynesia

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TAIWAN

ALL	GUAM and CNMI
<p><i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) (except garlic chive, see Guam) Arrowhead ¹ Arrowroot Asparagus Bamboo shoot (edible shoot, free from leaves and roots) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> ² Burdock (root) Carambola (fruit) T107-h or T107-j ³ Cassava Dasheen Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2)⁴ Jicama Kudzu Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-h^{3 5} Longan (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-h ^{3 5 6} Lotus root Mango, T106-d Rutabaga Turnip Udo Wasabi (root and stem) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁷</p>	<p>Bean sprouts Burdock (root) Carrot (root) Celery Chrysanthemum greens (leaf, stem) Chive Garlic Garlic chive (above ground parts) Leek Lettuce Onion Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple ⁸, smooth Cayenne ⁹ cultivar only</p>

- 1 If *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, prohibit entry unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit. This noxious weed is prohibited by 7CFR 360-Noxious Weed Regulations.
- 2 *Brassica oleracea* is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Alaska.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 5 Litchi and longan are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Florida even if treated. Boxes must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within FL."
- 6 Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Taiwan with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free of *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*, and *Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus*. Refer to the **Special Procedures for Longan from Taiwan**
- 7 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 8 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 9 Only varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.

TAJKISTAN

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

ALL
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ¹

1 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

THAILAND

ALL	GUAM and CNMI
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Amaranth (above ground parts) Asparagus (shoot), T101-b-1-1 ⁵ Basil (leaf, stem) Dasheen (corm, leaf, stem) Durian Eryngo (leaf) Galanga (root) Litchi (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 2 3} Longan (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 3 4} Lotus root (seed pod) Mango (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 4} Mangosteen (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 4} Pineapple (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 4} Rambutan (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 4} Turmeric (leaf, stem) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵	Asparagus Carrot (root) Celery Lettuce Pineapple ⁶ , smooth Cayenne ⁷ cultivar only Radish

- 1 Fruits must be precleared and pretreated (Irradiated) with T105-a-2 in Thailand. The Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry.
- 2 Consignments of litchi must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with two additional declarations stating that:
 - ◆ "The fruit has been treated with irradiation in Thailand."
 - ◆ "The litchis were inspected during preclearance activities and found free of *Peronophythora litchi*"
See the Special Procedures for [Prcleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables](#).
- 3 Litchi and longan are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Florida. Cartons must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within FL."
- 4 Consignments of longan, mango, mangosteen, pineapple, and rambutan must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with and an additional declaration (AD) stating that "The fruit has been treated with irradiation in Thailand."
See the Special Procedures for [Prcleared Irradiated Fruits and Vegetables](#).
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 Only varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the officer with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TIMOR-LESTE

ALL
Dasheen (tuber) ¹ Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>) (bulb) Shallot (<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>) (bulb) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²

- 1 PROHIBITED ENTRY into Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped, "Not for importation into or distribution within Guam."
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

TOGO

ALL
Banana ¹ (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) (leaf) Cassava Dasheen Pineapple ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³

- 1 Banana consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating either of the following:
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment originate from an area recognized as free of *Bactrocera invadens*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "The bananas in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach and have been inspected and found free of all life stages of *Bactrocera invadens*."

See the special procedures for inspecting [Bananas \(*Musa* spp.\) from Africa](#).
- 2 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TOKARA ISLAND — See Japan

TOKELAU

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TONGA

ALL
Banana (fruit) (green only) ¹ Burdock (root, stem, leaf) Dasheen Jicama (root) Kava, <i>Piper methysticum</i> (rhizome) Pumpkin (fruit) Udo Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ALL	NA	SAG	USVI
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit) (no permit) ¹ Basil (leaf) Bean ² (shelled) Breadfruit Cassava ³ Cilantro <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. (leaf) Corn, green Cucurbit (above ground parts) (commercial consignments only) ⁴ Dasheen (whole plant) Chrysanthemum greens (leaf, stem) Eggplant (commercial consignments only) Grapefruit T107-c ⁵ Lemon (fruit) (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lemongrass (leaf, stem) Lettuce Leren (tuber) Lime, sour (commercial consignments only) Okra (pod) ⁶ Orange, sweet T107-c ⁵ Papaya ³ Pepper ⁷ Pigeon pea ² (shelled) Pineapple ³ Roselle (calyx) Shield leaf (leaf, stem) Sorrel Strawberry Tangerine T107-c ⁵ Thyme Tomato Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁸	Bean ² (shelled or pod) Cacao bean pod Chinese amaranth Chinese cabbage Eryngo Mangosteen Parsley Pigeon pea ² (shelled or pod) Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem)	Roselle (calyx), T101-p-2 ⁸	Yam

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.
- 3 Cassavas, papayas, and pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 5 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 6 For okra see special procedures for regulating **Special Procedures for Okra**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

- 7 See the special procedures for [Peppers from Countries in the West Indies and from Trinidad and Tobago](#).
- 8 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

TUNISIA

ALL	NA
Banana (fruit) (commercial consignments only) ¹ Banana (leaf) Grapefruit T107-a ² Nectarine T107-a or T108-a ² Orange, sweet T107-a ² Peach T107-a or T108-a ² Pear T107-a or T108-a ² Pineapple ³ Plum T107-a or T108-a ² Tangerine T107-a ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Asparagus Cipollino (wild onion) Ethrog, T107-a ⁵ Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 See the special procedures for inspecting **Bananas (Musa spp.) from Africa**.
- 2 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 3 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TURKEY

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Orange, sweet T107-a ³ Strawberry Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Ethrog, T107-a ⁵ Grape (fruit) T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a Lemon (fruit) (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Pineapple ⁶

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 5 For ethrogs, see the special procedures for **Ethrogs from Medfly Infested Countries Entering NA and NP Ports**.
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.

TURKMENISTAN

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Only fruits and vegetables listed under **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES** are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from **ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES** then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

TUVALU

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

UGANDA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible and subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

UKRAINE

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (dry bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

UNITED KINGDOM

England, Orkney Islands, Scotland, and Wales:		Channel Islands:		Northern Ireland:	Isle of Man and Shetland Islands:
ALL	NA	ALL	NA	ALL	
<i>Allium</i> spp. (bulb) Basil (leaf, stem) Cucumber Garden cress Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ¹ Rhubarb <i>Ribes</i> spp. (except <i>R. nigrum</i>) Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Wall rocket leaves (commercial consignments ONLY) ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Blackberry (fruit) Brassica oleracea Carrot <i>Cichorium</i> spp. Grape Melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> only) Nectarine Parsley Peach Raspberry (fruit) Sloeberry Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (commercial consignments only) ⁴	Tomato ⁴ Wall rocket leaves ² (commercial consignments ONLY) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Brassica oleracea	Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ¹ Pea (pod or shelled) Strawberry Wall rocket leaves (commercial consignments ONLY) ² Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ³	Fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES and commercial consignments of wall rocket leaves ² are admissible, subject to inspection. If not admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

- 1 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 2 Consignments of wall rocket leaves, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, require an import permit and are subject to a port of entry inspection. They are admissible into the continental US only and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs with an additional declaration, "The wall rocket leaves in this consignment were inspected and found free from *Chromatomyia horticola* and *Liriomyza strigata*."
- 3 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 4 Commercial consignments of tomatoes require an import permit and port of entry inspection. Consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) stating EITHER of the following:
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."
 - OR
 - ◆ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

REFER to [FAVIR](#) for the "Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta*".

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

URUGUAY

ALL	NA
<p><i>Allium</i> spp. Apple T107-a-1 ¹ Asparagus Banana (fruit) (no permit)² Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Durian Nectarine T107-a-1 ¹ Peach T107-a-1 ¹ Pear T107-a-1 ¹ Pineapple ³ Plum T107-a-1 ¹ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T107-a-1 , or T101-i-1-1 ⁴ Watercress Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁵</p>	<p>Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a-1⁵</p>

- 1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 2 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 3 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 4 Consignments of blueberries may or may not be precleared. If they are precleared, the consignment may enter all ports and must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in Uruguay to validate foreign site preclearance. If the consignment is **untreated** or **not** precleared, it must receive T107-a-1 or T101-i-1-1 and may enter only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude.
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities. (Refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities.)

HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Blueberries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Uruguay. **No** additional declaration is required.
- 5 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

UZBEKISTAN

ALL	NA
All <i>Allium</i> spp. (dry bulb) except <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) ¹ Garlic (bulb) (commercial consignments only) ² Horseradish (to Hawaii T101-I-2) ³ Strawberry <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁴	Grape, T101-h-2 and T107-a; or T101-h-2-1 or T108-a

- 1 If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.
- 2 The consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) attesting to freedom from *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula*. Consignment is admissible into the continental U.S. only and is subject to inspection at the first port of entry. If inspection reveals the target pests (*Brachycerus* spp. or *D. ulula*), the required fumigation, T101-e-2, is a fumigation under vacuum. However, as of October 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers in the US. Consignments with target pests must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 3 T101-I-2 is a methyl bromide fumigation treatment conducted under vacuum. As of October, 2008, there are no APHIS-approved commercial vacuum chambers. The consignment must be reexported, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin.
- 4 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

VANUATU

ALL
Banana (fruit) ¹ Carrot (root) Dasheen (root) Radish (root) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ²

- 1 Please SEE [Bananas \(Bulk and Containerized Consignments\)](#) for fleshy or pulpy fruits.
- 2 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.

VATICAN CITY — (See HOLY SEE)

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

VENEZUELA

ALL	NA	PR
<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit) (no permit) ¹ Beet (root) Cantaloupe ² (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Cassava Chicory, <i>Cichorium</i> spp. (whole plant) Corn, green Dasheen Durian Grape, T107-a-1 ³ Grapefruit T107-a-1 ³ Honeydew melon ² (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Lemon (smooth skinned lemon of commerce) Lime, sour Mango ⁴ T102-a Okra (pod) ⁵ Orange, sweet T107-a-1 ³ Pineapple ⁶ Strawberry Tangerine T107-a-1 ³ Watercress Watermelon ² (fruit) (commercial consignments only) Yam (tuber), T101-f-3 ⁷	Artichoke, globe (immature flower head) Bean ⁸ (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Carrot (root) Lettuce Pea (pod or shelled) Peruvian carrot Pigeon pea ⁸ (pod or shelled) Radish (root)	Cabbage Carrot (root) Cauliflower Celery Lettuce

- 1 Inspect plantains, cooking bananas, and bananas which differ from the usual bananas of commerce for internal feeders (fruit flies).
- 2 All consignments of cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelon must:
 - ◆ Be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Venezuela that includes a declaration indicating that the fruit was grown in an area recognized to be free of the South American cucurbit fly.
 - ◆ Be packed in an enclosed container or vehicle, or must be covered by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the United States.
- 3 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:
 - ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
 - ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)
- 4 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Venezuela. Each box must be marked with the statement, "APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER." The consignment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Venezuela. REFER to the Officer Instructions in [FAVIR](#) for inspection procedures.
- 5 See **Special Procedures for Okra** to determine whether the consignment requires fumigation.
- 6 Pineapples are PROHIBITED ENTRY into Hawaii.
- 7 Because treatment is required, HOLD consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels.
- 8 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, see the special procedures for taking regulatory action on **Beans Infested with *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, and *Maruca testulalis***.

VIET NAM

ALL

Dragon fruit (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{1 2} Rambutan (fruit) (commercial consignments only) T105-a-2 ^{2 3}
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- 1 Consignments must be precleared and treated by irradiation with T105-a-2 in Viet Nam. The Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry. Consignments of dragon fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate certifying that the fruit has been treated by irradiation in Viet Nam.
- 2 Admissible into the continental United States only.
- 3 Consignments must be precleared and treated by irradiation with T105-a-2 in Viet Nam. The Preclearance Form 203 confirming irradiation must be presented at the time of entry. The 203 should indicate that the articles were treated by irradiation and include an Irradiation Treatment Facility Code, facility name, and the location.

Consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate certifying that the fruit has been treated by irradiation in Viet Nam.

The consignments must also meet the following additional requirements:

- ◆ Be packed in insect proof boxes as prescribed in 7CFR 305.31, labeled with the facility name, city, country, Grower/Production Unit Code (PUC), Treatment Facility Code (TFC), Treatment Identification Number (TIN), Packing House Code (PHC), packing date, treatment date, and lot number (the information contained in the label is necessary for trace-back).
- ◆ Be in cartons that are marked or stamped with the words "Treated by irradiation" or "Treated with irradiation" and display the international radura symbol.
- ◆ Have the palletized cartons wrapped with polyethylene shrink wrap, net wrapping, or strapping (for consignments in sea containers only; not required for air shipments because integrity is maintained by the container itself).

For Inspection Procedures, refer to the Officer Instructions in the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements ([FAVIR](#)) database.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH ¹

(Before referring to this list, check [ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WEST INDIES](#))

ALL	USVI
Corn, green Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i> spp.	All fruit except for mango and vegetables are approved for entry from the British Virgin Islands without permit or precautionary fumigation as condition of entry. All fruit and vegetables are subject to inspection and Notification of Arrival.

1 An island group close to the U.S. Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands include: Tortola, Anegada, Norman, Peter, Salt, and Virgin Gorda.

VOLCANO ISLANDS — See Japan

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

WESTERN SAHARA

From all areas of Western Sahara	From Dahkla Province:
ALL	ALL
Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green) ¹	Tomato (fruit or cluster of fruit) (green, pink, or red) ²

1 **Green tomatoes** are admissible from **ANY other province** in Western Sahara with the following import requirements:

- ◆ Subject to a port of entry inspection
- ◆ Import permit required
- ◆ Commercial consignments only
- ◆ Must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin
- ◆ Must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Western Sahara stating EITHER of the following:

❖ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."

OR

❖ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

For detailed inspection guidelines, refer to the Inspection Aid for *Tuta absoluta* in [FAVIR](#).

2 The following import requirements apply to green, pink, or red tomatoes from **Dahkla Province** only:

- ◆ Subject to a port of entry inspection
- ◆ Import permit required
- ◆ Commercial consignments only
- ◆ Must arrive at the U.S. port of entry in insect proof cartons or cartons covered with an insect proof tarpaulin
- ◆ Pink and red tomatoes may be shipped from December 1 through April 30, inclusive. Any tomatoes shipped outside the growing season are to be REFUSED ENTRY.
- ◆ Must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) with an Additional Declaration (AD) issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Western Sahara stating:

❖ "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in Dahkla Province, Western Sahara, and were pink at the time of packing."

AND EITHER of the following:

❖ "Tomato fruit in this consignment originate from a pest-free area that meets the requirements of 7CFR 319.56-5, and are free of *Tuta absoluta*."

OR

❖ "Tomato fruit in this consignment have been produced in accordance with an APHIS approved systems approach, and have been visually inspected and are free of *Tuta absoluta*." (See [Federal Order #DA-2010-15](#).)

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

YAP — See Micronesia

YEMEN

Only fruits and vegetables listed under ALL COUNTRIES are admissible, subject to inspection. If **not** admissible from ALL COUNTRIES, then PROHIBIT ENTRY.

Reference

List of Approved Fruits and Vegetables

ZAMBIA

ALL
Carrots ¹ , baby (immature ² roots) (commercial consignments only) Corn ³ , baby (immature ⁴ , shucked) (commercial consignments only) Snow pea (flat, immature pod)

- 1 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Zambia declaring that, "The carrots have been inspected and found free of *Meloidogyne ethiopica* based on field and packinghouse inspections."
- 2 Carrots **cannot exceed** 10 to 18 millimeters (0.39 to 0.71 inches) in diameter and 50 to 105 millimeters (1.97 to 4.13 inches) in length.
- 3 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of Zambia declaring that, "The corn has been inspected and found free of *Phomopsis jaczewskii* based on field and packinghouse inspections."
- 4 Corn **cannot exceed** 10 to 25 millimeters (0.39 to 0.98 inches) in diameter and 60 to 105 millimeters (2.36 to 4.13 inches) in length.

ZIMBABWE

ALL

Apple (fruit) T107-a ¹ Apricot (fruit) T107-e ¹ Kiwi (fruit) T107-a ¹ Nectarine (fruit) T107-e ¹ Peach (fruit) T107-e ¹ Pear (fruit) T107-a ¹ Plum (fruit) T107-e ¹
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1 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, HOLD the consignment and CONTACT PPQ through proper channels. The fruits or vegetables may arrive in the U.S. only:

- ◆ At ports located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude
- ◆ At ports that have approved cold treatment facilities (refer to the PPQ *Treatment Manual* for a list of current approved cold treatment facilities)

Reference

Part 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported plant pests.

Part 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported plant pests.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Sec. 305.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this part:

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any person delegated to act for the Administrator in matters affecting this part.

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dose mapping. Measurement of absorbed-dose within a process load using dosimeters placed at specified locations to produce a one-, two-, or three-dimensional distribution of absorbed dose, thus rendering a map of absorbed-dose values.

Dosimeter. A device that, when irradiated, exhibits a quantifiable change in some property of the device that can be related to absorbed dose in a given material using appropriate analytical instrumentation and techniques.

Dosimetry system. A system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of dosimeters, measurement instruments and their associated reference standards, and procedures for the system's use.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or other person authorized by the Administrator to inspect and certify the plant health status of plants and products under this part.

Sec. 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported fruits and vegetables for certain fruit flies and mango seed weevils.

(a) **Approved doses.** Irradiation at the following doses for the specified plant pests, carried out in accordance with the provisions of this section, is approved as a treatment for all regulated articles (i.e., fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and foliage):

Table 3-3 Irradiation For Certain Plant Pests In Imported Regulated Articles¹

Scientific Name	Common Name	Dose (gray)
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Mexican fruit fly	70
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	West Indian fruit fly	70
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>	Sapote fruit fly	100
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>	Caribbean fruit fly	70
<i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>	Jarvis fruit fly	100
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly	100
<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	False red spider mite	300
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	Plum curculio	92
<i>Crotophlebia ombrodelta</i>	Litchi fruit moth	250
<i>Cryptophlebia illepida</i>	Koa seedworm	250
<i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>	Sweetpotato weevil	150
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling moth	200
<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>	West Indian sweetpotato weevil	150
<i>Grapholita molesta</i>	Oriental fruit moth	200
<i>Omphisa anastomosalis</i>	Sweetpotato vine borer	150
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	Apple maggot	60
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae (Fabricus)</i>	Mango seed weevil	300
Fruit flies of the family <i>Tephritidae</i> not listed above		150
Plant pests of the class <i>Insecta</i> not listed above, except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera		400

¹ There is a possibility that some cut flowers could be damaged by such irradiation. See paragraph (n) of this section.

(b) Location of facilities. Where certified irradiation facilities are available, an approved irradiation treatment may be conducted for any fruit or vegetable either prior to consignment to the United States or in the United States. Irradiation facilities certified under this section may be located in any State on the mainland United States except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia¹, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi¹, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina¹, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Prior to treatment, the articles to be irradiated may not move into or through any of the States listed in this paragraph, except that movement is allowed through Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas, as an authorized stop for air cargo, or as a transloading location

¹ Irradiation facilities may be located at the maritime ports of Gulfport, MS, or Wilmington, NC, or the airport of Atlanta, GA, if the following special conditions are met: The articles to be irradiated must be imported packaged in accordance with paragraph (g)(2)(i)(A) of this section; the irradiation facility and APHIS must agree in advance on the route by which consignments are allowed to move between the vessel on which they arrive and the irradiation facility; untreated articles may not be removed from their packaging prior to treatment under any circumstances; blacklight or sticky paper must be used within the irradiation facility, and other trapping methods, including Jackson/methyl eugenol and McPhail traps, must be used within the 4 square miles surrounding the facility; and the facility must have contingency plans, approved by APHIS, for safely destroying or disposing of fruit.

for consignments that arrive by air but that are subsequently transloaded into trucks for overland movement from Dallas/Fort Worth into an authorized State by the shortest route.

(c) Compliance agreement with importers and facility operators for irradiation in the United States. If irradiation is conducted in the United States, both the importer and the operator of the irradiation facility must sign compliance agreements with the Administrator. In the facility compliance agreement, the facility operator must agree to comply with any additional requirements found necessary by the Administrator to prevent the escape, prior to irradiation, of any fruit flies that may be associated with the articles to be irradiated. In the importer compliance agreement, the importer must agree to comply with any additional requirements found necessary by the Administrator to ensure the consignment is not diverted to a destination other than treatment and to prevent escape of plant pests from the articles to be irradiated during their transit from the port of first arrival to the irradiation facility in the United States.

(d) Compliance agreement with irradiation facilities outside the United States. If irradiation is conducted outside the United States, the operator of the irradiation facility must sign a compliance agreement with the Administrator and the plant protection service of the country in which the facility is located. In this agreement, the facility operator must agree to comply with the requirements of this section, and the plant protection service of the country in which the facility is located must agree to monitor that compliance and to inform the Administrator of any noncompliance.

(e) Certified facility. The irradiation treatment facility must be certified by the Administrator. Recertification is required in the event of an increase or decrease in the amount of radioisotope, a major modification to equipment that affects the delivered dose, or a change in the owner or managing entity of the facility. Recertification also may be required in cases where a significant variance in dose delivery has been measured by the dosimetry system. In order to be certified, a facility must:

(1) Be capable of administering the minimum absorbed ionizing radiation doses specified in paragraph (a) of this section to the articles²;

(2) Be constructed so as to provide physically separate locations for treated and untreated articles, except that articles traveling by conveyor directly into the irradiation chamber may pass through an area that would otherwise be separated. The locations must be separated by a permanent physical barrier

² The maximum absorbed ionizing radiation dose and the irradiation of food is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration under 21 CFR part 179.

such as a wall or chain link fence 6 or more feet high to prevent transfer of cartons, or some other means approved during certification to prevent reinfestation of articles and spread of pests;

(3) If the facility is located in the United States, the facility will only be certified if the Administrator determines that regulated articles will be safely transported to the facility from the port of arrival without significant risk that plant pests will escape in transit or while the regulated articles are at the facility.

(f) Monitoring and interagency agreements. Treatment must be monitored by an inspector. This monitoring will include inspection of treatment records and unannounced inspections of the facility by an inspector, and may include inspection of articles prior to or after irradiation. Facilities that carry out irradiation [[Page 65028]] operations must notify the Director of Preclearance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236, of scheduled operations at least 30 days before operations commence, except where otherwise provided in the facility preclearance work plan. To ensure the appropriate level of monitoring, before articles may be imported in accordance with this section, the following agreements must be signed:

(1) Irradiation treatment framework equivalency work plan. The plant protection service of a country from which articles are to be imported into the United States in accordance with this section must sign a framework equivalency work plan with APHIS. In this plan, both the foreign plant protection service and APHIS will specify the following items for their respective countries:

(i) Citations for any requirements that apply to the importation of irradiated articles;

(ii) The type and amount of inspection, monitoring, or other activities that will be required in connection with allowing the importation of irradiated articles into that country; and

(iii) Any other conditions that must be met to allow the importation of irradiated articles into that country.

(2) Facility preclearance work plan. Prior to commencing importation into the United States of articles treated at a foreign irradiation facility, APHIS and the plant protection service of the country from which articles are to be imported must jointly develop a preclearance work plan that details the activities that APHIS and the foreign plant protection service will carry out in connection with each irradiation facility to verify the facility's compliance with the requirements of this section. Typical activities to be described in this work

plan may include frequency of visits to the facility by APHIS and foreign plant protection inspectors, methods for reviewing facility records, and methods for verifying that facilities are in compliance with the requirements for separation of articles, packaging, labeling, and other requirements of this section. This facility preclearance work plan will be reviewed and renewed by APHIS and the foreign plant protection service on an annual basis.

(3) Trust fund agreement. Irradiated articles may be imported into the United States in accordance with this section only if the plant protection service of the country in which the irradiation facility is located has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS. That agreement requires the plant protection service to pay, in advance of each shipping season, all costs that APHIS estimates it will incur in providing inspection and treatment monitoring services at the irradiation facility during that shipping season. Those costs include administrative expenses and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by APHIS in performing these services. The agreement will describe the general nature and scope of APHIS services provided at irradiation facilities covered by the agreement, such as whether APHIS inspectors will monitor operations continuously or intermittently, and will generally describe the extent of inspections APHIS will perform on articles prior to and after irradiation. The agreement requires the plant protection service to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of those costs, as estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the plant protection service to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before any more articles irradiated in that country may be imported into the United States. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the plant protection service or held on account until needed, at the option of the plant protection service.

(g) Packaging. Articles that are irradiated in accordance with this section must be packaged in cartons in the following manner:

(1) All articles treated with irradiation must be shipped in the same cartons in which they are treated. Irradiated articles may not be packaged for consignment in a carton with non irradiated articles.

(2) For all articles to be irradiated upon arrival in the United States, the articles must be packed in cartons that have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies and that are sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the fruit in the carton.

(3) For all articles irradiated prior to arrival in the United States:

(i) The articles to be irradiated must be packaged either:

(A) In insect-proof cartons that have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies. The cartons must be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. The cartons may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the articles in the carton³;

(B) In non insect-proof-proof cartons that are stored immediately after irradiation in a room completely enclosed by walls or screening that completely precludes access by fruit flies. If stored in non insect-proof-proof cartons in a room that precludes access by fruit flies, prior to leaving the room each pallet of cartons must be completely enclosed in polyethylene, shrink-wrap, or another solid or netting covering that completely precludes access to the cartons by fruit flies.

(ii) To preserve the identity of treated lots, each pallet-load of cartons containing the articles must be wrapped before leaving the irradiation facility in one of the following ways:

(A) With polyethylene shrink wrap;

(B) With net wrapping; or

(C) With strapping so that each carton on an outside row of the pallet load is constrained by a metal or plastic strap.

(iii) Packaging must be labeled with treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment. Pallets that remain intact as one unit until entry into the United States may have one such label per pallet. Pallets that are broken apart into smaller units prior to or during entry into the United States must have the required label information on each individual carton.

(h) Dosimetry systems at the irradiation facility.

(1) Dosimetry mapping must indicate the doses needed to ensure that all the commodity will receive the minimum dose prescribed.

3 If there is a question as to the adequacy of a carton, send a request for approval of the carton, together with a sample carton, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400 Raleigh, NC 27606.

Reference

Part 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported plant pests.

(2) Absorbed dose must be measured using an accurate dosimetry system that ensures that the absorbed dose meets or exceeds the absorbed dose required by paragraph (a) of this section (150, 210, 225, 250, or 300 gray, depending on the target species of fruit fly or seed weevil).

(3) When designing the facility's dosimetry system and procedures for its operation, the facility operator must address guidance and principles from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards⁴ or an [[Page 65029]] equivalent standard recognized by the Administrator.

(i) Records. An irradiation processor must maintain records of each treated lot for 1 year following the treatment date and must make these records available for inspection by an inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays). These records must include the lot identification, scheduled process, evidence of compliance with the scheduled process, ionizing energy source, source calibration, dosimetry, dose distribution in the product, and the date of irradiation.

(j) Request for certification and inspection of facility. Persons requesting certification of an irradiation treatment facility must submit the request for approval in writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Oxford Plant Protection Center, 901 Hillsboro Street, Oxford, NC 27565. The initial request must identify the owner, location, and radiation source of the facility, and the applicant must supply additional information about the facility construction, treatment protocols, and operations upon request by APHIS if APHIS requires additional information to evaluate the request. Before the Administrator determines whether an irradiation facility is eligible for certification, an inspector will make a personal inspection of the facility to determine whether it complies with the standards of this section.

(k) Denial and withdrawal of certification.

(1) The Administrator will withdraw the certification of any irradiation treatment facility upon written request from the irradiation processor.

(2) The Administrator will deny or withdraw certification of an irradiation treatment facility when any provision of this section is not met. Before withdrawing or denying certification, the Administrator will inform the irradiation processor in writing of the reasons for the proposed action and provide the irradiation processor with an opportunity to respond. The Administrator will give the irradiation processor an opportunity for a hearing

⁴ Designation ISO/ASTM 51261-2002(E), "Standard Guide for Selection and Calibration of Dosimetry Systems for Radiation Processing," American Society for Testing and Materials, Annual Book of ASTM Standards.

regarding any dispute of a material fact, in accordance with rules of practice that will be adopted for the proceeding. However, the Administrator will suspend certification pending final determination in the proceeding if he or she determines that suspension is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous insect. The suspension will be effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier, to the irradiation processor. In the event of oral notification, written confirmation will be given to the irradiation processor within 10 days of the oral notification. The suspension will continue in effect pending completion of the proceeding and any judicial review of the proceeding.

(l) Department not responsible for damage. This treatment is approved to assure quarantine security against the listed fruit flies. From the literature available, the fruits and vegetables authorized for treatment under this section are believed tolerant to the treatment; however, the facility operator and shipper are responsible for determination of tolerance. The Department of Agriculture and its inspectors assume no responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from any treatment prescribed or monitored. Additionally, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for ensuring that irradiation facilities are constructed and operated in a safe manner. Further, the Food and Drug Administration is responsible for ensuring that irradiated foods are safe and wholesome for human consumption. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0155)

PART 319--FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

2. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 166, 450, 7711-7714, 7718, 7731, 7732, and 7751-7754; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

3. In Sec. 319.56-2, a new paragraph (k) is added to read as follows:

Sec. 319.56-2 Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.* * * * *

(k) Any fruit or vegetable that is required by this subpart or the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual to be treated or subjected to other growing or inspection requirements to control one or more of the 11 species of fruit flies and one species of seed weevil listed in Sec. 305.2(a) of this chapter as a condition of entry into the United States may instead be treated by irradiation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

4. In Sec. 319.56-2x, paragraph (a), the introductory text preceding the table is revised to read as follows:

Reference

Part 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported plant pests.

Sec. 319.56-2x Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of certain fruits and vegetables for which treatment is required.

(a) The following fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States only if they have been treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at Sec. 300.1 of this chapter. Treatment by irradiation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter may be substituted for treatments in the PPQ Treatment Manual for the mango seed weevil *Sternochetus mangiferae* (Fabricus) or for one or more of the following 11 species of fruit flies: *Anastrepha fraterculus*, *Anastrepha ludens*, *Anastrepha obliqua*, *Anastrepha serpentina*, *Anastrepha suspensa*, *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera tryoni*, *Bactrocera jarvisi*, *Bactrocera latifrons*, and *Ceratitis capitata*. * * * * *

Reference

Part 305.2 Irradiation treatment of imported plant pests.

4

Fruits and
Vegetables Manual

Identification Guide of Vegetables and Herbs

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Introduction

This section of the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual provides pictorial guides to several categories of fruits and vegetables. A better method may be to use the Google Image Search Engine to find actual photographs of the herb or vegetable.

Pronunciation and Language Codes




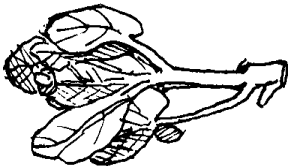

- ◆ C = Cantonese Chinese
- ◆ M = Mandarin Chinese
- ◆ T = Taiwanese






Mandarin Chinese pronunciations are given in Pin yin, followed by phonetic English where necessary. Cantonese is given in phonetic English.

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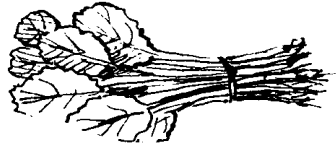



Leafy Vegetables




Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>AMARANTH (Amaranth family <i>Amarantaceae</i>) <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i></p>  <p>green with red—10 inches</p>	<p>莧菜</p>	<p>C een choi M xian cai (shian tsai)</p>	<p>garden calalu, pigweed, prickly calalu, Spanish calalu</p>
<p>CHINESE BOXTHORN (Nightshade family <i>Solanaceae</i>) <i>Lycium chinense</i></p>  <p>green—10 inches</p>	<p>枸杞菜</p>	<p>C gau gei choi M gou ji cai (gou ji tsai)</p>	<p>Chinese matrimony vine, Chinese wolfberry, gow-kee</p>
<p>CHINESE CABBAGE (Mustard family <i>Brassica pekinensis</i>)</p>  <p>pale green—12 inches</p>	<p>大白菜 黄芽白 紹菜</p>	<p>M da bai cai (da bai tsai) M huang ya bai C wong ya bak C siu choy</p>	<p>cai bac thao, celery cabbage, hukusia, Peking cabbage</p>
<p>CHINESE KALE (Mustard family <i>Brassica alboglabra</i>)</p>  <p>green with white flower</p>	<p>芥蘭</p>	<p>C gai lan M jie lan</p>	<p>leaf broccoli</p>
<p>CILANTRO (Carrot family <i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)</p>  <p>green—9 inches</p>	<p>S cilantro</p>	<p>C eem sai M yian shui C heung choi M xiang cai (shiang tsai)</p>	<p>coriander, coriander greens, leaf coriander</p>

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>FALSE CORIANDER (Carrot family (Umbelliferae) <i>Eryngium foetidum</i>)</p>  <p>dark green—6 to 15 inches</p>	S cilantro de punta		Chinese parsley, fever bush, spirit weed
<p>FALSE PAK-CHOI (Mustard family <i>Brassica parachinensis</i>)</p>  <p>green with yellow flower—8 inches</p>	菜油心菜	C choi sum C yau choy M you cai (yeou tsai)	X Chinese flowering cabbage oil greens, rape, yu toy,
<p>GARLAND CHRYSANTHEMUM (Daisy family (Compositae) <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>)</p>  <p>dark green—9 inches</p>	茼蒿	C tung ho M tong hau	chrysanthemum greens
<p>GARLIC CHIVE (Onion family (Liliaceae) <i>Allium tuberosum</i>)</p>  <p>green with paler bud—6 to 17 inches</p>	韭菜花	C gau choi fa M jiu cai hua (jiou tsai hua)	X Chinese chives, flowering chives, hanh tây, oriental garlic
<p>MALABAR SPINACH (Basella family (Basellaceae) <i>Basella alba</i>)</p>  <p>bright green—10 inches</p>	潺菜	C san choi	Ceylon spinach, nightshade malabar, vine spinach






Identification Guide of Vegetables and Herbs

Leafy Vegetables


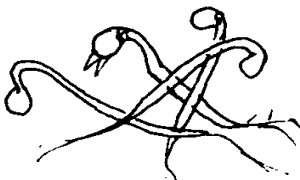
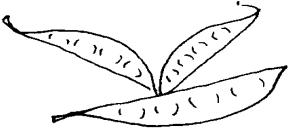
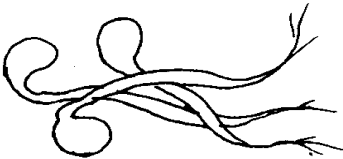

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>MUSTARD CABBAGE (Mustard family <i>Brassica juncea</i> var. <i>juncea</i>)</p>  <p>yellow-green—8 inches</p>	芥菜	C gai choy jai M jie cai (jie tsai)	
<p>MUSTARD GREENS (Mustard family <i>Brassica juncea</i>)</p>  <p>grass green—7 to 8 inches</p>	芥菜仔 小芥菜	C gai choy c siu gai choy M xiao jie cai (shiau jie tsai)	baby mustard, Chinese leaf mustard, Indian mustard, S mostaza
<p>“PAK-CHOI” (Mustard family <i>Brassica chinensis</i> var. <i>chinensis</i>)</p>  <p>white with green leaves—8 to 12 inches</p>	白菜	C bok choy M bai cai (bai tsai)	cai trang, pe tsai, pechey
<p>SHANGHAI CABBAGE (Mustard family)</p>  <p>yellow-green—9 inches</p>	上海菜 青江菜	C sang hoi choy M qing guang cai (ching guang tsai)	
<p>SLENDER CELERY (Carrot family <i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)</p>  <p>green—14 inches</p>	芥菜	C kun choy M qin cai (chin tsai)	câ_ tau, wild celery

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>SNOW CABBAGE (Mustard family (Brassicaceae) <i>Brassica juncea</i>)</p>  <p>green—12 inches</p>	<p>雪 豆 荷 蘭 豆 晚 豆</p>	<p>M xue li hong (shue li hong) M xue cai (shue tsai) C shuet choi</p>	
<p>WATER SPINACH (Morning glory family (Convolvulaceae) <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>)</p>  <p>bright green—14 inches</p>	<p>蕹 菜 空 心 菜 抽 筋 菜</p>	<p>C ong choi M kong xin cai (kong shin tsai) C chau gan choi</p>	<p>kankun, rau múon, swamp cabbage</p>
<p>WATERCRESS (Mustard family <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>)</p>  <p>green—5 inches</p>	<p>西 洋 菜</p>	<p>C sai yeung choi M xi yang cai (shi yang tsai)</p>	<p>S berro, rorripa, xa lách xoong</p>





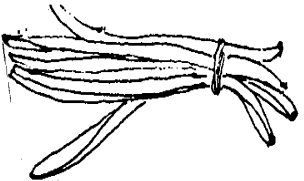
Cucurbits

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>BITTER MELON (Melon family <i>Momordica charantia</i>)</p>  <p>yellow-green—8 inches</p>	<p>苦 瓜 涼 瓜</p>	<p>C fu gua M ku gua C leung gua M liang gua</p>	<p>balsam pear, balsamino, bitter cucumber, bitter gourd, Chinese cucumber, S cundeamor, karaili, khâ qua</p>
<p>CALABASH GOURD (Melon family <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>)</p>  <p>bright green—10 inches</p>	<p>瓠</p>	<p>C po gua M hu gua</p>	<p>bâu</p>
<p>CHAYOTE (Melon family (Cucurbitaceae) <i>Sechium edule</i>)</p>  <p>white or pale green—5 inches</p>	<p>S chayote</p>	<p>C hop jeung gua C fat sau gua M fo shou gua</p>	<p>chayote root, chinchayote, ju, RD cho-cho, E christophine, chuchu, leong seeam, mirliton, pepinella, raiz de chayote</p>
<p>LUFFA (Melon family <i>Luffa acutangula</i>)</p>  <p>dark green—14 inches</p>	<p>綠 瓜 盛 瓜, 勝 瓜</p>	<p>C sze gua M si gua C sing gua</p>	<p>X Chinese okra, dishcloth gourd, estropajo, muóp tau, paste, rag gourd, towel gourd, vegetable sponge</p>
<p>WINTER MELON (Melon family <i>Benincasa hispida</i>)</p>  <p>green—10 inches</p>	<p>節 毛 瓜 瓜</p>	<p>C tseet gua C mo gua C mau gua M mau gua</p>	<p>bí tr_ng, Chinese preserving melon, Chinese winter melon, fuzzy or hair squash, wax gourd of India, waxgourd, zit-kwa</p>

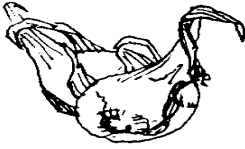
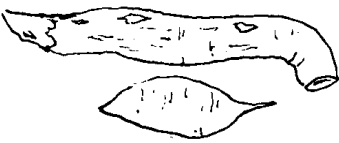

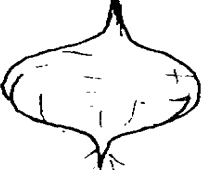
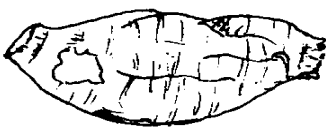
Leguminous Vegetables

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>FABA BEAN (Bean family (Leguminosae) <i>Vicia faba</i>)</p>  <p>bright green—7 inches</p>	<p>蠶豆</p>	<p>C chan dau M chan dou</p>	<p>broadbean, haba, habichuela ancha, horsebean, silkworm bean, windsor bean</p>
<p>MUNG BEAN (Bean family (Leguminosae) <i>Vigna radiata</i> var. <i>radiata</i>)</p>  <p>pale yellow—3 inches</p>	<p>芽菜仔 綠豆芽</p>	<p>C ya choi jai M liu dou ya</p>	<p>giá ôâu tanh, green gram</p>
<p>SNOW PEA (Bean family <i>Pisum sativum</i> var. <i>macrocarpon</i>)</p>  <p>bright green—3 inches</p>	<p>雪豆 荷蘭豆 豌豆</p>	<p>C shuet dau M xue dou (shiue dou) C ho lan dau M uen dou</p>	
<p>SOYBEAN (Bean family <i>Glycine max</i>)</p>  <p>yellow-green—6 inches</p>	<p>大豆芽菜 黃豆芽</p>	<p>C dai dau ya choi M huang dou ya</p>	<p>giá ôâu nanh, soy, soya</p>
<p>WHITE BEANS (Bean family <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>)</p>  <p>green pod—4 inches</p>	<p>S habichuelas blancas</p>		<p>bean</p>

Other Vegetables

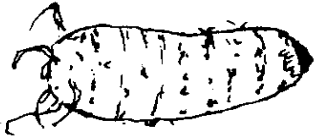
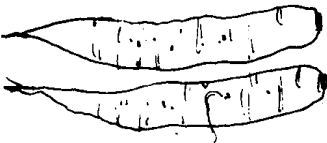



Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>EGGPLANT (Nightshade family (Solanaceae) <i>Solanum melongena</i>)</p>  <p>purple—7 inches</p>	<p>矮 瓜 茄 子</p>	<p>C ai gua C ke ji M qie ze (chie tz)</p>	<p>aubergine, S berenjena, cà tim</p>
<p>EGGPLANT, DWARF (Nightshade family (Solanaceae) <i>Solanum melongena</i> var. <i>depressum</i>)</p>  <p>green with white—1½ inches</p>	<p>泰國茄子</p>	<p>C tai gok ke ji M tai guo qie ze</p>	<p>ca dia, eggplant, Thai eggplant</p>
<p>KOHLRABI (Mustard family (Cruciferae) <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gongylodes</i>)</p>  <p>light green—4 inches</p>	<p>菜 芥 大 蘭 頭 果 頭 菜</p>	<p>C choi gua C gai lan tau M da tou cai (da tou tsai)</p>	<p>cu cai, stem turnip</p>
<p>LOTUS ROOT (Water lily family (Nymphaeaceae) <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>)</p>  <p>tan—6 to 12 inches</p>	<p>蓮 藕</p>	<p>C lean au M lian au</p>	<p>cú ngó sen East Indian lotus, lily root, raiz de lotus, sacred lotus, waterlily root</p>
<p>YARD-LONG BEAN (Bean family <i>Vigna unguiculata sesquipedalis</i>)</p>  <p>pale green or dark green—15 inches</p>	<p>長 豆 豆 角</p>	<p>M chang dou C dau gok</p>	<p>asparagus bean, đâu đũa, long bean</p>

Roots and Tubers

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>ARROWHEAD (Alismataceae water plantain family (Alismaceae) <i>Sagittaria</i> spp.)</p>  <p>tan—1½ inches</p>	<p>茨 菇 / 慈 菇 到 山 菇</p>	<p>C chi gu, tsee gu M dau shan gu</p>	<p>yuguilla</p>
<p>CASSAVA (Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Manihot esculenta</i>)</p>  <p>dark brown—8 to 14 inches</p>	<p>S yuca</p>		<p>cazabe, mandioca, manioc, tapioca plant, tapioka, yuca</p>
<p>CHINESE WATER CHESTNUT (Sedge family (Cyperaceae) <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>)</p>  <p>dark brown—1 ½ inches</p>	<p>馬 蹄 芋 荸 薹</p>	<p>C ma tai M bu qi (cu chi)</p>	<p>cú nan, waternut</p>
<p>JICAMA (Bean family <i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>)</p>  <p>tan—6 inches</p>	<p>沙 大 地 葛 葛 瓜</p>	<p>C sa got M sha ge C dai got M di gua</p>	<p>yam bean root</p>
<p>KUDZU (Bean family <i>Pueraria lobata</i>)</p>  <p>dark brown—7 inches</p>	<p>粉 葛</p>	<p>C fun got M fun ge</p>	<p>Chinese yam, hard yam, legume</p>

Identification Guide of Vegetables and Herbs

Roots and Tubers

Illustration/Common Name/Botanical Name	Native Language	Pronunciation	Other Names
<p>"MALANGA" (Aroid family <i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>)</p>  <p>brown/tan bands—8 to 10 inches</p>	<p>芋頭 大香芋</p>	<p>C wu tau M yu tou C dai heung wu M da xiang yu (da shiang yu)</p>	<p>dasheen</p>
<p>ORIENTAL RADISH (Mustard family <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>longipinnatus</i>)</p>  <p>white—12 inches</p>		<p>C lo bak M luo bo</p>	<p>Chinese radish, cû cai trang, daikon (Jap.), Japanese radish</p>
<p>PERUVIAN CARROT (Parsley or carrot family (Apiaceae) <i>Arracacia xanthorrhiza</i>)</p>  <p>yellowy tan—3 to 5 inches</p>	<p>S apio</p>		<p>apio, apis, arracacha, celery heart</p>
<p>TARO (Aroid family (Araceae) <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>)</p>  <p>brown/tan banded—2 to 4 inches</p>	<p>紅芋</p>	<p>C hong ya wu M hong ya yu</p>	<p>caladium, cocco, eddo, inhame, kalo, môn, otoe, talo, tanyatarua, tannia, yautia</p>
<p>"YAUTIA" (Aroid family <i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>)</p>  <p>patchy brown—5 inches</p>	<p>S yautia blanca</p>		<p>dasheen</p>

Mexican Herbs Identification Guide

What follows is a fraction of what might be encountered, but represents some of the more commonly intercepted fresh herbs from baggage, used both as food and medicinally. Also included are some herb species that may actually be European in origin, but are grown in home gardens or commercially in Mexico and imported into the United States.

As with all common names, Spanish names will vary from region to region within Mexico. They may refer to one species one place and a completely different species in another. (This guide may be biased in favor of Western Mexico). There also may be several Spanish common names for the same plant. Therefore, in using this guide, if you are given a Spanish common name for a plant and it does not resemble the illustration, do not assume that the plant you have is the same one.

Another caution is that the plant stage you have may be different than the one illustrated. A young plant with only tender vegetative growth may have a completely different look than one that is flowering or about to go to seed. Attempts were not made to illustrate herbs in their dried state. Herbs such as dried citrus flowers take on a very different appearance than when fresh.





To make this guide easier to use, the following conventions apply:

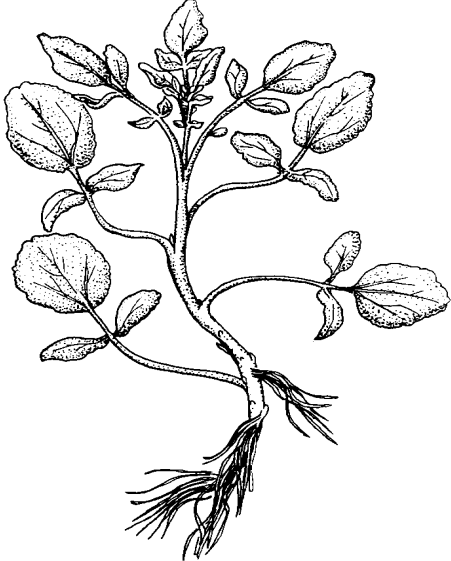

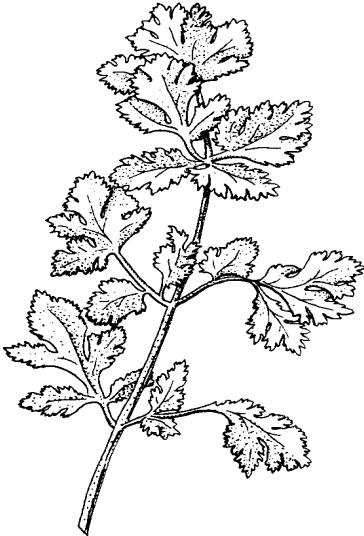
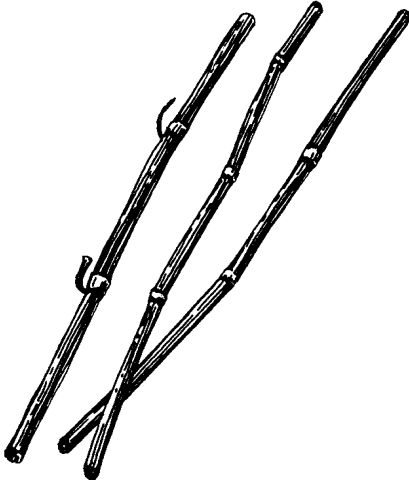
- ◆ Spanish terms, including synonyms, have all letters capitalized.
- ◆ English terms are in lower case with an initial capital letter.
- ◆ Botanical names include the Family name in parentheses and the species in lower case with an initial capital letter.
- ◆ NEQ is the acronym for No English Equivalent.



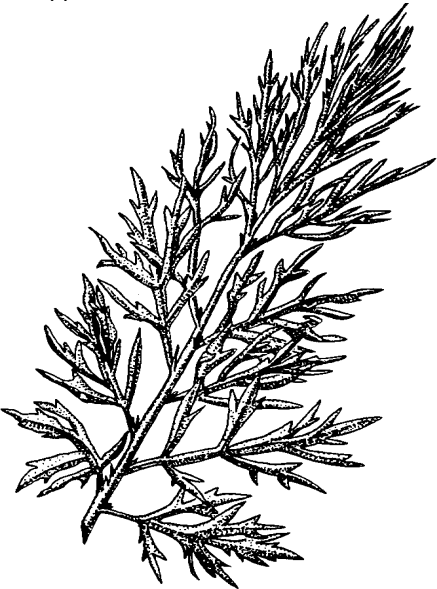

Please report errors, significant omissions, or suggestions by using a comment sheet from the Plant Import: Nonpropagative Manual.

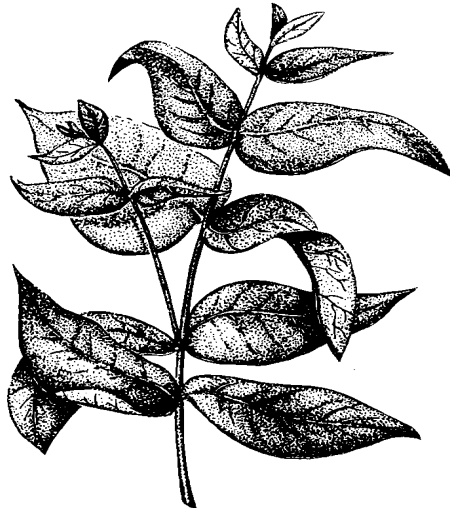

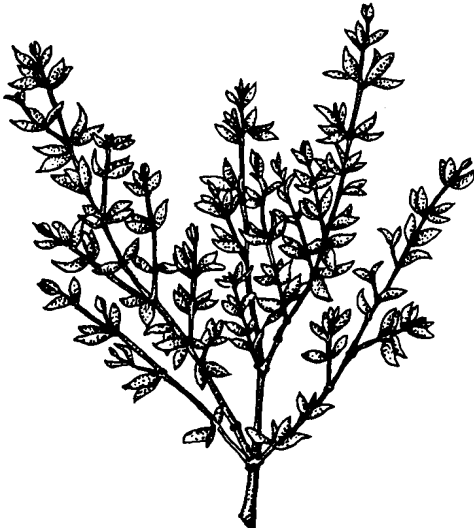

ACKNOWLEDGMENT





Joel Floyd deserves special recognition for illustrating the Mexican herbs in this section of the manual. Joel has exhibited rare artistry, skill, accuracy, and discernment and has provided invaluable assistance in other ways to PPQ and the Manuals Unit.

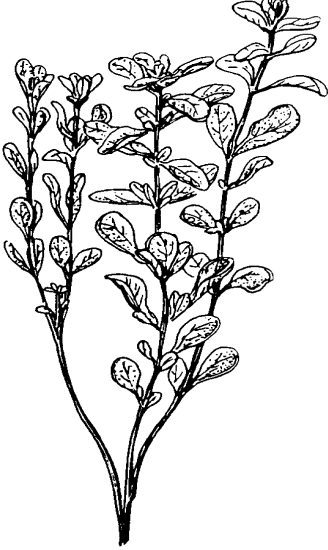
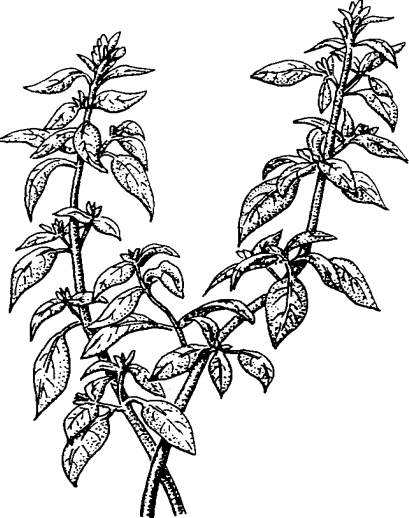

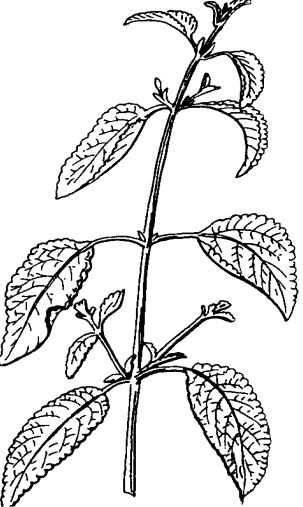
Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>ACEITILLA, MOZOTE BLANCO, MULITO, TÉ DE MILPA Hairy Beggarticks, (Asteraceae) <i>Bidens pilosa</i></p> 	<p>ALBAHACA Basil, (Lamiaceae) <i>Ocimum basilicum</i></p> 
<p>ALEGRIA Amaranth, (Amaranthaceae) <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.</p> 	<p>ÁRNICA Camphorweed, (Asteraceae) <i>Heterotheca</i> spp.</p> 



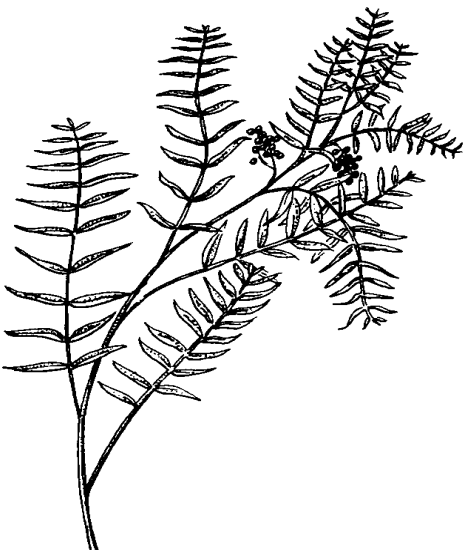

Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>BERRO, CRESÓN Watercress, (Brassicaceae) Nasturtium officinale</p> 	<p>BORRAJA Borage, (Boraginaceae) Borago officinales</p> 
<p>CILANTRO Coriander, (Apiaceae) Coriandrum sativum</p> 	<p>COLA DE CABALLO, BEJUQUILLO, CARRICILLO Horsetail, (Equisetaceae) Equisetum spp.</p> 


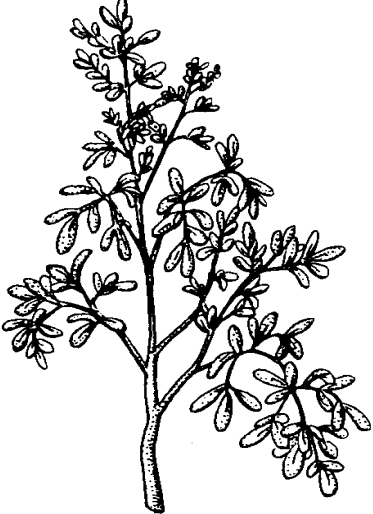


Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>ENELDO Dill, (Apiaceae) Anethum graveolens</p> 	<p>EPAZOTE Mexican Tea, (Chenopodiaceae) Chenopodium ambrosoides</p> 
<p>ESTAFIATE, HIERBA MAESTRA Sagebrush, (Asteraceae) Artemisia spp.</p> 	<p>ESTRAGÓN Tarragon, (Asteraceae) Artemisia dracunculus</p> 





Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>EUCALIPTO Eucalyptus, (Myrtaceae) <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.</p> 	<p>FLOR DE AZAHAR Citrus flowers, (Rutaceae) <i>Citrus</i> spp.</p> 
<p>GOBERNADORA Creosote, (Zygophyllaceae) <i>Larrea tridentate</i>, <i>L. divaricata</i></p> 	<p>GORDO LOBO Everlasting, (Asteraceae) <i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.</p> 

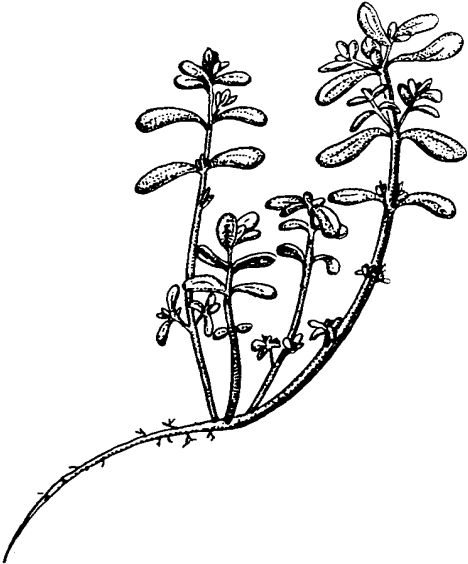
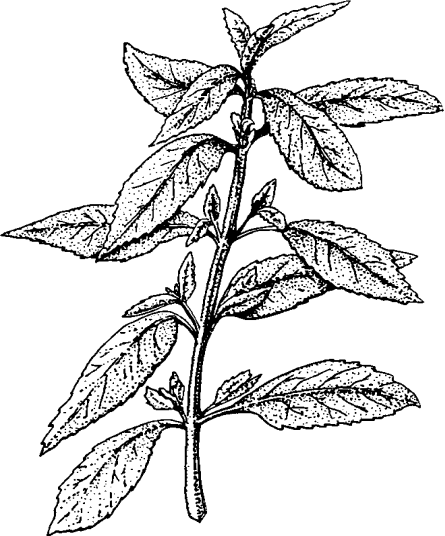
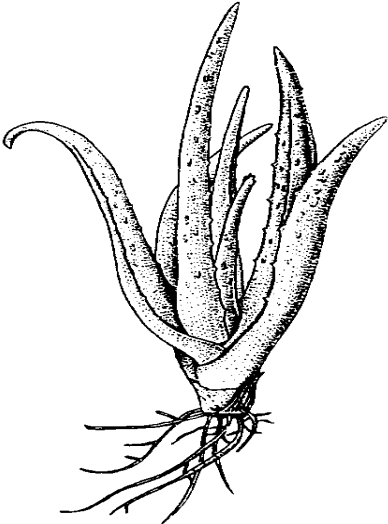
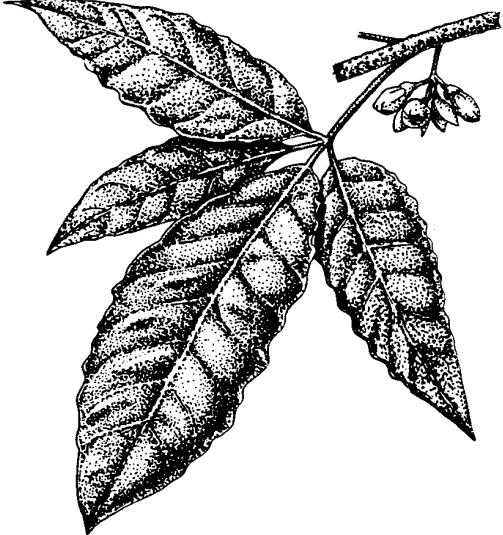
Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>HINOJO Fennel, (Apiaceae) <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i></p> 	<p>LAUREL Bay, (Lauraceae) <i>Laurus nobilis</i></p> 
<p>MALVA Cheese plant, (Malvaceae) <i>Malva neglecta</i></p> 	<p>MANZANILLA Chamomile, (Asteraceae) <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i></p> 

Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>MEJORANA Marjoram, (Lamiaceae) Oreganum majorana</p> 	<p>OREGANO Oregano, (Lamiaceae) Oreganum vulgare</p> 
<p>OREGANO DEL CAMPO Bee balm, (Lamiaceae) Melissa officinalis Monarda pictinata</p> 	<p>OREGANO MEXICANO Mexican oregano, (Verbenaceae) Lippia graveolens</p> 

Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>PAPALO Bittercress, (Brassicaceae) Barbarea vulgaris <i>Porophyllum ruderale</i> ssp. <i>macrocephalum</i></p> 	<p>PIPICHE NEQ, (Asteraceae) <i>Porophyllum</i> spp.</p> 
<p>PIRUL Pepper tree, (Anacardiaceae) Schinus molle</p> 	<p>QUILETE, or CHUALE Lamb's quarters, (Chenopodiaceae) <i>Chenopodium</i> spp.</p> 

Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>ROMERO Rosemary, (Lamiaceae) Rosmarinus officinalis</p> 	<p>RUDA Rue, (Rutaceae) Ruta graveolens</p> 
<p>SALVIA Butterfly bush, (Loganiaceae) Buddleja davidii Buddleja scordioides</p> 	<p>SALVIA Garden sage, (Lamiaceae) Salvia officinalis</p> 

Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>SAÚCO Mexican elder, (Caprifoliaceae) Sambucus mexicana</p> 	<p>SOSA Turkey berry, (Solanaceae) Solanum torvum</p> 
<p>TOLOACHE Jimson weed, (Solanaceae) D. stramonium</p> 	<p>TOMILLO Thyme, (Lamiaceae) Thymus vulgaris</p> 

Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name	Illustration, Common Spanish/English/Botanical Name
<p>VERDOLAGA Purslane, (Portulacacae) Portulaca oleracea</p> 	<p>YERBA BUENA, HIERBABUENA Spearmint, (Lamiaceae) Mentha spicata</p> 
<p>ZABILA Aloe vera, (Aloaceae) Aloe spp.</p> 	<p>ZAPOTE BLANCO White sapote, (Rutaceae) Casimiroa edulis</p> 



Identification Guide of Exotic Fruits

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Introduction


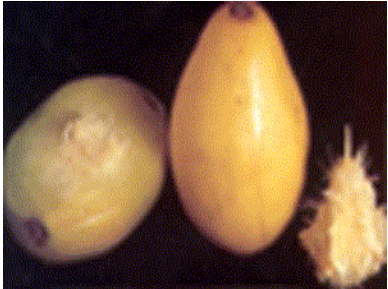


This section will help regulatory officials identify unfamiliar, exotic fruits intercepted at U.S. ports of entry.

Feel free to arrange the illustrations to aid your own method of identification—by color, size, shape, or texture. If you discover a different system of organization that is workable, refer to [Table 1-2 on page-1-2-10](#) for contacting PPQ's Manuals Unit.





When using the fruit identification guide, recognize that the color, size, and shape of a fruit may vary because of its degree of ripeness, growing conditions, or variety. Because the fruit identification guide illustrates fully mature and ripened fruits, you may need to use the printed descriptions to aid you in identification. Pay attention to such characteristics as odor and flavor. Note the fruit texture in addition to color and size. Find out how many seeds are present in the fruit—their size, color, and arrangement.






Above all, the fruit identification guide will help regulatory officials attain skill in host recognition. This skill is one of several needed to make quick and accurate regulatory decisions.





Fruit Identification Guide






Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>AKEE</p> 	<p>2 to 3 inches. Looks like scrambled eggs. May be toxic if not fresh or ripe.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Blithe sapida	—
<p>AMBARELLA</p> 	<p>3 inches. Yellow, firm, juicy, sour pulp. Pit woody with long curved spines.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Spondias dulcis	<p>jew plum, golden apple, otaheite apple</p>
<p>AVOCADO</p> 	<p>4 to 5 inches long; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Thin, green, and leathery skin. Some varieties with warty skin. Oily pulp. Large pit.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Persea americana	<p>aguacate, alligator pear, bo, calavo, palta</p>
<p>AYALE</p> 	<p>4 to 12 inches in diameter. Hard, thin rind. Whitish pulp. Numerous flattened, brown seeds. Used for bowls and musical instruments.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Crescentia cujete	<p>ahuyama, calabaza, common calabash, tecomat</p>





Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>BARBADOS CHERRY</p> 	<p>Cherry size. Three-sided fruit. Thin skin. Slightly sour, yellow, juicy pulp.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Malpighia glabra	acerola, cepeza de Barbados
<p>BILIMBI</p> 	<p>2 to 3 inches. Slightly five-angled. Thin skin. Crisp, juicy, sour pulp.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Averrhoa bilimbi	belimbines, cucumber tree, kamias, tree sorrel
<p>BREADFRUIT</p> 	<p>4 to 8 inches. Rounded to elliptic fruits. Inside starchy. Usually imported roasted.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Artocarpus altilis	lanqka, mit, pana, ulu
<p>CACAO BEAN POD</p> 	<p>6 to 10 inches. Hard rind. 25 or more seeds surrounded by white, sweet, edible pulp. Seeds used to make chocolate.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Theobroma cacao	cacao
<p>CANISTEL</p> 	<p>Up to 5 inches. Mealy, sweet pulp. One to three seeds.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Pouteria campechiana	egg-fruit

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>CARAMBOLA</p> 	<p>4 to 5 inches Thin skin. Crisp, juicy pulp. Flavor of white grape.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Averrhoa carambola	country gooseberry, khê, star fruit
<p>CASHEW APPLE</p> 	<p>1¼ to 2 inches broad. Light yellow, juicy, acid, slightly astringent pulp. Orange part is enlarged stem. Cashew nut hangs below. Nut poisonous to touch (same family as poison ivy).</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Anacardium occidentale	maranon, pajuil
<p>CHERIMOYA</p> 	<p>3 to 5 inches. White, creamy pulp. Each section contains black seed. Flavor of pineapple.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Annona cherimola	cherimola, chirimoya
<p>COCONUT PALM</p> 	<p>8 to 12 inches. Thick, fibrous husk. Green when young, brown when ripe. Center filled with liquid (coconut milk).</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Cocos nucifera	coco, cocotero, dúa
<p>CURACAO APPLE</p> 	<p>2 to 2½ inches. Thin skin. Crisp, juicy flesh No pit. Floral fragrance.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Syzygium samarangense	liu wu, nân

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>CUSTARD APPLE</p> 	<p>3 to 5 inches. Off-white, custard-like pulp. Each section contains one black seed. Sweet, but granular.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Annona reticulata</i></p>	<p>anona, bullock's heart, corazon, mamon, mãng câ ta momon, nona</p>
<p>DATE</p> 	<p>1½ to 2 inches. Thin, shiny skin. Turning darker when ripe. Single pit. Very sweet. Yellow variety also occurs.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<p><i>Phoenix dactylifera</i></p>	<p>chà-là, date palm, palm fruit, palma de datil, z ozi</p>
<p>DURIAN</p> 	<p>Large, 6 to 8 pounds. Creamy pulp with numerous seeds. Very offensive, rotten onion odor.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Durio zibethinus</i></p>	<p>sau riêng</p>
<p>ETHROG</p> 	<p>Up to 8 inches. Lemon-like in appearance, but with thicker rind. Imported for religious purposes (Jewish).</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<p><i>Citrus medica</i></p>	<p>cedrate, cidra, citron, etrog, goodly fruit, limon chivo, limon de cabro, sacred Jewish lemon, toronja</p>
<p>FIG</p> 	<p>Pear shaped. Thin, soft rind. Numerous pulpy seeds attached to rind. Sweet.</p> <p>Temperate</p>	<p><i>Ficus carica</i></p>	<p>higo, wúh ag o</p>


Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>FOXHEAD</p> 	<p>Waxy fruit shaped somewhat like an inverted pear with nipples near the base.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<i>Solanum mammosum</i>	nipple fruit
<p>GENIP</p> 	<p>to 1¼ inches in diameter. Skin breaks away like an eggshell. Thin, gelatinous, pinkish to salmon colored pulp.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i> (Sometimes written <i>Melicocca</i>)	honeyberry, kenipe berry, mamon, mamoncillo, quenepa, Spanish lime
<p>GRANADILLA, GIANT</p> 	<p>Up to 12 inches. Thin skin. Thick pulp like honeydew melon. Numerous pulpy seeds.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	baden, barbadine, maracuja acu, maracuja grande
<p>GRANADILLA, PURPLE</p> 	<p>Firm, leathery rind. Numerous aromatic pulpy seeds. Yellow variety occurs also.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<i>Passiflora edulis forma edulis</i>	

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>GRANADILLA, SWEET</p> 	<p>Rind hard and thin. Numerous grayish, pulpy seeds. Sweet.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Passiflora ligularis</i></p>	<p>granadilla, grenadille dulce</p>
<p>GUANABANA</p> 	<p>6 to 8 inches. Large, weighing as much as 2 to 5 pounds. Fruit armed with fleshy spines. Pulp white, slightly sour, fibrous. Each section contains one black, shiny seed.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Annona muricata</i></p>	<p>nanqka, soursop</p>
<p>GUAVA</p> 	<p>1¼ to 2 inches. Globular or pear-shaped. Thin, yellow, green, or brown skin. Yellowish or pale green to pink pulp. Numerous inch seeds. Strong pleasantly pungent odor.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<p><i>Psidium guajava</i></p>	<p>guayaba</p>
<p>JACKFRUIT</p> 	<p>Large, 10 to 40 pounds. Fruit covered with fleshy spines. Soft, yellow, fragrant pulp.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i></p>	<p>breadfruit nangka, jaca, mit</p>
<p>JUJUBE, COMMON</p> 	<p>1 to 1½ inches. Pulp with texture of apple. Single, large pit. Dried to make Chinese dates.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<p><i>Zizyphus jujuba</i></p>	<p>Chinese date, Chinese jujube, táo</p>

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>KIWI</p> 	<p>Hairy skin. Numerous small, black seeds. Banana-strawberry flavor.</p> <p>Temperate</p>	<p><i>Actinidia chinensis</i></p>	<p>Chinese gooseberry, grosella chinias</p>
<p>KOLA NUT</p> 	<p>4 to 5 inches. Pod containing several seeds. Seeds split into four sections. Seeds white to pink. Very bitter. Chewed as a stimulant.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Cola acuminata</i></p>	<p>cola nut, guru</p>
<p>KUMQUAT</p> 	<p>1¼ to 1¾ inches long; ¾ to 1 inches in diameter. Appearance of a dwarf orange. Thin rind. Sour pulp. Very sweet on inside of rind. Used for preserves.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<p><i>Fortunella</i> spp.</p>	<p>Hong Kong kumquat, meiwa kumquat, oval kumquat, round kumquat</p>
<p>LANGSAT</p> 	<p>1¾ inches. Leathery skin with velvety texture. Translucent pulp in five sections. One or more well developed seeds.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Lansium domesticum</i></p>	<p>bon bon, lansone</p>





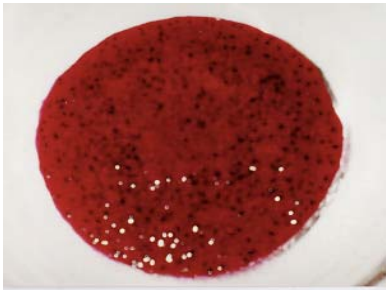
Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>LITCHI</p> 	<p>1½ inches. Color from cream to greenish. Sweet, watery, translucent pulp. One pit.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Litchi chinensis	lizzh , lychee, vai
<p>LONGAN</p> 	<p>½ to ¾ inches. Thin skin, peels like eggshell. Translucent, watery, white pulp. Sweet.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	Dimocarpus longan	nhan
<p>LOQUAT</p> 	<p>1 to 3 inches. Thin, downy skin. Juicy, sweet, melon flavored pulp. Three to five seeds.</p> <p>Subtropical</p>	Eriobotrya japonica	—
<p>MALAY APPLE</p> 	<p>2 to 2 ½ inches. Thin skin. Crisp, juicy flesh. Floral fragrance. No distinctive flavor.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Syzygium malaccense	mountain apple

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Fruit Identification Guide

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>MAMEE-APPLE</p> 	<p>3 to 8 inches. Thick and leathery skin. White sap. Pulp firm. Two to four rough seeds. Apricot flavor.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p>Mammea americana</p>	<p>mamey, mamey apple</p>
<p>MANGO</p> 	<p>3 to 6 inches Flattened, elongated fruit. Fibrous, orange pulp. Single large, flattened, fibrous pit. Fragrant. Most widespread and commonly intercepted of all tropical fruit.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p>Mangifera indica</p>	<p>mángo, xo u</p>
<p>MANGOSTEEN</p> 	<p>2 to 3 inches. Thick, leathery rind with bitter latex. Five to eight white segments. One to three seeds. Very sweet.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p>Garcinia mangostana</p>	<p>mangosteen</p>
<p>MARMALADE-BOX</p> 	<p>3½ to 4½ inches long; 2½ to 3½ in diameter. Fruit and leathery rind soft. Yellow-brown pulp, ½ inch thick. Numerous flat, yellowish seeds. Strong, sour odor.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p>Genipa americana</p>	<p>genipap, jagua</p>
<p>MAYPOP</p> 	<p>Rind soft with dull texture. Grayish pulpy seeds. Sweet.</p> <p>Temperate to subtropical</p>	<p>Passiflora incarnata</p>	<p>apricot vine</p>





Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>MEDLAR</p> 	<p>1 to 2 inches. Shape and texture of apple. White pulp. Five seeds.</p> <p>Temperate</p>	Mespilus germanica	medlor
<p>MOMBIN</p> 	<p>1 to 1½ inches. Thin skin, aromatic. Thin, yellow, juicy pulp. Large pit.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	hog-plum, jobo, jobo plum, kedo dong, yellow mombin
<p>NARANJILLA</p> 	<p>2½ inches. Slightly velvety skin. Pulp greenish, tart, fragrant. Numerous tomato-like seeds.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Solanum quitoense	lulo, lulu
<p>OIL PALM, AFRICA</p> 	<p>Resembles small coconut. Brown part woody. Orange part fibrous. White inside.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Elaeis guineensis	—
<p>OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY</p> 	<p>1 inch. Indistinctly six-segmented. Firm, crisp, sour pulp. Six flat, brown seeds.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Phyllanthus acidus	Indian gooseberry

Identification Guide of Exotic Fruits
Fruit Identification Guide

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>PAPAYA</p> 	<p>5 to 18 inches. Thin, soft, green or orange skin. Yellow to orange pulp. Round, soft seeds. Milky juice (unripe).</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<p><i>Carica papaya</i></p>	<p>lechosa</p>
<p>PEACH PALM</p> 	<p>Firm, fibrous pulp. Flavor of butternut squash. Often imported boiled.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Bactris gasipaes</i></p>	<p>—</p>
<p>PEPINO</p> 	<p>4 to 6 inches. Seeds attached at center. Melon-like flavor. Fragrant.</p> <p>Temperate to tropical</p>	<p><i>Solanum muricatum</i></p>	<p>melon pear</p>
<p>PERSIMMON</p> 	<p>1 to 3 inches in diameter. Thin, shiny skin. Soft, sweet, orange pulp.</p> <p>Temperate</p>	<p><i>Diospyros kaki</i></p>	<p>hong, Japanese persimmon, kaki, kom</p>
<p>PITAHAYA</p> 	<p>Up to 3 inches. Fruit filled with numerous small, black seeds embedded in clear, spongy pulp.</p> <p>Temperate to tropical</p>	<p><i>Acanthocereus</i> spp.</p>	<p>strawberry cactus fruit, thanh long</p>

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>POMEGRANATE</p> 	<p>5 inches. Thick, leathery rind. Numerous ruby red, translucent, pulpy seeds.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	Punica granatum	granada, thach luu
<p>PUMMELO</p> 	<p>5 to 6½ inches in diameter. Similar to grapefruit but larger, pear-shaped with thicker rind and coarser pulp.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	Citrus maxima	búoi, jabong, pamplamusa, shaddock
<p>QUINCE</p> 	<p>3 to 4 inches in diameter. Irregular shape, patches of fuzz. Similar to apple but very firm.</p> <p>Temperate</p>	Cydonia oblonga	membrillo, môm-qua
<p>RAMBUTAN</p> 	<p>½ to ¾ inches. Rind thick covered with soft spines. Sweet, watery, translucent pulp. One pit.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Nephelium lappaceum	chôm-chôm

Identification Guide of Exotic Fruits
Fruit Identification Guide

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>SAND PEAR</p> 	<p>Texture of pear, but firmer grittier. Very crisp, juicy fruit.</p> <p>Temperate</p>	<p><i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i></p>	<p>Chinese pear, Japanese pear, nashi, nijisseiki, Oriental pear</p>
<p>SAPODILLA</p>	<p>2 to 3 inches. Rough, leathery skin. Milky latex when unripe. Soft, very sweet pulp. One to several seeds. Tastes like dates.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Manilkara zapota</i></p>	<p>chicle, chico, naseberry, nispero, xa-bô-chê</p>
<p>SAPOTE</p> 	<p>3 to 6 inches. Leathery skin. Reddish-orange, soft, sweet pulp. Single large, almond-extract scented pit.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Pouteria sapota</i></p>	<p>mamey sapote, zapote</p>
<p>STAR-APPLE</p> 	<p>2 to 3 inches in diameter. Thick, shiny, purplish or green rind. Gummy latex. Jelly-like pulp. Several flattened seeds arranged in star pattern. Bland flavor.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i></p>	<p>caimito, cauje, vu sua</p>
<p>SWEETSOP</p> 	<p>3 to 5 inches. Sweet, custard-like, white pulp. Each section contains one black, shiny seed.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	<p><i>Annona squamosa</i></p>	<p>anon, atis, sugar-apple</p>

Illustration/Common Name	Description	Botanical Name	Other Names
<p>TAMARIND BEAN POD</p> 	<p>2 to 6 inches. Flattened pod containing three to four seeds. Brown, fibrous, very tart pulp.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Tamarindus indica	tamarindo
<p>TREE TOMATO</p> 	<p>2 to 3 inches. Egg shaped. Red to purple pulp. Numerous tomato-like seeds. Flavor tart to bitter.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	Cyphomandra betacea	palo de tomate, tamarillo
<p>TUNA</p> 	<p>Thin skin armed with tiny spines. Deep red, mucilaginous pulp. Numerous small seeds.</p> <p>Tropical to subtropical</p>	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	flor de cactus, nopal, popalitos, prickly pear pad
<p>WOOD APPLE, INDIAN</p> 	<p>Citrus family. Rind thick and hard. Pulp containing numerous flat seeds.</p> <p>Tropical</p>	Limonia acidissima	—

List of Approved Names

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Introduction

This section of the *Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual* lists trade names for fruits, vegetables, and herbs. Approved names (those that are entered in the Reference Section) are listed in boldface type.

How to Use the List of Approved Names

1. Plants are listed and cross-referenced both by their scientific name and common name(s).¹ Common names in boldfaced, capital letters are the names entered in the *Reference* of this import manual. These "boldfaced" listings also show other common names which are **not** entered in the *Reference*.

EXAMPLE: **KIWI**, *Actinidia chinensis*, Chinese gooseberry
Actinidia chinensis, **KIWI**, Chinese gooseberry

The plant will be entered in the references as **KIWI**. There is another common name for kiwi, Chinese gooseberry. This alternate name will be listed under **KIWI** and under the scientific name for kiwi, *Actinidia chinensis*.

2. When foreign terms are listed, the listing will identify the specific language.

EXAMPLE: Jobo [SPANISH], *Spondias mombin.*, **MOMBIN**

Jobo is a Spanish name for mombin. The plant will be entered in the reference section as **MOMBIN**, **not** by its Spanish name "jobo."

3. Plants listed in lower case with initial caps and no boldface are alternate common names. The listing will show how the plant will be entered in the *Reference*.

EXAMPLE: Chinese gooseberry, *Actinidia chinensis*, **KIWI**

¹ Although there are no official regulations for the choices and spellings of common names, we need to be consistent in how plants are to be entered in this manual by common names. Therefore, we will collaborate with the Marketing and Transportation Research Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Service to select the trade name that's most common in commerce. Sources for these names include "A Checklist of Names for 3,000 Vascular Plants of Economic Importance," "Guide to the Generic Names Appearing in the Index Kewensis," "An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants," "Hortus Third," "Handbook of Nuts," and "Economic Botany," and publication of the Society for Economic Botany.

The plant or its fruit will be entered as **KIWI** and **not** Chinese gooseberry.

4. Occasionally a plant may be entered in the Reference Section either under a narrow name or a broader category. For example, cucumbers could be entered under "cucumber" or the broader category "**CUCURBIT**." The corresponding listings in the Glossary would show:

CUCUMBER, *Cucumis sativus*, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

A cucurbit is any plant of the family Cucurbitaceae; includes cucumber, gourd, melon, squash, and watermelon.

5. To save having to make several entries, a group name or scientific name may be entered in the *Reference*. For example, you will find an entry "bean." The corresponding listings would show:

BEAN, when entered in the *Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*, this term includes the following seven species: *Phaseolus coccineus* (scarlet runner bean); *Phaseolus vulgaris* (garden bean, green bean, kidney bean, haricot bean, pinto bean, string bean, or navy bean); *Phaseolus lunatus* (lima bean or butter bean); *Vicia faba* (broadbean, horse bean, silkworm bean, or asparagus bean); *Vigna radiata* (mung bean or green gram); *Glycine max* (soybean). Find other beans by looking up the term under its modifier: Hycinth bean; Scarlet runner bean; Winged bean.

6. When a plant has no common name or no generally accepted common name, the scientific name will be entered in the *Reference*. The corresponding listing would show:

Aechmea bracteata, a plant of the family Bromeliaceae in which the fruit bearing panicle is eaten; the fruit being a berry.

7. Common names representing two different genera will specify the genus which is enterable. Oregano may be entered:

OREGANO (*Lippia* spp.), **OREGANO** (*Lippia* spp. and *Origanum* spp.), or **OREGANO** (*Origanum* spp.)

8. Common names which **never** appear in boldface, capitals, like lucky-nut, refer to fruits and vegetables that are not enterable or no one has ever applied for a permit for them.

9. Occasionally, a fruit or vegetable is listed in the *Reference* by Genus. The genus is a broad category. When listed by Genus, all fruits or vegetables listed in the glossary under that Genus are admissible. Here are two examples:

SPAIN, Kingdom of page-3-1-281

Peninsular Spain and the Balearic Islands

ALL *Allium* spp. (bulb) except
Allium sativum (garlic)

This entry for *Allium* spp. above means the **bulbs** of any plant falling in that genus may enter **except for** garlic (exceptions to garlic would include chives, leeks, onions, and rakkyo).

Contrast the entry of *Allium* from Spain with that of *Allium* from China:

CHINA, People's Republic of page-3-1-69

From all Provinces of China

ALL *Allium* spp. (bulb)

This entry for *Allium* does **not** exclude garlic. Therefore, the bulbs of chives, **garlic**, leeks, onions, and rakkyo would be admissible from China.

In the case of *Allium* from China and Spain, **only the bulbs** may come in—that is, they **all must be free from tops** or above ground parts.

A Listings

- Abanico [IN PUERTO RICO], *Celosia argentea*, **COCKSCOMB**
Abelmoschus esculentus, **OKRA**, molondrones, quingombo [SPANISH], o ku
 ra [KOREAN]
ABIU, *Pouteria caimito*
 Abyssinian mustard, *Brassica carinata* (may also be entered under the broader
 category, *Brassica* spp.)
Abies guatemalensis (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Abobra tenuifolia, admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
 Abyssinian plum, *Cordia myxa*, **SEBESTEN**
Acalypha hispida, **CHENILLE COPPERLEAF**, aeromimi, red hot cat's tail,
 tabaho
Acalypha wilkesiana, **PAINTED COPPERLEAF**, beefsteak plant, Jacob's
 coat, match-me-if-you-can
Acanthocereus pitajaya, **PITAHAYA**, strawberry cactus fruit
Acanthosicyos horridus, **NARA MELON**, butterpips, (may also be entered
 under the broader category **CUCURBIT**)
Acanthosicyos naudinianus, **GEMSBOK CUCUMBER**, (may also be entered
 under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
 Acaya [SPANISH], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
 Acedera [SPANISH], *Rumex* spp. (from West Indies—see also Roselle),
SORREL
 Acelga [SPANISH], *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*, **SWISS CHARD**
 Acerola, *Malpighia glabra*, **BARBADOS CHERRY**
 Achicoria [SPANISH], *Cichorium endivia* subsp. *endivia*, **ENDIVE** (achicoria
 may also be used for cilantro)
 Achiote [SPANISH], *Bixa orellana*
 Achiotello [SPANISH], *Bixa orellana*
 Achioto [SPANISH], *Bixa orellana*
 Achira, *Canna indica* (formerly *Canna edulis*) (tubers), **QUEENSLAND**
ARROWROOT
 Achotillo [SPANISH], *Caryocar amygdaliferum*, **CARYOCAR ALMOND**
 Ackee, see akee
Acmella paniculata, **SECHUAN BUTTON**
 Acorn, *Quercus* spp.
 Acrocomia, *Acrocomia* spp.
Acrocomia sclerocarpa, **GRU-GRU NUT**, coco de catarro, macauba, mucaja
Acrocomia spp., acrocomia, palma de vino, winepalm
Acrocomia totai, **GRU-GRU NUT**

- Actinidia arguta*, **BABY KIWI**, Actinidier, Bower actinidia, Hardy kiwi, Scharfzahniger, Strahlengriffel, Taravine, Vine-pear, Yang tao, japanische Stachelbeere, saru-nashi
- Actinidia deliciosa*, **KIWI**, Chinese gooseberry, grosellas chinas [SPANISH]
- Actinostemma* spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
- Adhatoda vasica*, **MALABAR NUT**
- Aechmea bracteata*, a plant of the family Bromeliaceae in which the fruit bearing panicle is eaten; the fruit being a berry)
- Aegle marmelos*, **BAEL FRUIT** (Rutaceae) (citrus genus)
- Aerial yam, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, **POTATO YAM** (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)
- Aeromimi, *Acalypha hispida*, **CHENILLE COPPERLEAF**
- AFRICAN BREADNUT**, *Treculia africana*
- AFRICAN OIL PALM**, *Elaeis guineensis*
- African sorrel, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, **ROSELLE**
- African spider-flower, *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
- AFRICAN WALNUT**, *Coula edulis*, Gabon nut
- African wild mango, *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**
- Agave atrovirens*, **MAGUEY**, heart of the maguey plant
- Agave* spp., penca
- Aguacate [SPANISH], *Persea americana*, **AVOCADO**
- Ahuyama, *Crescentia cujete*, **ALAYE**
- Airpotato, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, **POTATO YAM** (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)
- Ajedrea [SPANISH], *Satureja hortensis*, **SUMMER SAVORY**
- Aji picante [SPANISH], *Capsicum annum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Ajo [SPANISH], *Allium sativum*, **GARLIC**
- Akebi [JAPANESE], *Akebia quinata*, **FIVELEAF AKEBIA**
- Akebia quinata*, **FIVELEAF AKEBIA**, akebi [JAPANESE], akébie à cinq feuilles [FRENCH], chocolate-vine, fingerblättrige [GERMAN], fiveleaf, mu tong [CHINESE] (also see *Akebia trifoliata*)
- Akebia trifoliata*, **THREELEAF AKEBIA**, akébie à trois feuilles [FRENCH], chocolate-vine, kleeblättrige akebie [GERMAN], mitsuba-akebi [JAPANESE], mu tong [CHINESE] (also see *Akebia quinata*)
- Akébie à cinq feuilles [FRENCH], *Akebia quinata*, **FIVELEAF AKEBIA**
- Akébie à trois feuilles [FRENCH], *Akebia trifoliata*, **THREELEAF AKEBIA**
- Akee, *Blighia sapida* (all forms prohibited by FDA; if appropriate, alert Customs)
- AKIA**, *Wickstroemia phyllyraefolia*
- Alampepe [SPANISH], *Entada phaseoloides*, **ST. THOMAS-BEAN**
- Albahaca [SPANISH], *Ocimum basilicum*, **BASIL**

- Albaricoque [SPANISH], *Prunus armeniaca*, **APRICOT** (stone fruit)
- Alcachofa (alcachofera) [SPANISH], *Helianthus tuberosus* (root),
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE
- Alcachofas chinas [SPANISH], *Stachys affinis*, **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**
- Alcachofas francesas [SPANISH], *Cynara scolymus* (bud), **GLOBE
ARTICHOKE**
- Alcachola [SPANISH], *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*, **SWISS CHARD**
- Alcayota [SPANISH], *Cucurbita ficifolia*, **FIG—LEAF GOURD**
- Aleurites fordii*, **TUNG—OIL NUT**, tung–oil tree
- Aleurites moluccana*, **CANDLENUT**, Belgium walnut, candleberry, Indian
walnut, kubui, tung nut
- Aleurites montana*, **WOOD—OIL NUT**
- Alfalfa, *Medicago sativa*
- Alfoncigo [SPANISH], *Pistacia vera*, **PISTACHIO**
- Algarroba [SPANISH], Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.)
- Allaeanthus* see *Broussonetia*
- Alligator pear, *Persea americana*, **AVOCADO**
- Allium ampeloprasum*, **LEEK**, cebollin [SPANISH], puerro [SPANISH]
(marketed as poorly developed bulbs with their leaf bases)
- Allium canadense*, wild onion
- Allium cepa*, **SPRING ONION**, salad onion, multiplier onion may also be
entered under the broader categories onion and *Allium* spp.). To differentiate
spring onions from green onions (*Allium fistulosum*), look at the bottom of
the green leaves where they turn white. If the leaf cross section is "D"
shaped or has a flat side, it is *Allium cepa*. If "O" or round, it is *Allium
fistulosum*.
- Allium chinense*, **RAKKYO**
- Allium fistulosum*, **GREEN ONION**, bunching onion, ciboule, green bunching
onion, scallion, Welsh onion (may also be entered under the broader
category, *Allium*). To differentiate the green onion from the spring onion
(*Allium cepa*), look at the bottom of the green leaves where they turn white.
If the leaf cross section is "O" shaped or round, it is *Allium fistulosum*. If "D"
shaped has a flat side, then it is *Allium cepa*.
- Allium sativum*, **GARLIC**, ajo [SPANISH], da suan [CHINESE], ma nul
[KOREAN], seer
- Allium schoenoprasum*, **CHIVE**, cebolleta [SPANISH], cebollin [SPANISH],
cebollino [SPANISH]
- Allium tuberosum*, **GARLIC CHIVE**, cuchay [CHINESE], flowering chive,
Oriental garlic
- Allouya, *Calathea allouia*, **LEREN**
- Allspice, *Pimenta dioica* (*P. officinalis*)

- Almendra [SPANISH], *Prunus dulcis* (*Prunus amygdalus*), **ALMOND** (stone fruit)
ALMOND, *Prunus dulcis* (*Prunus amygdalus*), almendra [SPANISH] (stone fruit)
Almondette, *Buchanania lanzan*, **CHIRALI NUT**
Alocaz [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**²
Alocasia spp., **TARO**, Chinese ape, Chinese taro, elephant ear, giant alocasia, giant taro, see also **DASHEEN**
Alocasia cucullata, **CHINESE TARO**, Chinese Ape
Alocasia macrorrhizos, **GIANT TARO**, ape, manschio-imo [JAPANESE], taro gigante [SPANISH]
Aloe, *Aloe vera*, zabida [SPANISH], zabila [SPANISH]
Aloe barbadensis = Aloe vera
Aloe vera, aloe, zabida [SPANISH], zabila [SPANISH]
ALOKON, *Broussonetia* spp.
Alsomitra spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
Amapola, *Papaver* spp.
Amaranta [SPANISH], *Maranta arundinacea*, **ARROWROOT**
AMARANTH, *Amaranthus* spp., garden calalu, pigweed, prickly calalu, Spanish calalu
Amaranthus spp., **AMARANTH**, garden calalu, pigweed, prickly calalu, Spanish calalu
Amaranthus tricolor, **CHINESE AMARANTH**, Chinese spinach, Espinaca China [SPANISH], tampala, see also **AMARANTH**
Amazon grape, *Pourouma cecropiaefolia*, **UVILLA**
AMBARELLA, *Spondias dulcis*, golden-apple, jew plum, Otaheite apple
AMBROSIA MEXICANA, *Dysphania botrys*, biengranada [SPANISH], feather geranium, Jerusalem oak
Ameixa-da-Índia [PORTUGUESE], *Flacourtia jangomas*, **INDIAN-PLUM**
Amelanchier alnifolia, **JUNEBERRY**, cornijuelo [SPANISH], serviceberry, shad, sugarplum, western serviceberry (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
AMERICAN BEECHNUT, *Fagus grandifolia*
AMERICAN CHESTNUT, *Castanea dentata*, **SWEET CHESTNUT**
American ginseng, *Panax quinquefolius*
AMERICAN HAZELNUT, *Corylus americana*, filbert
American lotus, *Nelumbo lutea*
AMERICAN OIL PALM COCONUT, *Elaeis oleifera*
AMERICAN PLUM, *Prunus americana*

2 Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro plant

AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN, *Apios americana*, apio tuberoso, ground-bean, groundnut, Erdbirne [GERMAN], gland de terre [FRENCH], troque [ITALIAN], wild bean

Amorphophallus campanulatus, Elephant foot yam

Amorphophallus spp. bulbs of, palma de serpiente

Ampalaya, *Momordica balsamina*, **BALSAM APPLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Ampalea, *Momordica balsamina*, **BALSAM APPLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Ampelocycos spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**

Amphicarpaea bracteata, **HOG PEANUT**, wild peanut

Anacaona spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**

Anacardium occidentale, **CASHEW**, maranon [SPANISH], pajuil

Ananas [SPANISH], *Ananas comosus*, **PINEAPPLE**

Ananas comosus, **PINEAPPLE**, ananas [SPANISH], pina [SPANISH]

Anethum graveolens, **DILL** (leaf, seed, stem), eneldo [SPANISH]

ANGLED LOOFAH, *Luffa acutangula*, leng-si-gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)

Angola pea, *Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**

Anis [SPANISH], *Pimpinella anisum*, **ANISE** (leaf, seed, stem)

ANISE (leaves, stems, seeds), *Pimpinella anisum*, anis [SPANISH]

Annatto [SPANISH], *Bixa orellana*

Annona blanca [SPANISH], *Annona diversifolia*, **ILAMA**

Annona cherimola, **CHERIMOYA**, cherimola, chirimoya

Annona diversifolia, **ILAMA**, annona blanca [SPANISH], papauce [SPANISH]

Annona muricata, **GUANABANA** [SPANISH], nanqka, soursop

Annona purpurea, **SONCOYA**

Annona reticulata, **CUSTARD APPLE**, anona [SPANISH], bullock's heart, corazon, mamon, momon, nona [SPANISH]

Annona squamosa x *A. cherimola*, **ATEMOYA**

Annona squamosa, **SWEETSOP**, anon, atis, sugar-apple

Anon, *Annona squamosa*, **SWEETSOP**

Anona [SPANISH], *Annona reticulata*, **CUSTARD APPLE**

Anonilla [SPANISH], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**

Anthemis spp., **CHAMOMILE**, camomila [SPANISH], see also *Chamaemelum nobile*

Anthriscus cerefolium, **CHERVIL** (leaf, stem), perifallo

Antidesma bunius, bignay

Ao-shiso [JAPANESE], *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**

Ape, *Alocasia macrorrhizos*, **GIANT TARO**

Apes-earring, *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**

Apio [SPANISH], most commonly *Apium* spp., **CELERY**, or **CELERIAC**;
but may also refer to *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*, **PERUVIAN CARROT**
Apio tuberoso, *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**
Apios americana, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**, apio tuberoso,
ground-bean, groundnut, Erdbirne [GERMAN], gland de terre [FRENCH],
troque [ITALIAN], wild bean
Apis [SPANISH], *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*, **PERUVIAN CARROT**
Apium graveolens, **CELERY** (celery cultivated for its edible stalk),
CELERIAC (celery cultivated for its edible, turnip-like root), apio
[SPANISH], knob celery, sel ro ri [KOREAN], turnip-rooted celery
Apium leptophyllum, **SLENDER CELERY**, wild celery
Apodanthera aspera, admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
Apodanthera mathewsii, admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
Apodanthera smilacifolia, admissible under the broader category,
CUCURBIT
Apodanthera spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
Apodanthera undulata, **LOCO MELON**, calabaza amargo, calabaza de
coyote [SPANISH], (may be entered under the broader category,
CUCURBIT)
APPLE, *Malus domestica*, manzana [SPANISH] (may also be entered under
the broader category, **POME**)
Apple chile, *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**
Apple pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR**, (may be entered under
the broader category, **POME**)
APRICOT (stone fruit), *Prunus armeniaca*, albaricoque [SPANISH]
Apricot vine, *Passiflora incarnata*, **MAYPOP**
APRIUM, *Prunus armeniaca* x *domestica* (stone fruit)
Araçá-boi [PORTUGUESE], *Eugenia stipitata*, **ARAZÁ**
Arachis hypogaea, **PEANUT**, cacahuete [SPANISH], goober pea, maní
Arachis pintoi, **PINTO PEANUT**, maní forrajero perenne [SPANISH], maní
perenne
Aralia cordata (*A. edulis*), **UDO**
Aralia elata, **ANGELICA**
Arandano [SPANISH], *Vaccinium* spp. **CRANBERRY**
Arandano azul [SPANISH], *Vaccinium* spp., **BLUEBERRY**
ARAZÁ, *Eugenia stipitata*, araçá-boi [PORTUGUESE], guayaba brasilera
Arazá-de-água [PORTUGUESE], *Myrciaria dubia*, **RUMBERRY**
Árbol chocolate [SPANISH], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**
Arboloco [SPANISH], *Polymnia sonchifolia*, **YACON**
ARBUTUS BERRY, *Arbutus unedo*, cane apple, strawberry tree fruit
Arbutus unedo, **ARBUTUS BERRY**, cane apple, strawberry tree fruit

Arctium lappa, **BURDOCK**, bardona, edible burdock, gobo, great burdock, uong [KOREAN]

Areca catechu, **BETEL-NUT** (the seed of the fruit of the betal palm), areca-nut, palma de areca, pugua (FDA regulates)

Areca-nut, **BETEL-NUT** (the seed of the fruit of the betal palm), *Areca catechu* (FDA regulates)

Arenga pinnata, **SUGAR PALM COCONUT**

Aricoma [SPANISH], *Polymnia sonchifolia*, **YACON**

Aristolelia chilensis, **MAQUI FRUIT**

Armoracia rusticana, **HORSERADISH**, rabano picante [SPANISH]

Aronia spp., **CHOKEBERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Arracacha [SPANISH], *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*, **PERUVIAN CARROT**

Arracacia xanthorrhiza, **PERUVIAN CARROT**, apio [SPANISH], apis [SPANISH], arracacha [SPANISH], celery heart

Arrecafe [SPANISH], *Cynara cardenculus*, **CARDOON**

ARROWHEAD, *Sagittaria* spp., Chi gu [CHINESE], yuquilla--Widely cultivated for their starchy tubers which are peeled, sliced and cooked in stews or fried. See page 2-207 for a line drawing of the tuber. However, *Sagittaria sagittifolia* is a Federal Noxious Weed. See entry under its scientific name.



If the importer **cannot** supply the species of the Arrowhead, regulate it as *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, a Federal Noxious Weed under 7CFR 360. Since it is prohibited, it may only enter under a permit (PPQ Form 526--**Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds**).

ARROWROOT, *Maranta arundinacea*, amaranta [SPANISH], arrurruz [SPANISH], Bermuda arrowroot, West Indian arrowroot.



If **EAST INDIAN ARROWROOT**, see *Curcuma angustifolia*;

If Fiji, **HAWAIIAN**, or Tahiti **ARROWROOT**, see *Tacca leontopetaloides*;

If **FLORIDA ARROWROOT**, see *Zamia integrifolia*;

If **QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT**, see *Canna indica*

Arrurruz [SPANISH], *Maranta arundinacea*, **ARROWROOT**

Artemisia absinthium, wormwood

Artemisia dracuncululus, **TARRAGON** (leaf, stem), estragon [SPANISH]

Artemisia ludoviciana, white sage

Artemisia vulgaris, **MUGWORT**, suk [KOREAN]

- ARTICHOKE, CHINESE**, *Stachys affinis*, alcachofas chinas [SPANISH], artichoke betony, chorogi, crosnes du japon [FRENCH], Japanese artichoke, knotroot
- ARTICHOKE, GLOBE**, *Cynara scolymus* (bud), alcachofas francesas [SPANISH], ong gong kwi [KOREAN], French artichoke
- ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM**, *Helianthus tuberosus* (root), alcachofa (alcachofera) [SPANISH], girasol [SPANISH]
- Artichoke betony, *Stachys affinis*, **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**
- Artocarpus altilis*, **BREADFRUIT**, lanqka, pana [SPANISH], ulu
- Artocarpus camansi*, **BREADNUT**
- Artocarpus heterophyllus*, **JACKFRUIT**, jaca [SPANISH], jaqueiro [SPANISH]
- Artocarpus integer*, **CHEMPEDAK**
- Artocarpus odoratissimus*, **MARANG**
- Artocarpus rigidus*, monkey–jack
- Artocarpus* spp. includes **BREADFRUIT, CHEMPEDAK**, hanqka, jaca [SPANISH], **JACKFRUIT**, lanqka, lemai, **MARANG**, ulu
- ARUGULA**, *Eruca sativa*, garden rocket, regula
- Arum, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**³
- Arveja [SPANISH], *Pisum sativa*, **PEA**
- Asafatida, *Ferula assa-foetida*
- Asian pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- ASIATIC PENNYWORT** (leaf, stem), *Centella asiatica*, yerba de chavo [SPANISH]
- Asimina triloba*, **PAWPAW**
- ASPARAGUS**, *Asparagus officinalis*, esparrago [SPANISH]
- ASPARAGUS, WHITE**, *Asparagus officinalis* (the blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable)
- Asparagus bean, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *sesquipedalis*, **YARD–LONG BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Asparagus broccoli, *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, **SPROUTING BROCCOLI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Asparagus lettuce, *Lactuca sativa* var. *angustana*, **CELTUCE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **LETTUCE**)
- Asparagus officinalis*, **ASPARAGUS**, esparrago [SPANISH], **WHITE ASPARAGUS** (the blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable)

3 Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

Asparagus pea, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, **GOA BEAN** or *Tetragonolobus purpureus*, winged pea
ASPERGETTE, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, Bath asparagus, ornitogala [SPANISH], Prussian asparagus, wild asparagus
Asperula, *Galium odoratum*
Asparation, *Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra* X *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, **BABY BROCCOLI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*)
Astrocaryum vulgare, **BLACK PALM NUT**, awarra, coyolillo [SPANISH], pina–pina
ATEMOYA, *Annona squamosa* x *A. cherimola*
Atis, *Annona squamosa*, **SWEETSOP**
Atriplex hortensis, **ORACH**
Atropa belladonna, belladonna
Attoto yam, *Dioscorea cayenensis*, **YELLOW GUINEA YAM**
Aubergine, *Solanum melongena*, **EGGPLANT**
Auroraberry, *Rubus* spp.
Australian nut, *Macadamia intergrifolia*, *Macadamia tetraphylla*, **MACADAMIA**
Averrhoa bilimbi, **BILIMBI**, belimbines, cucumber tree, kamias, tree sorrel
Averrhoa carambola, **CARAMBOLA**, country gooseberry, start fruit
Awarra, *Astrocaryum vulgare*, **BLACK PALM NUT**
AVOCADO, *Persea americana*, aguacate [SPANISH], alligator pear, calavo [SPANISH], palta
AYALE, *Crescentia cujete*, ahuyama, calabaza [SPANISH], common calabash, tocomate [SPANISH]
Azadirachta indica, neem
Azahoria [SPANISH], *Daucus carota* spp. *sativus*, **CARROT**
AZAROLE, *Crataegus azarolus* (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

B Listings

BABACO, *Carica pentagona*, chamburo [SPANISH]; related to the papaya but having 5-angled fruit which reach a foot in length
BABASSU COCONUT, *Orbignya* spp.
BABY BROCCOLI, *Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra* X *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, Asparation, Broccolini (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*)
BABY CARROT, Miniature carrot bred for sweet flavor and a small core that is harvested while young and tender (immature)
BABY CORN, That taken from standard *Zea mays* (corn) plants harvested early, while the ears are very small and immature

- BABY KIWI**, *Actinidia arguta*, Actinidier, Bower actinidia, Hardy kiwi, Scharfzahniger, Strahlengriffel, Taravine, Vine-pear, Yang tao, japanische Stachelbeere, saru-nashi
- Baby mustard, *Brassica juncea*, **MUSTARD GREENS** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Baccaurea dulcis*, **KETUPA**, cupa, tjoepatupa
- Baccaurea motleyana*, **RAMBAI**
- Baccaurea reticulata*, **TAMPOI**
- Bactris gasipaes*, **PEACH PALM**
- Bactris quineensis*, **COROZO**, prickly-pole, Tobago cane
- BACURY**, *Platonia esculenta*
- Baden, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, **GIANT GRANADILLA**
- Bae [KOREAN], *Pyrus pyrifolia*, **SAND PEAR**
- Bae chu [KOREAN], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis*, **CHINESE CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- BAEL FRUIT**, *Aegle marmelos* (Rutaceae) (citrus genus)
- Baijiana* spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
- Bai li [CHINESE], *Pyrus x bretschneideri*, **YA PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Bak kwa shik mul [KOREAN], See **CURCURBIT**
- Bakeapple berry, *Rubus* spp.
- Balanites aegyptiaca*, **DESERT DATE**
- Balazo [SPANISH], *Monstera deliciosa*, **CERIMAN**
- Balloon flower, *Platycodon grandiflorus*, **CHINESE BELLFLOWER**
- BALSAM APPLE**, *Momordica balsamina*, ampalaya, ampalea, cerrici [SPANISH], cerroce, cundeamor de jardin [FRENCH], wonder apple (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Balsam pear, *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON**, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Balsamino [IN PUERTO RICO], *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Bambekea* spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
- BAMBOO SHOOTS**, *Bambusa* spp., choke-sun [CHINESE], palmillo de bambu [SPANISH], take-noko [JAPANESE], see also water bamboo
- Bambusa* spp., **BAMBOO SHOOTS**, choke-sun [CHINESE], palmillo de bambu [SPANISH], take-noko [JAPANESE]
- BANANA**, *Musa acuminata*, Guineo, Cavendish banana
- Banket melon, *Cucumis melo melo* var. *flexuosus*, **SNAKE MELON** (may also be entered under the broader categories **CUCURBIT** or **MELON**)
- Barbadine, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, **GIANT GRANADILLA**
- BARBADOS CHERRY**, *Malpighia glabra*, *Malpighia emarginata*, acerola, cepezas de Barbados

- Barbarea* spp., wintercress
Barberry, *Berberis* spp.
Barcelona nut, *Corylus avellana*, **EUROPEAN FILBERT**
Bardona, *Arctium lappa*, **BURDOCK**
Barley, *Hordeum vulgare*
Barrilha [PORTUGUESE], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
Barrilla de Canarias [SPANISH], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*,
ICEPLANT
Barringtonia asiatica, butong, coco de mar [SPANISH], hutu, sea putat
Barringtonia procera, **NUA NUT**
Basella alba, **MALABAR SPINACH**, Ceylon spinach, nightshade malabar,
vine spinach
BASIL, *Ocimum* spp.—Any plant of the genus *Ocimum* in the mint family.
Cultivated species are grown for their fragrant foliage and as sweet herbs.
Includes albahaca [SPANISH], hoary basil, holy basil, oregano falso
[SPANISH], rau que [VIETNAMESE], sweet basil
Bastard mustard, *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
Batata [SPANISH], *Ipomoea batatas*, **SWEET POTATO** (called yam in the
United States)
Batata de taxola [PORTUGUESE], *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK
MALANGA**
Bath asparagus, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, **ASPERGETTE**
Bauhinia [FRENCH], *Bauhinia esculenta*, **MARAMA-BEAN**
Bauhinia esculenta, **MARAMA-BEAN**, bauhinia [FRENCH], gemsbok-bean
BAUNO, *Mangifera verticillata*
Bay, *Laurus nobilis*, **BAY LAUREL**
BAY LAUREL, *Laurus nobilis*, bay
Bay rum, *Pimenta racemosa*
BEAKED FILBERT, *Corylus cornuta*
BEAN, frijol [SPANISH], kong [KOREAN], when entered by itself without
modifiers in the Fruits and Vegetables Manual, this term is limited to the
following seven species:
- Glycine max* (**SOYBEAN**, soy, soya)
- Phaseolus coccineus* (**SCARLET RUNNER BEAN**, French runner
bean)
- Phaseolus lunatus* (butter bean or **LIMA BEAN**)
- Phaseolus vulgaris* (**BEAN, GARDEN**, green bean, haricot bean,
kidney bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, string bean, white bean)

Vicia faba (**FABA BEAN**, ancha [SPANISH]), broadbean, haba [SPANISH], habichuela [SPANISH], horsebean, silkworm bean, windsor bean

Vigna radiata (green gram or **MUNG BEAN**)

Vigna unguiculata includes:

ssp. *cylindrica* (**CATJANG**)

ssp. *dekintiana* ssp. *sesquipedalis* (**YARD-LONG BEAN**, asparagus bean, long bean)

ssp. *unguiculata* (**SOUTHERN PEA**, black-eyed bean, black-eyed pea, cowpea, crowder pea)

Find other beans by looking up the term under its modifier:

Hyacinth bean

Jack-bean

Swordbean

Winged bean

BEAN, GARDEN, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, French bean, green bean, haricot bean, kidney bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, string bean)

BEAN, GREEN, all species of *Phaseolus*

BEAN SPROUTS, the edible, immature growth from bean seeds (especially the mung bean), freshly germinated in the dark

Beautyberry, *Callicarpa* spp.

Beebalm, *Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**

BEECHNUT, AMERICAN, *Fagus grandifolia*

BEECHNUT, EUROPEAN, *Fagus sylvatica*

Beefsteak plant, *Acalypha wilkesiana*, **PAINTED COPPERLEAF**, see also *Perilla frutescens*

BEET, *Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **MANGEL**, remolacha [SPANISH]

Beetroot, *Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **BEET**

Beixie [CHINESE], *Dioscorea hypoglavca*

BELGIAN ENDIVE, *Cichorium intybus*, witloof. The developing crown of this plant when excluded from light for use as a vegetable. See also **ENDIVE**.

Belgium walnut, *Aleurites moluccana*, **CANDLENUT**

- Belimbines, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, **BILIMBI**
- Bell-apple, *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**
- BELL PEPPER**, *Capsicum annuum*, aji picante [SPANISH], cayenne pepper, cherry pepper, chile [SPANISH], chili pepper, garden pepper, Hungarian pepper, italian sweet pepper, mango pepper, paprika pepper, pimento, pimentó [SPANISH], pimentón dulce [SPANISH], pimentón picante [SPANISH], pimienta [SPANISH], red pepper, sweet red pepper (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Belladonna, *Atropa belladonna*
- Bellflower, *Campanula rapunculoides*, **RAMPION** (the edible root used in salads), da dak [KOREAN]
- Bellota [SPANISH], *Quercus* spp.
- Bengal almond, *Terminalia catappa*, **INDIAN ALMOND**
- Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON**, calabaza blanca, calabaza china [SPANISH], Chinese preserving melon, Chinese winter melon, dong-gua or dunqua [CHINESE], fuzzy or hairy squash, waxgourd, wax gourd of India, zit-kwa (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Berberis* spp., barberry, zeresh
- Berenjena [SPANISH], *Solanum melongena*, **EGGPLANT**
- Bergamot, *Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**
- Bergera koenigii* (Rutaceae), **CURRYLEAF**
- Bermuda arrowroot, *Maranta arundinacea*, **ARROWROOT**
- Bermuda onion, *Allium cepa* var. *cepa*, **ONION**
- Berro [SPANISH], *Nasturtium officinale*, **WATERCRESS**
- Bertholletia excelsa*, **BRAZIL NUT**. creme nut, para nut
- Berza [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, **CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Bestill, *Thevetia peruviana*
- Beta* spp. includes **BEET**, **MANGEL**, **SWISS CHARD**, sugar beet
- Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla* (Cicla group), **SWISS CHARD**, acelga [SPANISH], alcachola [SPANISH], gun dae [KOREAN]
- Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **BEET**, beetroot, betabel [MEXICO], betarrage [SPANISH], **MANGEL**, remolacha [SPANISH]
- Betabel [MEXICO], *Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **BEET**
- Betarrage [SPANISH], *Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **BEET**
- BETEL-NUT** (the seed of the fruit of the betal palm), *Areca catechu*, areca-nut, palma de areca, pugua (FDA regulates)
- Betel pepper (leaf), *Piper betel*
- Biengranada [SPANISH], *Dysphania botrys*, **AMBROSIA MEXICANA**
- Bignay, *Antidesma bunius*
- BILBERRY**, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*, arandano [Spanish], whinberrry, wineberry (may also be entered under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)

BILIMBI, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, belimbines, cucumber tree, kamias, tree sorrel
Bird pepper, *Capsicum frutescens*, **TABASCO PEPPER** (may also be entered
under the broader category, **PEPPER**)

BIRIBA, *Rollinia mucosa*, anonilla [SPANISH], biribarana [PORTUGUESE],
cachimán [SPANISH], cachiman crème [FRENCH], cachiman montagne
[FRENCH], candón [SPANISH], schleimapfel [GERMAN], wild sweetsop,
zambo [SPANISH]

Biribarana [PORTUGUESE], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**

Bissap [AFRICAN], *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, **ROSELLE**

Biswarea spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**

Bitter cucumber, *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON** (may also be
entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Bitter gourd, *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON** (may also be entered
under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

BITTER MELON, *Momordica charantia*, balsam pear, balsamino [IN
PUERTO RICO], bitter cucumber, butter gourd, Chinese cucumber,
cundeamor [SPANISH], karaili [HINDI] (may also be entered under the
broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Bittercress, *Cardamine* spp.

Bixa orellana, achiote [SPANISH], achiotello [SPANISH], achioto
[SPANISH], annatto

Biznaguita(s) [SPANISH], *Ferocactus histrix*, **BORRACHITO(S)**

BLACK CURRENT, *Ribes nigrum*

BLACK HUCKLEBERRY, *Gaylussacia baccata*

BLACK MALANGA, *Xanthosoma violaceum*, batata de taxola
[PORTUGUESE], blue ape, blue taro, malanga noir [FRENCH], otoo
[SPANISH], primrose malanga, tiquisque morado [SPANISH], yautia
[SPANISH], Also see *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*

BLACK MUSTARD, *Brassica nigra*, mostaza negra [SPANISH], nabos
silvestre (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Black oyster plant, *Scorzonera hispanica*, **BLACK SALSIFY**

BLACK PALM NUT, *Astrocaryum vulgare*, awarra, coyolillo [SPANISH],
pina-pina

Black pepper, *Piper nigrum*

BLACK SALSIFY, *Scorzonera hispanica*, black oyster plant, Spanish salsify

BLACK SAPOTE, *Diospyros digyna*, zapote de micro [SPANISH], zapote
negro [SPANISH]

BLACK WALNUT, EASTERN, *Juglans nigra*

BLACK WALNUT, HIND'S, *Juglans hindsii*, **CALIFORNIA WALNUT**

Blackbead, *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**

BLACKBERRY, *Rubus* spp.

- Black-eyed bean, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata*, **SOUTHERN PEA**
(may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Black-eyed pea, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata*, **SOUTHERN PEA** (may
also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, **SLOEBERRY** (stone fruit)
- Blainvillea acmella*, **SECHUAN BUTTON**, para cress
- Blighia sapida*, akee (ackee), seso vegetal [SPANISH] (all forms prohibited by
FDA; if appropriate, alert Customs)
- Blue ape, *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK MALANGA**
- Blue taro, *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK MALANGA**
- BLUEBERRY**, *Vaccinium angustifolium*, *Vaccinium ashei*, and *Vaccinium*
corymbosum, highbush blueberry, arandano azul [SPANISH], may also be
entered under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)
- Boda [SPANISH], *tepejilote* (*Chamaedorea tepejilote*), **PACAYA**
- Boesenbergia rotunda*, **KHAO CHAE**, temu kunchi [MALAYSIAN], suo shi
[CHINESE]
- BOG BILBERRY**, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, moorberry (may also be entered
under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)
- Bok choy, see pak choi
- Bola [SPANISH], *tepejilote* (*Chamaedorea tepejilote*), **PACAYA**
- Bolbostemma* spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
- Bonavist bean, *Lablab purpureus*, **HYACINTH BEAN**
- Boniato [SPANISH], *Ipomoea* spp., **SWEET POTATO** and *Dioscorea* spp.,
YAM
- BONNET BELLFLOWER**, *Codonopsis lanceolata*
- BONNET PEPPER**, *Capsicum sinense* (may also be entered under the
broader category, **PEPPER**)
- BORAGE**, *Borago officinalis*, borraja [SPANISH]
- Borago officinalis*, **BORAGE**, borraja [SPANISH]
- Borassus flabellifer*, **WOMAN'S COCONUT**
- Bore [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be
entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- BORECOLE**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, chou cavalier fris  
[FRENCH], col cresp   [SPANISH], curly kale hagogromo botan/kanran
[JAPANESE], kitchen kale, Scotch kale (may also be entered under the
broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- BORRACHITO(S)**, *Ferocactus histrix*, biznagueta(s) [SPANISH],
guamuchi(s) [SPANISH], jarrito(s) [SPANISH], limita(s) [SPANISH], tuna
de biznaga [SPANISH], the edible fruit of the barrel cactus (fruits are
succulent and scaly)
- Borraja [SPANISH], *Borago officinalis*, **BORAGE**

- BOTTLE GOURD**, *Lagenaria siceraria* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
- Boysenberry, *Rubus loganobaccus*, **LOGANBERRY**
- Branching bush kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Branching cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- BRANCHING KALE**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, branching bush kale, branching cabbage, chou cavalier [FRENCH], col caballar [SPANISH], leaf and spear kale, perennial kale, perpetual kale, qian tou gan an [CHINESE], si liao gan lan [CHINESE], thousand-head kale, Siberian kale (may be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brandegea bigelovii*, **STARVINE** (may be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Brassica alboglabra*, **CHINESE KALE**, leaf broccoli (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica carinata*, Abyssinian mustard (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica hirta*, see *Sinapis alba* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica juncea*, **MUSTARD GREENS**, baby mustard, Chinese leaf mustard, Indian mustard, mostaza [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica juncea* var. *juncea*, mustard cabbage, snow cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica juncea* var. *rugosa*, **HEADING LEAF MUSTARD**, broad-leaved mustard, cabbage leaf mustard, moutarde chou [FRENCH], swatow mustard (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica napus* var. *napus*, rape (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*, **RUTABAGA**, nabo sueco [SPANISH], swede (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica narinosa*, broad-beaked mustard (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica nigra*, **BLACK MUSTARD**, mostaza negra [SPANISH], nabos silvestre (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra*, **CHINESE BROCCOLI**, Chinese kale, jie lan [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra* X *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, **BABY BROCCOLI**, Asparation, Broccolini (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*)

- Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*, **BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER**, brecol [SPANISH], coliflor [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, **CABBAGE**, berza [SPANISH], col [SPANISH], repollo chino [SPANISH], savoy cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *costata*, tronchuda cabbage, tronchuda kale (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*, **BRUSSELS SPROUTS**, col de bruselas [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*, **KOHLRABI**, colinabo [SPANISH], stem turnip (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, **SPROUTING BROCCOLI**, asparagus broccoli, yang bae chu [KOREAN] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, **PALM KALE**, chou noir de Toscane [FRENCH], Italian kale, Jersey kale, palm cabbage, palm-tree kale (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* L. var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE**, branching bush kale, branching cabbage, chou cavalier [FRENCH], col caballar [SPANISH], leaf and spear kale, perennial kale, perpetual kale, qian tou gan lan [CHINESE], si liao gan lan [CHINESE], thousand-head kale, Siberian kale (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *sabauda*, **SAVOY CABBAGE**, chirimen kanran [JAPANESE], chou de Savoie [FRENCH], col de Saboya [SPANISH], wirsing [GERMAN] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE**, chou cavalier frisee [FRENCH], col crespia [SPANISH], curly kale, hagoromo botan/kanran [JAPANESE], kitchen kal, Scotch kale (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *perviridis*, **SPINACH MUSTARD**, komatsuna [JAPANESE], mostaza espinaca [SPANISH], mosterdspinat [GERMAN], moutarde epinard [FRENCH], mustard spinach (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*, **COLLARDS, KALE** (leaf), boreocole, cow cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica perviridis*, spinach mustard (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Brassica rapa*, Japanese cabbage (Chinese group) (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa subsp. *chinensis*, **PAK CHOI**, pe tsai [CHINESE], pechey, shan tung [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.), shan tung [CHINESE]

Brassica rapa subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, **FALSE PAK-CHOI**, oil greens (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa subsp. *dichotoma*, **INDIAN RAPE**, brown sarson, canola, spring turnip rape (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT CABBAGE**, broad-beak mustard, Chinese savoy, rosette pakchoi, ta ge cai [CHINESE], taasai [JAPANESE], tai koo choi [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa subsp. *nipposinica*, **POTHEB MUSTARD**, mizuna [JAPANESE], ri ben shui cai [CHINESE], shui cai [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa subsp. *pekinensis*, **CHINESE CABBAGE**, celery cabbage, hukusai, Peking cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa var. *purpuria*, **PURPLE-STEM MUSTARD**, kousaitai [JAPANESE], moutarde de Chine a tetiole pourpre [FRENCH] tz tsai tai [CHINESE], zi cai tai [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica rapa subsp. *rapa*, **TURNIP**, nabo [SPANISH], rappini, sun mu [KOREAN] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica ruvo, ruvo kale (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brassica spp., Shanghai cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Brazil cherry, *Eugenia brasiliensis*, **GRUMICHAMA**

BRAZIL NUT, *Bertholletia excelsa*, creme nut, papa nut

Brazilian grape, *Myrciaria cauliflora*, **JABOTICABA** [SPANISH]

Brazilian guava, *Feijoa* spp., **FELJOA**

Bread-and-cheese, *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**

BREADFRUIT, *Artocarpus altilis*, fruta de pan [SPANISH], lanqka, pana [SPANISH], ulu, breadfruit nangka [INDONESIAN]

BREADNUT, *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Artocarpus camansi*

Brecol [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*, **BROCCOLI**, **CAULIFLOWER** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Breva [SPANISH], *Ficus carica*, **FIG**

Broadbean, *Vicia faba*, **FABA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

- Broad-beaked mustard, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Broad-leaved mustard, *Brassica juncea* var. *rugosa*, **HEADING LEAF MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- BROCCOLI**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*, **CAULIFLOWER**, brecol [SPANISH], coliflor [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Broccolini, *Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra* X *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, **BABY BROCCOLI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*)
- Bromelia pinguin*, **PINGUIN**, wild pineapple
- Broomcorn, *Sorghum bicolor*
- Brosimum alicastrum*, **BREADNUT**, moju [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **BREADFRUIT**)
- Brosimum utile*, **COW NUT**
- Broussonetia* spp., **ALOKON**
- Brown sarson, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *dichotoma*, **INDIAN RAPE**, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Bругuiera gymnorhiza*, **BURMA MANGROVE NUT**
- BRUSSELS SPROUTS**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*, col de bruselas [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Bryonia alba*, **WHITE BRYONY**, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Bryonia cretica*, admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
- Bryonia dioica*, **RED BRYONY**, common bryony, cow's-lick, English mandrake, snake bryony, tetter-berries, white bryony, wild hop, wild nep, women drake, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Buchanania lanzan*, **CHIRAULA NUT**, cuddapah almond, almondette
- BUCK YAM**, *Dioscorea pentaphylla*, yam (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)
- Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*
- BUDDA'S FRUIT**, *Siraitia grosvenorii*, luo-han-gua [CHINESE]
- BUFFALO GOURD**, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, han-sen-niu-gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Bulbo de lengua del Diablo [SPANISH], *Amorphophallus* spp.
- Bullock's heart, *Annona reticulata*, **CUSTARD APPLE**
- Bunching onion, **GREEN ONION**, *Allium fistulosum* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium* spp.). Also see the entry for spring onion.
- Bur cucumber, *Cucumis anguria*, **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- BUR CUCUMBER**, *Sicyos angulatus*, ou-gua [CHINESE], star cucumber

Burahol, *Stelechocarpus burahol*, **KEPEL**
BURDOCK, *Arctium lappa*, bardona, edible burdock, gobo, great burdock, uong [KOREAN]
BURMA MANGROVE NUT, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*
BURNET, *Sanguisorba minor*
BUSH SEEPWEED, *Suaeda moquinii*, Mojave seablite, romerillo [SPANISH], romerito [SPANISH], romero [SPANISH], seepweed (may be incorrectly identified as rosemary)
Butong, *Barringtonia asiatica*
Butter bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*, **LIMA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
BUTTERBUR, *Petasites japonicus*, sweet coltsfoot
Butternut, *Caryocar nuciferum*, **SUARI NUT**
Butternut squash, *Cucurbita moschata* (may also be entered under **SQUASH** or **PUMPKIN** or the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
BUTTERNUT, *Juglans cinerea*, nogal blanco [SPANISH], oil nut, white walnut
Butyrospermum paradoxum, **SHEA NUT**
Byrsonima crassifolia, nance

C Listings

CABBAGE, *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, berza [SPANISH] col [SPANISH], repollo chino [SPANISH], savoy cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Cabbage, cow, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*, **COLLARDS**, **KALE** (leaf) (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Cabbage leaf mustard, *Brassica juncea* var. *rugosa*, **HEADING LEAF MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Cabbage, swamp, *Ipomoea aquatica* (listed in FNWA)
Cabbage palm, *Sabal palmetto*
Cacahuete [SPANISH], *Arachis hypogaea*, **PEANUT**
Cacao [SPANISH], *Theobroma cacao*, **CACAO BEAN POD**
CACAO BEAN POD, *Theobroma cacao*, cacao [SPANISH]
Cachimán [SPANISH], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
Cachimán crème [FRENCH], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
Cachimán montagne [FRENCH], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
Cactus fruit, see **PITAHAYA** and **TUNA**
Cactus triangularis, see **PITAHAYA**
Caffir marvola nut, *Sclerocarya caffra*, **MARULA NUT**
Caimaron [SPANISH], *Pourouma cecropiaefolia*, **UVILLA**
Caimito [SPANISH], *Chrysophyllum cainito*, **STAR-APPLE**
Cajan, *Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**

- Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**, Angola pea, cajan, congo pea, dahl [HINDI], gandul [IN PUERTO RICO], no-eye pea
- Cajuil de Surinam [SPANISH], *Syzygium samarangense*, **WAX JAMBU**
- Calabash, common, *Crescentia cujete*, **AYALE**
- Calabash gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria*, bottle gourd (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Calabaza [SPANISH], *Crescentia cujete*, **AYALE**
- Calabaza [IN PUERTO RICO], *Cucurbita* spp., **SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Calabaza anguina [SPANISH], *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Calabaza de culebra [SPANISH], *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Calebasse zombi [FRENCH] *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
- Caladium, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
- Caladium* spp., **HEART-OF-JESUS**, malanga [SPANISH]
- CALALU**, also calalou or callaloo. The leaf of *Xanthosoma hastifolium* or *X. brasiliense* used as a vegetable in the West Indies (may also be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**) See also *Amaranthus* spp., *Moringa oleifera*, and *Phytolacca* spp.
- Calalu, *Phytolacca* spp., **POKEWEED GREENS**
- CALAMANSI**, *Citrus microcarpa* (citrus genus)
- CALAMONDIN**, *Citrofortunella mitis* (citrus genus), Panama orange
- Calamondin king, *Citrus reticulata* cv, **TANGERINE**, clementine (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Calamus rotang*, **RATTAN NUT**, rattan cane, rattan shoots
- Calathea, *Calathea* spp. **LEREN**
- Calathea allouia*, **LEREN**, allouya, calathea, sweet corm-root
- Calavo [SPANISH], *Persea americana*, **AVOCADO**
- Calycophysum* spp., admissible under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**
- Calendula officinalis*, **MARIGOLD**
- CALIFORNIA** or **HIND'S BLACK WALNUT**, *Juglans hindsii*
- Callicarpa* spp., beautyberry
- Calophyllum brasiliense*, **FALSE-MAMEY**
- CAMBUCI**, *Campomanesia phaea*
- Camellia sinensis*, te, tea (commercial)
- Camomila [SPANISH], *Chamaemelum nobile* and *Anthemis* spp., **CHAMOMILE**
- Camote (kamote) [SPANISH], *Ipomoea batatas*, **SWEET POTATO**

- Campanula rapunculus*, **RAMPION**, bellflower, da dak [KOREAN], flor de campana (edible root used in salads)
- Camphor, *Cinnamomum camphora*
- Campomanesia phaea*, **CAMBUCI**
- Camu-camu, *Myrciaria dubia*, **RUMBERRY**
- Camun-gai, *Moringa pterygosperma*, **DRUMSTICK**
- Cana dulce [SPANISH], *Saccharum officinarum*
- Cana verde [SPANISH], *tepejilote (Chamaedorea tepejilote)*, **PACAYA**
- Cananga odorata*, **YLANG-YLANG**, ilang-ilang [SPANISH]
- Canarium indicum*, **JAVA-ALMOND**
- Canarium ovatum*, **PILI NUT**, Philippine nut
- Canavalia ensiformis*, **JACK-BEAN**
- Canavalia gladiata*, **SWORDBEAN**
- CANDLE TREE FRUIT**, *Parmentiera cereifera*
- Candleberry, *Aleurites moluccana*, **CANDLENUT**
- CANDLENUT**, *Aleurites moluccana*, Belgium walnut, candleberry, Indian walnut, kubui, tungnut
- Candón [SPANISH], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
- Cane apple, *Arbutus unedo*, **ARBUTUS BERRY**
- Canela [SPANISH], *Cinnamomum aromaticum*
- CANISTEL**, *Pouteria campechiana*, egg-fruit, yellow sapote, zapote amarillo [SPANISH]
- Canna indica* (formerly *Canna edulis*) (tubers), **QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT**, achira, edible canna, gruya, tous-les-mois [FRENCH]
- CANNONBALL FRUIT**, *Couroupita guianensis*, higuera [SPANISH]
- Canola, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *dichotoma*, **INDIAN RAPE**, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Canoxtle, *Lycianthes moziniana*, **TLANOCHTLES**
- CANTALOUPE**, *Cucumis melo cantaloupensis*, (may also be entered under the broader categories, **MELON** or **CUCURBIT**)
- CAPE GOOSEBERRY**, *Physalis peruviana*, Peruvian cherry, Peruvian groundcherry, poha [HAWAIIAN]
- CAPER**, *Capparis spinosa*
- Capparis spinosa*, **CAPER**
- Capsella bursa-pastoris* var. *auriculata*, **SHEPHERD'S PURSE**, ling kok ts'oi [CHINESE]
- Capsicum annum*, **BELL PEPPER**, aji picante [SPANISH], cayenne pepper, cherry pepper, chile [SPANISH], chili pepper, go chu [KOREAN], garden pepper, Hungarian pepper, italian sweet pepper, mango pepper, paprika pepper, pimento, pimentó [SPANISH], pimentón dulce [SPANISH], pimentón picante [SPANISH], pimienta [SPANISH], red pepper, sweet red pepper (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)

- Capsicum baccatum* var. *baccatum*, **CAYENNE PEPPER**, pimentón picante [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Capsicum cardinassi*, **ULUPICA PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Capsicum frutescens*, **TABASCO PEPPER**, bird pepper cayenne pepper, chile [SPANISH], chili pepper (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**) (see also, *Capsicum annuum* and *Capsicum baccatum* var. *baccatum*)
- Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**, apple chile, chamburoto [SPANISH], chile caballo [SPANISH], chile japones [SPANISH], chile manzana [SPANISH], chile peron [SPANISH], escabeche [SPANISH (Peru)], filziger paprika [GERMAN], lacoto [SPANISH], siete caldos [SPANISH]
- Capsicum sinense*, **BONNET PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Capulí [SPANISH], *Prunus serotina* subsp. *capuli*, **CAPULIN CHERRY**
- Capulin [FRENCH], *Prunus serotina* subsp. *capuli*, **CAPULIN CHERRY**
- CAPULIN CHERRY**, *Prunus serotina* subsp. *capuli*, capulí [SPANISH], capulin [FRENCH]
- Caqui [SPANISH], *Diospyros kaki*, **PERSIMMON**
- CARAMBOLA**, *Averrhoa carambola*, country gooseberry, star fruit
- CARANDAS-PLUM**, *Carissa edulis*, ciruela de Natal [SPANISH], cizaki, Egyptian carissa
- Caraway, *Carum carvi*
- Cardamine* spp., bittercress
- Cardamom, *Elettaria cardamomum*
- CARDOON**, *Cynara cardenculus*, arrefe [SPANISH]
- Carica pentagona*, **BABACO**, chamburo [SPANISH]; related to the papaya but having 5-angled fruit which reach a foot in length
- Carica papaya*, **PAPAYA**, lechosa [SPANISH]
- Carica* spp., **BABACO**, **PAPAYA**
- Carissa bispinosa*, **HEDGETHORN BERRY**, num num
- Carissa carandas*, **KARANDA**
- Carissa congesta*, **KERANDANG**, karaunda
- Carissa edulis*, **CARANDAS-PLUM**, ciruela de Natal [SPANISH], cizaki, Egyptian carissa
- Carissa macrocarpa*, **NATAL PLUM**
- Carob, *Ceratonia siliqua*, **ST. JOHN'S BREAD**
- Carpathian walnut, *Juglans regia*, **ENGLISH WALNUT**
- CARROT**, *Daucus carota* ssp. *sativus*, dang gun [KOREAN], zanahoria [SPANISH]
- Cartama [SPANISH], *Carthamus tinctorius*, safflower

- Carthamus tinctorius*, safflower, kurdee [HINDI], cartama [SPANISH]
Carum carvi, caraway
Carya illinoensis, **PECAN**
Carya spp., hickory nut
CARYOCAR ALMOND, *Caryocar amygdaliferum*, achotillo [SPANISH]
Caryocar amygdaliferum, **CARYOCAR ALMOND**, achotillo [SPANISH]
Caryocar nuciferum, **SUARI NUT**, butternut
Caryocar spp., **PEQUI**
Caryodendron orinocense, **KAKARI TACCY NUT**
Casaba melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
CASHEW, *Anacardium occidentale*, maranon [SPANISH], pajuil
Casimiroa edulis, **WHITE SAPOTE**, Mexican apple
CASSABANANA, *Sicana odorifera*, calebasse zombi [FRENCH], chila [SPANISH], cohombro de olor [SPANISH], coroa [PORTUGUESE], curua [PORTUGUESE], curuba [PORTUGUESE], melocoton, musk cucumber, olerero [SPANISH], pepino do olor [SPANISH], secana [SPANISH], xiang jiao gua [CHINESE]
CASSAVA, *Manihot esculenta*, cazabe [SPANISH], mandioca, manioc, tapioca plant, tapioka, yuca [SPANISH]
Cassia, *Cinnamomum aromaticum*
Castana [SPANISH], *Castanea* spp.
Castana japonesa [SPANISH], *Castanea crenata*, **JAPANESE CHESTNUT**
Castanea crenata, castana japonesa [SPANISH], **JAPANESE CHESTNUT**
Castanea dentata, **AMERICAN** or **SWEET CHESTNUT**
Castanea mollissima, **CHINESE HAIRY CHESTNUT**
Castanea pumila, **CHINQUAPIN**
Castanea sativa, castana [SPANISH], **EUROPEAN CHESTNUT**, Italian chestnut, Spanish chestnut, sweet chestnut
Castanea spp., castana [SPANISH], chestnut, European chestnut
Castanospermum australe, **MORETON BAY CHESTNUT**
Catha edulis, chat, khat (FDA prohibits)
CATJANG, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *cylindrica* (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Cat's eye, *Dimocarpus malaiense*, **MATA KUCING**
Cat's tail, *Acalypha hispida*, **CHENILLE COPPERLEAF**
CAT'S WHISKERS, *Gynandropsis gynandra*, acaya [SPANISH], African spider-flower, bastard mustard, feuilles caya [FRENCH], hurhur [HINDI], karaila [HINDI], massarubee, mozambé [FRENCH], mouzambi [SPANISH], small spider flower, volatín [SPANISH]
Cauje [SPANISH], *Chrysophyllum cainito*, **STAR-APPLE**

- CAULIFLOWER**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*, **BROCCOLI**, brecol [SPANISH] coliflor [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Cayenne (or smooth Cayenne), one of five groups of pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) cultivars. Cayenne is characterized by yellow flesh and smooth, cylindrical fruit. Since the Cayenne cultivar is very variable, there is no way to visually distinguish it from one of the other four cultivars.
- CAYENNE PEPPER**, *Capsicum baccatum* var. *baccatum*, pimentón picante [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**) (see also, *Capsicum annuum* and *Capsicum frutescens*)
- Cazabe (casave) [SPANISH], *Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**
- Cebada [SPANISH], *Hordeum vulgare*
- Cebolla [SPANISH], *Allium cepa*, **ONION**
- Cebolleta [SPANISH], *Allium schoenoprasum*, **CHIVE**
- Cebollin [SPANISH], *Allium ampeloprasum*, **LEEK** (term also used for chive and spring onion)
- Cebollino [SPANISH], *Allium schoenoprasum*, **CHIVE**
- Cecropia peltata*, **SHIELD LEAF**, Trumpet tree
- Cedrate, *Citrus medica*, **CITRON**, **ETHROG** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Ceiba pentandra*, **KAPOK**
- CELERIAC** (celery cultivated for its edible, turnip-like root), *Apium graveolens* var. *rapaceum*, apio [SPANISH], knob celery, turnip-rooted celery
- CELERY** (celery cultivated for its edible stalk), *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*, apio [SPANISH], sel ro ri [KOREAN]
- Celery cabbage, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis*, **CHINESE CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Celery heart, *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*, **PERUVIAN CARROT**
- CELERY, SLENDER**, *Apium leptophyllum*, wild celery
- Celosia argentea*, **COCKSCOMB**, abanico [IN PUERTO RICO], cresto de gallo [SPANISH], dedos de plata [SPANISH]
- Celtis australis*, **HONEYBERRY**, Mediterranean hackberry
- Celtis occidentalis*, **HACKBERRY**, sugarberry
- CELTUCE**, *Lactuca sativa* var. *angustana*, asparagus lettuce, Chinese lettuce, Spargelsalat [GERMAN], (may also be entered under the broader category, **LETTUCE**)
- Centella asiatica*, **ASIATIC PENNYWORT** (leaf, stem), yerba de chavo [SPANISH]
- Cepezas de Barbados [SPANISH], *Malpighia glabra*, **BARBADOS CHERRY**
- Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, ipecac

- Ceratonia siliqua*, **ST. JOHN'S BREAD**, algarroba [SPANISH], carob, garrofa [SPANISH], locust bean
- Cereus compresus*, **PITAHAYA**
- Cereus pentagonus* (= *Acanthocereus pentagonus*), **PITAHAYA**
- Cereus thuraber* (= *Lemaireocereus thurberi*), **PITAHAYA**
- Cereus triangularis* (if from Jamaica), **PITAHAYA**
- Cereus trigonus* (= *Hylocereus trigonus*), **PITAHAYA**
- Cereus undatus* (= *Hylocereus undatus*), **STRAWBERRY PEAR** and *Cactus triangularis* if from other than Jamaica, **PITAHAYA**
- Cereza agria [SPANISH], *Prunus cerasus*, **CHERRY** (stone fruit)
- Cereza de cayena [SPANISH], *Eugenia uniflora*, **SURINAME CHERRY**
- Cereza dulce [SPANISH], *Prunus avium*, **CHERRY**
- Cereza morada [SPANISH], *Vaccinium* spp.
- CERIMAN**, *Monstera deliciosa*, balazo [SPANISH], monstera, pinanona [SPANISH]
- Cerrici [SPANISH], **BALSAM APPLE**, *Momordica balsamina* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Cerroce, *Momordica balsamina*, **BALSAM APPLE**
- Cestrum latifolium*, **JESSAMINE**
- CEYLON GOOSEBERRY**, *Dovyalis hebecarpa*, ketembilla, quetembilla
- Ceylon spinach, *Basella alba*, **MALABAR SPINACH**
- Chaerophyllum bulbosum*, **TURNIP-ROOTED CHERVIL**
- Chalota [SPANISH], *Allium cepa*, **ONION**
- Chalta, *Dillenia indica*, **ELEPHANT-APPLE**
- Cham kae [KOREAN], *Sesamum indicum*, **SESAME**
- Chamaedorea tepejilote*, **PACAYA**, boda [SPANISH], bola [SPANISH], cana verde [SPANISH], palmito dulce
- Chamaemelum nobile*, **CAMOMILLE**, camomila [SPANISH], see also *Anthemis* spp.
- Chamburo [SPANISH], *Carica pentagona*, **BABACO**; related to the papaya but having 5-angled fruit which reach a foot in length
- Chamburoto [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**
- CHAMOMILE**, *Anthemis* spp., camomila [SPANISH], see also *Chamaemelum nobile*
- Chard, *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*, **SWISS CHARD**, gun dae [KOREAN]
- Charlock, *Sinapis* spp. may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chalota [SPANISH], *Allium cepa*, **ONION**
- Chat, *Catha edulis* (FDA prohibits)
- Chate [SPANISH], *Sechium edulis*, **CHAYOTE**

CHAYOTE [SPANISH], *Sechium edule*, chate [SPANISH], chayote root, chinchayote, cho-cho, christophine (fruit or root), chuchu, fu-shou—gua [CHINESE], leong seeam, mirliton, pepinella, raiz de chayote (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Chayote root, *Sechium edule* (**CUCURBIT**) **CHAYOTE**

CHEMPEDAK, *Artocarpus integer*

CHENILLE COPPERLEAF, *Acalypha hispida*, aeromimi, cat's tail, red hot cat's tail, tabaho

Chenopodium album, **LAMBSQUARTER**, chuela [SPANISH], goosefoot
Chenopodium quinoa, **QUINOA**

Cherimola, **CHERIMOYA**, *Annona cherimola*

CHERIMOYA, *Annona cherimola*, cherimola, chirimoya

CHERRY, BARBADOS, *Malpighia glabra*, acerola, cepezas de Barbados
Cherry, Brazil, *Eugenia brasiliensis*, **GRUMICHAMA**

CHERRY, *Prunus avium*, sweet cherry, cereza dulce [SPANISH], and *P. cerasus*, sour cherry cereza agria [SPANISH], guinda [SPANISH] (stone fruit)

Cherry, Spanish, *Mimusops elengi*

CHERRY, SURINAME, *Eugenia uniflora*, cereza de cayena [SPANISH], pitanga [SPANISH]

Cherry pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)

CHERRY PLUM, *Prunus cerasifera*, myrobalan

CHERRY TOMATO, *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *cerasiforme* (may also be entered under the broader category, **TOMATO**)

CHERVIL (leaf, stem), *Anthriscus cerefolium*, perifollo

CHERVIL, TURNIP-ROOTED, *Chaerophyllum bulbosum*

Che-so (shiso, chiso) [JAPANESE], *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN or **SWEET**, *Castanea dentata*

Chestnut, *Castanea* spp.

CHESTNUT, CHINESE HAIRY, *Castanea mollissima*

CHESTNUT, CHINESE WATER, *Eleocharis dulcis*, waternut

CHESTNUT, EUROPEAN, *Castanea sativa*, Italian chestnut, Spanish chestnut, sweet chestnut

CHESTNUT, JAPANESE, *Castanea crenata*, castana japonesa [SPANISH]

Chestnut, malabar, *Pachira aquatica*, **SABA NUT**

Chestnut, otaheite, *Inocarpus edulis*, **TAHITI CHESTNUT**

Chestnut, Polynesia, *Inocarpus edulis*, **TAHITI CHESTNUT**

CHESTNUT, TAHITI, *Inocarpus edulis*, otaheite chestnut, Polynesia chestnut

Chi gu [CHINESE], *Sagittaria* spp., **ARROWHEAD**--Widely cultivated for its starchy tubers which are peeled, sliced and cooked in stews or fried. See page 2-207 for a line drawing of the tuber. However, *Sagittaria sagittifolia* is a Federal Noxious Weed. See entry under its scientific name. **CAUTION:** If the importer **cannot** supply the species of the arrowhead, regulate it as *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, a Federal Noxious Weed under 7CFR 360. Since it is prohibited, it may only enter under a permit (PPQ Form 526--*Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds*).

Chicken-claws, *Salicornia europaea*, **SEA ASPARAGUS**

Chicharo [SPANISH], *Lablab purpureus*, **HYACINTH BEAN CHICKPEA**, *Cicer arietinum*, garbanzo [SPANISH]

Chicle [SPANISH], *Manilkara zapota*, **SAPODILLA**

Chico, *Manilkara zapota*, **SAPODILLA**

CHICORY, *Cichorium intybus*, the root of this plant mixed with coffee or used as a coffee substitute

Chila [SPANISH] *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**

Chile [SPANISH], *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**) (see also, *Capsicum frutescens*)

Chile caballo [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**

Chile japonés [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**

Chile manzana [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**

Chile peron [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**

CHILEAN CRANBERRY, *Ugni molinae*

Chili pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**) (see also *Capsicum frutescens*)

China agria [SPANISH], *Citrus aurantium*, **SOUR ORANGE**

China dulce [SPANISH], *Citrus sinensis*, **ORANGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Chinchayote, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

CHINESE AMARANTH, *Amaranthus tricolor*, Chinese spinach, Espinaca China [SPANISH], tampala, see also **AMARANTH**

Chinese ape, *Alocasia cucullata*, **CHINESE TARO**

CHINESE ARROWHEAD, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*,--Widely cultivated for its starchy tubers which are peeled, sliced and cooked in stews or fried. See page 2.136 for a line drawing of the tuber. This species is a Federal Noxious Weed. **CAUTION:** Regulate as a Federal Noxious Weed under 7CFR 360. Since it is prohibited, it may only enter under a permit (PPQ Form 526--*Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds*).

CHINESE ARTICHOKE, *Stachys affinis*, alcachofas chinas [SPANISH], artichoke betony, chorogi, crosnes du japon [FRENCH], Japanese artichoke, knotroot

- CHINESE BELLFLOWER**, *Platycodon grandiflorus*, balloon flower
- CHINESE BOXTHORN**, *Lycium chinense* (leaf), Chinese matrimony vine, Chinese wolfberry, gow-kee (fruit) or gouqu zi [CHINESE]
- CHINESE BROCCOLI**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra*, Chinese kale, jie lan [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- CHINESE CABBAGE**, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis*, bae chu [KOREAN], celery cabbage, hucusai, Peking cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chinese chive, *Allium tuberosum*, **GARLIC CHIVE**
- Chinese cucumber, *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Chinese date, *Ziziphus jujuba*, **COMMON JUJUBE**
- CHINESE FILBERT**, *Corylus chinensis*
- CHINESE FLAT CABBAGE**, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, broad-beak mustard, Chinese savoy, rosette pakchoi, ta ge cai [CHINESE], taasai [JAPANESE], tai koo choi [CHINESE], (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*, spp.)
- Chinese flowering cabbage, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, **FALSE PAK-CHOI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chinese ginseng, *Panax ginseng*
- Chinese gooseberry, *Actinidia chinensis*, **KIWI**
- CHINESE HAIRY CHESTNUT**, *Castanea mollissima*
- Chinese jujube, *Ziziphus jujuba*, **COMMON JUJUBE**
- CHINESE KALE**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra*, **CHINESE BROCCOLI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chinese leaf mustard, *Brassica juncea*, **MUSTARD GREENS** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chinese lettuce, *Lactuca sativa* var. *angustana*, **CELTUCE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **LETTUCE**)
- Chinese matrimony vine, *Lycium chinense* (leaf), **CHINESE BOXTHORN** (fruit)
- Chinese okra, *Luffa* spp., **LUFFA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Chinese parsley, coriander, coriander greens, leaf coriander (see also **FALSE CORIANDER**)
- Chinese parsley, *Coriandrum sativum*, **CILANTRO** (see also **FALSE CORIANDER**, *Eryngium foetidum*)
- Chinese pear, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, **FRAGRANT PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

CHINESE SAND PEAR, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, Harbin pear, Ussurian pear (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Chinese preserving melon, *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Chinese radish, *Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus*, **ORIENTAL RADISH**

CHINESE SAND PEAR, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, Chinese pear, harbin pear (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Chinese savoy, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Chinese spinach, *Amaranthus tricolor*, **CHINESE AMARANTH**

CHINESE SQUASH, *Cucurbita moschata*, cushaw, crookneck squash, nan-gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

CHINESE TARO, *Alocasia cucullata*, Chinese ape

Chinese turnip, *Raphanus sativus*, **RADISH**

CHINESE WATER CHESTNUT, *Eleocharis dulcis*, waternut

Chinese white pear, *Pyrus x bretschneideri*, **YA PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Chinese winter melon, *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Chinese wolfberry, *Lycium chinense* (leaf), **CHINESE BOXTHORN** (fruit)

CHINESE YAM, *Dioscorea opposita*, shan yao [CHINESE]

Chinese yam, *Pueraria lobata*, **KUDZU**

Chinola [SPANISH], *Passiflora* spp., **PASSION FRUIT**

CHINQUAPIN, *Castanea pumila*

Chi-pao [CHINESE], *Thladiantha dubia*, **RED HAIL STONE**

Chipilin, *Crotolaria* spp.

CHIRALI NUT, *Buchanania lanzan*, cuddapah almond, almondette

Chirimen kanran [JAPANESE], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabauda*, **SAVOY**

CABBAGE (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Chirimoya, *Annona cherimola*, **CHERIMOYA**

Chirivia [SPANISH], *Pastinaca sativa*, **PARSNIP**

Chiso [JAPANESE], *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**

CHIVE, *Allium schoenoprasum*, cebolleta [SPANISH], cebollin [SPANISH], cebollino [SPANISH]

Cho-cho, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Chocolate-vine, *Akebia quinata*, **FIVELEAF AKEBIA** (also see *Akebia trifoliata*)

Chocolate-vine, *Akebia trifoliata*, **THREELEAF AKEBIA** (also see *Akebia quinata*)

- CHOKEBERRY**, *Aronia* spp. (may also be entered under the broader categories, **POME** or *Aronia* spp.)
- CHOKECHERRY**, *Prunus virginiana* (stone fruit)
- Choke-sun [CHINESE], *Bambusa* spp., **BAMBOO SHOOTS**
- Chopsuey greens, *Chrysanthemum carinatum*, **SHUNGIKU**
- Chorogi, *Stachys affinis*, **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**
- Chou Caraïbe [FRENCH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Chou cavalier [FRENCH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chou cavalier fris   [FRENCH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chou de Savoie [FRENCH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabauda*, **SAVOY CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Chou noir de Toscane [FRENCH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, **PALM KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Christophine (fruit or root), *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Chrysanthemum balsamita*, **COSTMARY**
- Chrysanthemum carinatum*, **SHUNGIKU**, chopsuey greens
- Chrysanthemum coronarium* (syn. *Glebionis coronarium*), **CHRYSANTHEMUM GREENS**, garland chrysanthemum, hwa hwan guk hwa [KOREAN]
- CHRYSANTHEMUM GREENS**, *Chrysanthemum coronarium* (syn. *Glebionis coronarium*), garland chrysanthemum, hwa hwan guk hwa [KOREAN]
- Chrysobalanus icaco*, **COCOPLUM**, icaco
- Chrysophyllum cainito*, **STAR-APPLE** caimito [SPANISH], cauje [SPANISH]
- Chuchu, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE** (may also be entered under the broader category,
- Chupa-chupa, *Matisia cordata*, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE CUCURBIT**)
- Chuela [SPANISH], *Chenopodium album*, **LAMBSQUARTER**
- Chufa, *Cyperus esculentus*, **CYPERUS CORM**
- Ciboule, **GREEN ONION**, *Allium fistulosum* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium* spp.). Also see the entry for spring onion.
- Cicer arietinum*, **CHICKPEA**, garbanzo [SPANISH]
- Cichorium endivia* subsp. *endivia*, **ENDIVE** (leaves for salad), chicory (root), endibia [SPANISH], escarola [SPANISH]

- Cichorium intybus*, achicoria [SPANISH], **BELGIAN ENDIVE** (crown of foliage), witloof, chicory, radicchio
- Cichorium intybus* var. *foliosum*, **RADICCHIO**—a variety of chicory having red or red-spotted leaves that form round or elongated heads. The heads resemble a miniature red cabbage. (may also be entered under the broader categories, **CHICORY** or **ENDIVE**)
- Cichorium* spp. **BELGIAN ENDIVE**, **CHICORY**, **ENDIVE**, **RADICCHIO**, escarola [SPANISH], escarole, witloof
- Cidra [SPANISH], *Citrus medica*, **ETHROG**
- Ciencabeza [SPANISH], *Eryngium foetidum*, **FALSE CORIANDER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **ERYNGO**)
- CIKU**, *Manilkara achras*
- CILANTRO**, *Coriandrum sativum*, (refers to the leaf and stem sometimes misspelled "culantro")
- Cilant'r'n [SPANISH], *Eryngium foetidum*, **FALSE CORIANDER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **ERYNGO**)
- Cinnamomum, *Cinnamomum aromaticum*
- Cinnamomum aromaticum*, canela [SPANISH], cassia, cinnamomum, cinnamon
- Cinnamomum camphora*, camphor
- Cinnamon, *Cinnamomum aromaticum*
- CIPOLLINO** (plural, cipollini), *Muscari comosum*, tassel-grapehyacinth, wild onion
- Ciruela [SPANISH], *Prunus domestica*, **PLUM** (stone fruit)
- Ciruela de Madagascar [SPANISH], *Flacourtia rukam*, **RUKAM**
- Ciruela de Natal [SPANISH], *Carissa edulis*, **CARANDAS-PLUM**
- Ciruela forastera [SPANISH], *Flacourtia jangomas*, **INDIAN-PLUM**
- Citrofortunella mitis*, **CALAMONDIN**, Panama orange
- CITRON**, *Citrus medica*, **ETHROG**, cedrate, cidra [SPANISH], etrog, goodly fruit, limon chivo [SPANISH], limon de cabro [SPANISH], sacred Jewish lemon, toronja [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Citron of the United States, *Citrullus lanatus* var. *citroides* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- CITRONELLA**, *Cymbopogon nardus*, (may also be entered under the broader category **LEMONGRASS**)
- Citrullus lanatus* var. *citroides* (cucurbit), citron (melon), preserving melon (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus* (cucurbit), **WATERMELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

CITRUS, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, *Citrus aurantium*, *Citrus latifolia*, *Citrus limettioides*, *Citrus limon*, *Citrus medica*, *Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus reticulata* cv, *Citrus reticulata* var. *unshu*, *Citrus sinensis*; **LIME** (sour), key lime, Mexican lime, **SOUR ORANGE**, **PERSIAN LIME**, Tahiti lime, **SWEET LIME**, **LEMON**, **PUMMELO**, jabong, shaddock, **CITRON**, **ETHROG**, etrog, goodly fruit, cedrate, sacred Jewish lemon, **CALAMANSI**, **GRAPEFRUIT**, clementine, calamondin king, mandarin, satsuma, **TANGERINE**, **UNSHU ORANGE**, satsuma orange, **ORANGE**, sweet orange; gam gyul ryu [KOREAN], limon verde or agria [SPANISH], China agria [SPANISH], naranja acida or naranja agria [SPANISH], limon dulce [SPANISH], limon [SPANISH], pamplamusa [SPANISH], limon chivo [SPANISH], limo de cabro [SPANISH], toronja [SPANISH], cidra [SPANISH], pomelo [SPANISH], China dulce [SPANISH], naranja [SPANISH]. **CAUTION:** This definition of citrus does **not** apply to Australia. For this country, see the definition for citrus under the entry for Australia.

Citrus amblycarpa, **SAMBAI** (citrus genus)

Citrus aurantiifolia, **LIME** (sour), key lime, limon verde or agria [SPANISH] Mexican lime (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus aurantium, **SOUR ORANGE**, China agria [SPANISH], naranja acida or naranja agria [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus ichangensis X *C. reticulata* var. *austera*, **YUZU FRUIT**

Citrus latifolia, **PERSIAN LIME**, Tahiti lime (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**) (**NOTE:** *C. latifolia* has same entry status as sour lime)

Citrus limettioides, **SWEET LIME**, limon dulce [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus limon, **LEMON**, limon [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus maxima, **PUMMELO**, jabong, pamplamusa [SPANISH], shaddock (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus medica, **CITRON**, **ETHROG**, cedrate, cidra [SPANISH], etrog, goodly fruit, limon chivo [SPANISH], limon de cabro [SPANISH], sacred Jewish lemon, toronja [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus microcarpa, **CALAMANSI** (citrus genus)

Citrus nobilis, See **TANGOR**

Citrus paradisi, **GRAPEFRUIT**, pomelo [SPANISH], toronja [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Citrus reticulata cv, **TANGERINE**, calamondin king, clementine, mandarin, satsuma, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

- Citrus reticulata* var. *unshu*, **UNSHU ORANGE**, satsuma orange (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Citrus reticulata* x *Citrus sinensis*, **TANGOR**, king of Siam, king mandarin, king orange (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Citrus sinensis*, **ORANGE**, China dulce [SPANISH], naranja [SPANISH], sweet orange (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Citrus sinensis* x *Citrus reticulata*, **ORTANIQUE**
- Cizaki, *Carissa edulis*, **CARANDAS-PLUM**
- CLARY**, *Salvia sclarea*, clary sage
- Clary sage, *Salvia sclarea*, **CLARY**
- Clausena lansium* (Rutaceae), **WAMPI**
- Clementine, *Citrus reticulata* cv, calamondin king, mandarin, satsuma, **TANGERINE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Cloudberry, *Rubus* spp.
- Clove, *Syzygium aromaticum*
- Clove-apple, *Syzygium aromaticum*
- Clover, white sweet, *Melilotus alba*
- Club gourd, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Clusia rosea*, copey, Scotch attorney
- CLUSTERBEAN**, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*, guar
- Cnidoscopus chayamansa*, Mayan spinach
- Coba (water bamboo), *Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; Coba is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.
- Cobnut, *Corylus avellana*, **EUROPEAN FILBERT**
- Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD**, hong gua [CHINESE], kabarekindi, kovai fruit, kundree, kundri, little gourd, pepasan, pepino cimarron [SPANISH], scarlet-fruited gourd, scarlet gourd, scharlachranke [GERMAN], tam lung, telacucha, tindola, tindora, tindori, yasai karasuuri [JAPANESE], (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Cocco or coco [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
- Coccoloba uvifera*, seagrape
- COCKSCOMB**, *Celosia argentea*, abanico [IN PUERTO RICO], cresto de gallo [SPANISH], dedos de plata [SPANISH]
- Coco [SPANISH], *Cocos nucifera*, **COCONUT**
- Coco de mar [SPANISH], *Barringtonia asiatica*
- COCO DE MONO**, *Lecythis minor*
- COCONUT**, *Cocos nucifera*, coco [SPANISH], cocotero
- COCOPLUM**, *Chrysobalanus icaco*, icaco

Cocos nucifera, **COCONUT**, coco [SPANISH], cocotero
 Cocotero, *Cocos nucifera*, **COCONUT**
 Cocoyam, colocasia, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**⁴
Codonopsis lanceolata, **BONNET BELLFLOWER**
Coffea arabica, coffee
Coffea robusta, coffee
 Coffee, *Coffea arabica* or *Coffea robusta*
 Cohombrillo [SPANISH], *Cucumis anguria*, **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
 Cohombro de olor [SPANISH] *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
COHUNE PALM COCONUT, *Orbignya cohune*
Coix lacryma-jobi, Job's tears, yiyi ren [CHINESE]
 Col [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, **CABBAGE** (may also be
 entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Col caballar [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING**
KALE (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Col crespá [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE** (may
 also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Col de bruselas [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*, **BRUSSELS**
SPROUTS (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Col de Saboya [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabauda*, **SAVOY**
CABBAGE (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Cola acuminata, **KOLA NUT**, cola nut, guru
 Cola nut, *Cola acuminata*, **KOLA NUT**
Cola nitida, **GBANJA KOLA**
Cola verticillata, **OWE COLA**
Colchicum autumnale, saffron
 Colewort, *Crambe abyssinica*, crambe
 Coliflor [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*, **CAULIFLOWER**,
BROCCOLI, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*
 spp.)
 Colinabo [SPANISH], *Brassica oleraceae* var. *gongylodes*, **KOHLRABI** (may
 also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
COLLARDS, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*, **KALE**, boreocole, cow cabbage,
 (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Colleja [SPANISH], *Valerianella* spp., **CORNSALAD**
 Colocasia [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**⁵

4 Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

5 Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

Colocasia esculenta, **DASHEEN**⁵, alocaz [SPANISH], arum, cocoyam, colocasia [SPANISH], colocasie [FRENCH], eddo, elephant's ear, malanga⁶ [SPANISH], madumbe, taro⁷, tayoba [SPANISH]
Colocasia spp., **HEART-OF-JESUS**, malanga [SPANISH]
Colocasie [FRENCH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**⁵
Common calabash, *Crescentia cujete*, **AYALE**
Common glasswort, *Salicornia europaea*, **SEA ASPARAGUS**
COMMON JUJUBE, *Ziziphus jujuba*, Chinese date, Chinese jujube
Common plum, *Prunus domestica*, **PLUM** (stone fruit)
CONCH APPLE, *Passiflora maliformis*, sweet calabash, sweetcup
Congo pea, *Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**
Constantinople nut, *Corylus colurna*, **TURKISH FILBERT** or **HAZELNUT**
Coontie, *Zamia floridana*
Copey, *Clusia rosea*
COPPERLEAF, CHENILLE, *Acalypha hispida*, aeromimi, cat's tail, red hot cat's tail, tabaho
COPPERLEAF, PAINTED, *Acalypha wilkesiana*, beefsteak plant, Jacob's coat, match-me-if-you-can
Coquito palm nut, *Jubaea* spp.
Coquito or coqui [SPANISH], **CYPERUS CORM**, *Cyperus* spp. (corms or sedge sometimes called "nuts")
Corazon, *Annona reticulata*, **CUSTARD APPLE**
Corchorus olitorius, **SALUYUT JUTE**, Jews-mallow, molokheya, nalta jute, tussa (tossa) jute
Corchorus capsularis, **JUTE**
Cordeauxia edulis, **YEHEB NUT**
Cordia myxa, **SEBESTEN**, Abyssinian plum
Coriander (term refers to the seed which is used as a spice), *Coriandrum sativum*, **CILANTRO**
Coriander greens, *Coriandrum sativum*, **CILANTRO**
Coriandrum sativum, **CILANTRO**, Chinese parsley, coriander, coriander greens, leaf coriander
CORKY-FRUITED WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*
CORN, *Zea mays*, maiz [SPANISH], maize
CORN SMUT GALLS, *Ustilago maydis*, cuiclacoche [SPANISH], huitlacoche [SPANISH]
Cornel, *Cornus mas*, **CORNELIAN CHERRY**
CORNELIAN CHERRY, *Cornus mas*, cornel, sorbet

6 Although malanga may refer to dasheen, more often it refers to *Xanthosoma* spp.

7 Also see Chinese taro and giant taro

- Cornijuelo [SPANISH], *Amelanchier alnifolia*, **JUNEBERRY** (may also be entered under broader category, **POME**)
- CORNSALAD**, *Valerianella* spp., lamb's lettuce, mache
- Cornus mas*, **CORNELIAN CHERRY**, cornel, sorbet
- Coroá [PORTUGUESE], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
- COROZO**, *Bactris quineensis*, prickly-pole, Tobago cane
- Corylus americana*, **AMERICAN HAZELNUT**, filbert
- Corylus avellana*, **EUROPEAN FILBERT**, Barcelona nut, cobnut, hazelnut
- Corylus chinensis*, **CHINESE FILBERT**
- Corylus colurna*, **TURKISH FILBERT**, Turkish hazelnut, constantinople nut
- Corylus cornuta*, **BEAKED FILBERT**
- Corylus ferox*, **HIMALAYAN** or **TIBETAN FILBERT**
- Corylus heterophylla*, **SIBERIAN FILBERT**
- Corylus maxima*, **GIANT** or **LAMBERT'S FILBERT**
- COSTMARY**, *Chrysanthemum balsamita*
- Cotufa [SPANISH], *Helianthus tuberosus* (root), **JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**
- Country gooseberry, *Averrhoa carambola*, **CARAMBOLA**
- Courgettes, *Cucurbita maxima* (cucurbit) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Couroupita guianensis*, **CANNONBALL FRUIT**, higuera [SPANISH]
- Cow cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*, **COLLARDS**, **KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- COW NUT**, *Brosimum utile*
- Cowberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, **LINGONBERRY**
- Cowfoot, *Potomorphe umbellata*
- Cowpea, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata*, **SOUTHERN PEA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Coyolillo [SPANISH], *Astrocaryum vulgare*, **BLACK PALM NUT**
- Crabapple, *Malus* spp., **APPLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Crambe, *Crambe abyssinica*
- Crambe abyssinica*, colewort, crambe
- Crambe maritima*, sea kale
- CRANBERRY**, *Vaccinium* spp., arandano [SPANISH]
- CRANBERRY, LARGE**, *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, arandano [SPANISH]
- CRANBERRY, SMALL**, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, arandano [SPANISH]
- Crataegus azarolus*, **AZAROLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Crataegus* spp., haw, tejocote [SPANISH], thornapple (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Crepe nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*, **BRAZIL NUT**

- Crescentia cujete*, **AYALE**, ahuyama, calabaza [SPANISH], common calabash, tomatillo [SPANISH]
- Crescentia* spp., **AYALE**, calabash, calabaza [SPANISH], jicare, tomatillo [SPANISH] (fruit of the calabash tree)
- Creson [SPANISH], *Lepidium sativum*, **GARDEN CRESS**
CRESS, GARDEN, *Lepidium sativum*, creson [SPANISH]
- Cresto de gallo [SPANISH], *Celosia argentea*, **COCKSCOMB**
- Crookneck squash, *Cucurbita moschata* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Crosnes du japon [FRENCH], *Stachys affinis*, **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**
- Crotolaria* spp., chipilin
- Crowder pea, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata*, **SOUTHERN PEA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Crucifers—includes the commonly known food products of the plant family Cruciferae, such as bittercress, bok choy (white cabbage), broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, garden cress, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, radish, rape, rappini, rutabaga, turnip, watercress, wintercress
- Crystalline, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
- Cuchay [CHINESE], *Allium tuberosum*, **GARLIC CHIVE**
- CUCUMBER**, *Cucumis sativus*, gherkin, pepinillo (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Cucumber tree, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, **BILIMBI**
- Cucumis anguria*, **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**, bur cucumber, cohombriillo [SPANISH], gooseberry gourd (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Cucumis melo*, **MELON**, melon includes the true cantaloupes; netted melons (muskmelon, nutmeg and Persian melon); vegetable melons (snake melon, and oriental pickling melon); and winter melons (honeydew and casaba melon). **Not** included are the Chinese winter melon (*Benincasa hispida*), the watermelon, citron, and preserving melon (*Citrullus lanatus*) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Cucumis melo cantaloupe*, **CANTALOUPE** (may also be entered under the broader categories, **MELON** or **CUCURBIT**)
- Cucumis melo melo* var. *flexuosus*, **SNAKE MELON**, banquet melon, kakri, tortarelli [ITALIAN] (may also be entered under the broader categories **CUCURBIT** or **MELON**)
- Cucumis metuliferus*, kiwanos melon (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Cucumis sativus*, **CUCUMBER**, gherkin, pepinillo (cucurbit), pepino ensalada [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

CUCURBIT—Any plant in the family Cucurbitaceae. Examples of some common cucurbits include the following:

Benincasa hispida, **WINTER MELON**, Chinese preserving melon, Chinese watermelon, fuzzy or hairy squash, wax gourd of India, zit–kwa

Citrullus lanatus var. *lanatus*, **WATERMELON**

Citrullus lanatus var. *citroides*, citron of the United States, citron melon

Cucumis anguria, **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**, bur cucumber, gooseberry gourd

Cucumis melo, **MELON**, melon includes the true cantaloupes; netted melons (muskmelon, nutmeg melon and Persian melon); vegetable melons (snake melon, and Oriental pickling melon); and winter melons (honeydew and casaba melon). **Not** included are the Chinese winter melon (*Benincasa hispida*), the watermelon, citron, and preserving melon (*Citrullus lanatus*).

Cucumis sativus, **CUCUMBER**, gherkin, pepinillo

Cucurbita maxima, **SQUASH**, courgettes, zapallo [SPANISH]

Cucurbita moschata, cushaws, crookneck squashes

Cucurbita pepo, **PUMPKIN, VEGETABLE MARROW, SQUASH**, summer crookneck, scallop, ornamental gourds, zapallo italiano [SPANISH], zucchini, ho bak [KOREAN]

Cucurbita spp., marrow (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Lagenaria spp., gourds (calabash, bottle, spoon, dipper)

Luffa spp., Chinese okra, **LUFFA**, dishcloth gourd, rag gourd, towel gourd, vegetable sponge

Momordica balsamina, **BALSAM APPLE**, cundeamor de jardin [FRENCH], cerrici [SPANISH], ampalaya, ampalea, wonder apple

Momordica charantia, balsam pear, **BITTER MELON**, Chinese cucumber, cundeamor [SPANISH], karaili, bitter cucumber, bitter gourd

Sechium edule, **CHAYOTE**, christophine, chuchu, cho–chos

Cucurbita foetidissima, **BUFFALO GOURD**, han–sen—gua (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Cucurbita ficifolia, **FIG–LEAF GOURD**, alcayota [SPANISH], hei–zi–nan–gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Cucurbita maxima, **SQUASH**, calabaza [IN PUERTO RICO], courgettes, shen–gua [CHINESE], winter squash, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Cucurbita mixta, **PUMPKIN, SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**) *Cucurbita moschata*, **CHINESE SQUASH**, cushaw, crookneck squash, nan–gua [CHINESE] (cucurbit) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**) *Cucurbita pepo*,

PUMPKIN, VEGETABLE MARROW, SQUASH, ornamental gourds (cucurbit) scullop, summer crookneck, zapallo italiano [SPANISH], zucchini (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**) Cuddapah almond, *Buchanania lanzan*, **CHIRALI NUT**
Cucurbita moschata, butternut squash, **PUMPKIN, SQUASH**, red gourd, spanish gourd, squash gourd (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Cuiclacoche [SPANISH], *Ustilago maydis*, **CORN SMUT GALLS**
Cumin, *Cuminum cyminum*
Cuminum cyminum, cumin
Cundeamor [SPANISH], *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Cundeamor de jardin [FRENCH], *Momordica balsamina*, **BALSAM APPLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Cupa, *Baccaurea dulcis*, **KETUPA**
Curcuma angustifolia, **EAST INDIAN ARROWROOT**
Curcuma domestica, see **TUMERIC**
Curcuma longa, **TURMERIC**, tumeric
Curled mallow, *Malva verticillata* var. *crispa*, **MARSH MALLOW**
Curly kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
CURRANT, *Ribes* spp., grosella [SPANISH]
CURRANT TOMATO, *Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*
CURRYLEAF, *Bergera koenigii* (Rutaceae) (citrus genus)
Curuá [PORTUGUESE], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
Curubá [PORTUGUESE], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
Cushaw, *Cucurbita moschata* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
CUSH-CUSH YAM, *Dioscorea trifida*, yampi [SPANISH]
CUSTARD APPLE, *Annona reticulata*, anona [SPANISH], bullock's heart, corazon, mamon, momon, nona [SPANISH]
Cyamopsis tetragonoloba, **CLUSTERBEAN**, guar
CYCAD NUT, *Cycas revoluta*, sotesu nut
Cycas circinalis, sago palm
CYCAS NUT, *Cycas circinalis*
Cycas revoluta, **CYCAD NUT**, sotesu nut
Cycas rumphii, **PAKOO NUT**
Cyclanthera pedata, **STUFFING-CUCUMBER**, xiao-que-gua [CHINESE]
Cydonia oblonga, **QUINCE**, membrillo [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Cymbopogon martinii, **GERMANIUMGRASS**

Cymbopogon spp., **LEMONGRASS**, citronella, hierba de limon [SPANISH], limoncillo, sa [VIETNAMESE], xa [VIETNAMESE]
Cynara cardunculus, **CARDOON**, arrefe [SPANISH]
Cynara scolymus (bud), **GLOBE ARTICHOKE**, alcachofas francesa [SPANISH], ong gong kwi [KOREAN], French artichoke
Cyperus esculentus, **CYPERUS CORM**, chufa, coqui, coquito nut (not coquito plam nut), ground almond, nut grass, tigernut, yellow nutsedge
CYPERUS CORM, *Cyperus esculentus*, chufa, coquito nut (not coquito plam nut), ground almond, nut grass, tigernut, yellow nutsedge
Cyperus rotundus, **PURPLE NUTSEDGE**
Cyphomandra betacea, **TREE TOMATO**, palo de tomate [SPANISH], tamarillo [SPANISH]
CYTRONELLA, *Cymbopogon nardus* (may also be entered under the broader category **LEMONGRASS**)

D Listings

Da dak [KOREAN], *Campanula rapunculus*, **RAMPION**
 Da suan [CHINESE], *Allium sativum*, **GARLIC**
 Dago, *Dioscorea* spp., **YAM**
 Dahl [HINDI], *Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**
 Daikon [JAPANESE], *Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus*, **ORIENTAL RADISH**
DANDELION GREENS, *Taraxacum officinale*
 Dang gun [KOREAN], *Daucus carota* spp. *sativus*, **CARROT**
DASHEEN, *Colocasia esculenta* (for entry purposes, *Alocasia* spp. and *Xanthosoma* spp.), caladium, cocco (coco) [SPANISH], cocoyam, eddo, inhame [PORTUGUESE], kalo, oteo [SPANISH], talo, tannia, tanyatarua, taro malangay [SPANISH], taro toran [KOREAN], yautia [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma* includes some species whose leaf is used as a vegetable. See also **CALALU**
 Date, *Phoenix* spp.
 Date palm, *Phoenix dactylifera* and other *Phoenix* spp.
 Datil [SPANISH], *Phoenix* spp.
Datura stramonium, jimsonweed
Daucus carota ssp. *sativus*, **CARROT**, azahoria [SPANISH], dang gun [KOREAN], zanahoria [SPANISH]
Davidsonia pruriens, **DAVIDSON'S PLUM**, ooray
DAVIDSON'S PLUM, *Davidsonia pruriens*, ooray
 Dead tongue, *Oenanthe crocata*, **HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT**
 Dedos de plata [SPANISH], *Celosia argentea*, **COCKSCOMB**
 Derris root, *Derris scandens*
Derris scandens, derris root, derrisol

Derrisol, *Derris scandens*

DESERT DATE, *Balanites aegyptiaca*

Detarium senegalense, **TALLOW NUT**

Dewberry, *Rubus* spp.

Dika du Gabon [FRENCH], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**

Dikanus [GERMAN], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**

DIKANUT, *Irvingia gabonensis*, African wild mango, árbol chocolate

[SPANISH], dika du Gabon [FRENCH], Dikanus [GERMAN], duiker nut, irvingia [SPANISH], manguier du Gabon, [FRENCH], manguier sauvage [FRENCH], Wilder Mangobaum [GERMAN]

DILL (leaf, stem, seed), *Anethum graveolens*, eneldo [SPANISH]

Dillenia, *Dillenia indica*, **ELEPHANT-APPLE**

Dillenia indica, **ELEPHANT-APPLE**, chalta, dillenia, fruta-estrela [PORTUGUESE], karambel

Dimocarpus longan, **LONGAN**

Dimocarpus malaiense, **MATA KUCING**, cat's eye

Dioscorea alata var. *purpurea*, **GREATER ASIATIC YAM**, 10–months yam, water yam, winged yam

Dioscorea bulbifera, **POTATO YAM**, aerial yam, airpotato (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)

Dioscorea cayenensis, **YELLOW GUINEA YAM**, attoto yam, 12–months yam, yellow yam

Dioscorea esculenta, **LESSER ASIATIC YAM**, khaoi chach

[VIETNAMESE], khaoi tu–bua [VIETNAMESE], ubi [TAGALOG]

Dioscorea hypoglauca, beixie [CHINESE]

Dioscorea opposita, **CHINESE YAM**, shan yao [CHINESE]

Dioscorea pentaphylla, **BUCK YAM**, yam (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)

Dioscorea rotundata, **WHITE GUINEA YAM**, eboe yam, 8–months yam, white yam

Dioscorea spp., boniato, **YAM**, dago, name [SPANISH], ubi [TAGALOG], ufi, yampi [SPANISH]

Dioscorea trifida, **CUSH–CUSH YAM**, yampi [SPANISH]

Diospyros digyna, **BLACK SAPOTE**, zapote de micro [SPANISH], zapote negro [SPANISH]

Diospyros kaki, **PERSIMMON**, caqui [SPANISH], Japanese persimmon, kaki

Diospyros spp., **PERSIMMON**, mabolo, red-velvet persimmon, gam [KOREAN]

Dishcloth gourd, *Luffa* spp., **LUFFA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Dock, *Rumex* spp. (from West Indies—see also Roselle), **SORREL**

Dolichos lablab see *Lablab purpureus*

Dong–gua or dunqua [CHINESE], *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON**
(may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Donka, *Sandoricum lietjape*, **KECHAPI**
DOUM PALM COCONUT, *Hyphaene thebaica*
Dovyalis caffra, **KEI APPLE**
Dovyalis hebecarpa, **CEYLON GOOSEBERRY**, ketembilla, quetembilla
DRAGON FRUIT, *Hylocereus undatus*, red pitaya, strawberry-pear
DROPWORT, WATER, *Oenanthe javanica*
DRUMSTICK, *Moringa pterygosperma* (= *Moringa oleifera*), camun–gai,
horseradish tree, kalamugai, malungai, maranga calalu, marungai
Dudh kachu, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered
under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
Duiker nut, *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**
Dunqua or dong–gue [CHINESE], *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON**
(may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
DURIAN, *Durio zibethinus*
Durio zibethinus, **DURIAN**
DWARF EGGPLANT, *Solanum melongena* var. *depressum*, Thai eggplant
Dysphania ambrosioides, **EPAZOTE**, Mexican tea, wormseed
Dysphania botrys, **AMBROSIA MEXICANA**, biengranada [SPANISH],
feather geranium, Jerusalem oak

E Listings

Eared pepper, *Piper auritum*, hierba santa [SPANISH]
EAST INDIAN ARROWROOT, *Curcuma angustifolia*
East Indian lotus, *Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**
EASTERN BLACK WALNUT, *Juglans nigra*
Eboe yam, *Dioscorea rotundata*, **WHITE GUINEA YAM**
Echinocereus enneacanthus, **STRAWBERRY CACTUS**
Eddo [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**⁸
Edible burdock, *Arctium lappa*, **BURDOCK**
Edible canna, *Canna indica* (formerly *Canna edulis*) (tubers),
QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT
EDIBLE SNAKE–GOURD, *Trichosanthes anguina*, se–gua [CHINESE]
Egg-fruit, *Pouteria campechiana*, **CANISTEL**
EGGPLANT, *Solanum melongena*, aubergine, berenjena [SPANISH], gaji
[KOREAN]
EGGPLANT, DWARF, *Solanum melongena* var. *depressum*, Thai eggplant
Egyptian carissa, *Carissa edulis*, **CARANDAS-PLUM**
Egyptian lotus, *Nymphaea lotus*

⁸ Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

Eight-months yam, *Dioscorea rotundata*, **WHITE GUINEA YAM**
Eiskraut, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
Elaeis guineensis, **AFRICAN OIL PALM**
Elaeis oleifera, **AMERICAN OIL PLAM COCONUT**
Elaeocarpus bancroftii, karanda nut
Elderberry, *Sambucus* spp.
Eleocharis dulcis, **CHINESE WATER CHESTNUT**, waternut
ELEPHANT-APPLE, *Dillenia indica*, chalta, dillenia, fruta-estrela
[PORTUGUESE], karambel
Elephant creeper, *Entada phaseoloides*, **ST. THOMAS-BEAN**
Elephant foot yam, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*
Elephant's ear, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**⁸
Elettaria cardamomum, cardamom
Eleutherococcus senticosus, Siberian ginseng
EMBLIC, *Terminalin chebula*, myrobalan, mirabelle plum
Endibia [SPANISH], *Cichorium endivia* subsp. *endivia*, **ENDIVE**
ENDIVE, *Cichorium endivia* subsp. *endivia*, endibia [SPANISH], escarola
[SPANISH]; the green leaves of this plant for use as a salad. There are two
forms—one having deeply lobed leaves bordered with a fringe and the other
with much curled but entire leaves. See also **BELGIAN ENDIVE**
Eneldo [SPANISH], *Anethum graveolens*, **DILL** (in Puerto Rico "eneldo" is
also used to describe *Foeniculum vulgare*, **FENNEL**)
ENGLISH WALNUT, *Juglans regia*, carpathian walnut, Persian walnut
Entada phaseoloides, **ST. THOMAS-BEAN**, alampepe [SPANISH], elephant
creeper, matchbox bean
EPAZOTE, *Dysphania ambrosioides*, Mexican tea, wormseed
Erdbirne [GERMAN], *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**
Eriobotrya japonica, **LOQUAT** (may also be entered under the broader
category, **POME**)
Eruca sativa, **ARUGULA**, garden rocket, regula, rocket-salad, roka, roquette
Eryngium foetidum, **FALSE CORIANDER**, Chinese parsley, ciencabeza
[SPANISH], cilantr'n [SPANISH], culantro, spirit weed (incorrectly called
cilantro) (may also be entered under the broader category, **ERYNGO**)
Eryngium spp., **ERYNGO**, ngi [VIETNAMESE], ngo ta [VIETNAMESE], rai
[VIETNAMESE]
ERYNGO, *Eryngium* spp., ngi [VIETNAMESE], ngo ta [VIETNAMESE], rai
[VIETNAMESE]
Escabeche [SPANISH (Peru)], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**
Escarchada [SPANISH], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
Escarchosa [SPANISH], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
Escarola [SPANISH], *Cichorium endivia* subsp. *endivia*, **ENDIVE**
Escarole, *Cichorium endivia* subsp. *endivia*, **ENDIVE**

Esparrago [SPANISH], *Asparagus officinalis*, **ASPARAGUS**
 Espinaca [SPANISH], *Spinacia oleracea*, **SPINACH**
 Espinaca China [SPANISH], *Amaranthus tricolor*, **CHINESE AMARANTH**
 Essang nut, *Ricinodendron heudelotii*, **MANKETTI NUT**
 Estragon [SPANISH], *Artemisia dracunculus*, **TARRAGON**
 Estropajo [SPANISH], *Luffa* spp., **LUFFA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
ETHROG, *Citrus medica*, **CITRON**, cedrate, cidra [SPANISH], etrog, goodly fruit, limon chivo [SPANISH], limon de cabro [SPANISH], sacred Jewish lemon, toronja [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
 Etrog, *Citrus medica*, **ETHROG**, **CITRON**
Eugenia brasiliensis, **GRUMICHAMA**, Brazil cherry
Eugenia uniflora, **SURINAM CHERRY**, cereza de cayena [SPANISH], grosella [SPANISH], pitanga [SPANISH]
Eugenia stipitata, **ARAZÁ**, araçá-boi [PORTUGUESE], guayaba brasileira
Euphoria longan = *Dimocarpus longan*, **LONGAN**
EUROPEAN BEECHNUT, *Fagus sylvatica*
EUROPEAN CHESTNUT, *Castanea sativa*, Italian chestnut, Spanish chestnut, sweet chestnut
EUROPEAN FILBERT, *Corylus avellana*, Barcelona nut, cobnut, hazelnut
Euterpe edulis, **PALM HEART**
Eutrema wasabi, **JAPANESE HORSERADISH**, sabi, wasabi
 Everbearing spinach, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**
 Everlasting spinach, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**

F Listings

Fagopyrum esculentum, buckwheat
Fagus grandifolia, **AMERICAN BEECHNUT**
Fagus sylvatica, **EUROPEAN BEECHNUT**
FALSE CORIANDER, *Eryngium foetidum*, Chinese parsley, ciencabezas [SPANISH], cilantron [SPANISH], spirit weed (may also be incorrectly called cilantro) (may also be entered under the broader category, **ERYNGO**)
FALSE PAK CHOI, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, oil greens, rape, yu toy (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
FALSE-MAMEY, *Calophyllum brasiliense*
FAMEFLOWER, *Talinum triangulare*, potherb fameflower
 Faux mangoustan [FRENCH], *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
FAVA BEAN, *Vicia faba*, broadbean, haba [SPANISH], habichuela ancha [SPANISH], horsebean, silkworm bean, windsor bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Feather geranium, *Dysphania botrys*, **AMBROSIA MEXICANA**
Feijoa spp., **FEIJOA**, pineapple guava, Brazilian guava, fig guava,
guavasteen, New Zealand banana
FENNEL, *Foeniculum vulgare*, eneldo [IN PUERTO RICO], hinojo
[SPANISH], finocchio [SPANISH] **FENUGREEK**, *Trigonella*
foenum-graecum
Fernaldia pandurata, **LOROCO** (a plant that produces fragrant flower buds
that are eaten boiled as vegetables)
Ferocactus histrix, **BORRACHITO(S)**, biznagueta(s) [SPANISH],
guamuchi(s) [SPANISH], jarrito(s) [SPANISH], limita(s) [SPANISH], tuna
de biznaga [SPANISH]
Ferula assa-foetida, asafetida
Feuilles caya [FRENCH], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
Ficoid cristalline [FRENCH], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
Ficoide glaciale [FRENCH], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**
Ficus carica, **FIG**, breva [SPANISH], higo [SPANISH]
FIG, *Ficus carica*, breva [SPANISH], higo [SPANISH]
Fig guava, *Feijoa* spp., **FEIJOA**
FIG-LEAF GOURD, *Cucurbita ficifolia*, alcayota [SPANISH],
hei-zi-nan-gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader
category, **CUCURBIT**)
FILBERT, BEAKED, *Corylus cornuta*
FILBERT, CHINESE, *Corylus chinensis*
Filbert, *Corylus* spp.
FILBERT, EUROPEAN, *Corylus avellana*, Barcelona nut, cobnut, hazelnut
FILBERT, GIANT or **LAMBERT'S**, *Corylus maxima*
FILBERT, HIMALAYAN or **TIBETAN**, *Corylus ferox*
FILBERT, SIBERIAN, *Corylus heterophylla*
FILBERT, TURKISH, *Corylus colurna*, **TURKISH HAZELNUT**,
constantinople
Filziger paprika [GERMAN], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**
FINE-LEAVED WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe crocata*
Fingerblättrige [GERMAN], *Akebia quinata*, **FIVELEAF AKEBIA**
Finocchio [ITALIAN], *Foeniculum vulgare*, **FENNEL**
Five-fingered root, *Oenanthe crocata*, **HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT**
FIVELEAF AKEBIA, *Akebia quinata*, Akebi [JAPANESE], akébie à cinq
feuilles [FRENCH], chocolate-vine, fingerblättrige [GERMAN], fiveleaf,
mu tong [CHINESE], (also see *Akebia trifoliata*)
Flacourtia indica, **GOVERNOR'S PLUM**, Jamaican plum
Flacourtia inermis, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**, lobi-lobi, louvi, louvi
malayo [SPANISH], lovi-lovi [GERMAN], prunier de la Martinique
[FRENCH], rukam masam, takhop-thai

Flacourtia jangomas, **INDIAN-PLUM**, ameixa-da-Índia [PORTUGUESE], ciruela forastera [SPANISH], Paniala [GERMAN], prunier d'Inde [FRENCH], runeala-plum

Flacourtia rukam, **RUKAM**, ciruela de Madagascar [SPANISH], Madagaskarpflaume [GERMAN], prunier café [FRENCH], prunier de Chine [FRENCH], prunier malgache [FRENCH]

Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*

Flor de cactus [SPANISH], *Opuntia* spp. or *Nopalea* spp., **TUNA**

Flor de campana, *Campanula rapunculus*, **RAMPION**

Flowering chives, *Allium tuberosum*, **GARLIC CHIVE**

Foeniculum vulgare, **FENNEL**, eneldo [IN PUERTO RICO], hinojo [SPANISH], finocchio [ITALIAN]

Foo mak ts'oi [CHINESE], *Lactuca indica*, **INDIAN LETTUCE**

Fortunella spp., **KUMQUAT**, Hong Kong kumquat, meiwa kumquat, oval kumquat, round kumquat (may also be entered under the broader category, **KUMQUAT**) (from the West Indies only, may be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Fox berry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, **LINGONBERRY**

FOXHEAD, *Solanum mammosum*, nipple fruit

Fragaria spp., **STRAWBERRY**, fresa [SPANISH]

Fragrant balm, *Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**

FRAGRANT PEAR, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, Chinese pear, Harbin pear, Manchurian pear, Ussuri-Birne [GERMAN], Ussurian pear (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Fragrant waterlily, *Nymphaea odorata*

Frambuesa [SPANISH], *Rubus* spp., **RASPBERRY**

French artichoke, *Cynara scolymus* (bud), **GLOBE ARTICHOKE**

French bean, **GARDEN BEAN**, *Phaseolus vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

FRENCH JUJUBE, *Ziziphus lotus*

French runner bean, *Phaseolus coccineus*, **SCARLET RUNNER BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Fresa [SPANISH], *Fragaria* spp., **STRAWBERRY**

Frijol [SPANISH], **BEAN**

Frijol de pallar [SPANISH], *Phaseolus lunatus*, **LIMA BEAN**, (may also be entered under the broader category **BEAN**)

Fruta-estrela [PORTUGUESE], *Dillenia indica*, **ELEPHANT-APPLE**

Fu-show-gua [CHINESE], *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE**

G Listings

Gabon nut, *Coula edulis*, **AFRICAN WALNUT**

Gaji [KOREAN], *Solanum melongena*, **EGGPLANT**

- GALANGA**, *Kaempferia galanga*
Galium odoratum, asperula, woodruff
Gam [KOREAN], *Diospyros* spp., **PERSIMMON**
Gam gyul ryu [KOREAN], See **CITRUS**
Gam ja [KOREAN], *Solanum tuberosum*, **POTATO**
Gandul [IN PUERTO RICO], *Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**
Garbanzo [SPANISH], *Cicer arietinum*, **CHICKPEA**
Garcinia dulcis, **GOURKA**, mundu
Garcinia mangostana, **MANGOSTEEN**
GARDEN BEAN, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, French bean, green bean, haricot bean, kidney bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, string bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Garden calalu, *Amaranthus viridis*, **AMARANTH**
GARDEN CRESS, *Lepidium* spp., creson [SPANISH]
Garden pea, *Pisum sativum*, **PEA**
Garden pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
Garden plum, *Prunus domestica*, **PLUM** (stone fruit)
Garden rocket, *Eruca sativa*, **ARUGULA**, regula, rocket–salad, roka, roquette
Garland chrysanthemum, *Chrysanthemum coronarium* (syn. *Glebionis coronarium*), **CHRYSANTHEMUM GREENS**
GARLIC, *Allium sativum*, ajo [SPANISH], ma nul [KOREAN], seer
GARLIC CHIVE, *Allium tuberosum*, flowering chive, Oriental garlic
Garrofa [SPANISH], *Ceratonia siliqua*, **ST. JOHN'S BREAD**
Gauda bean, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Gau-sun (water bamboo), *Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; Gau-sun is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.
Gaylussacia baccata, **BLACK HUCKLEBERRY**
GBANJA KOLA, *Cola nitida*
GENIP, *Melicoccus bijugatus*, honeyberry, kenipe berry, mamon [SPANISH], mamoncillo [SPANISH], quenepa [IN PUERTO RICO], Spanish lime
Genipa americana, **MARMALADE–BOX**, genipap, jagua [SPANISH]
Genipap, *Genipa americana*, **MARMALADE-BOX**
GERANIUMGRASS, *Cymbopogon martinii*
GERMAN CHAMOMILE, *Matricaria chamomilla*, manzanilla [SPANISH]
Gherkin, *Cucumis sativus*, **CUCUMBER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Ghurush [HINDI], *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra*, **RICE BEAN**

- Gicama [SPANISH], *Pachyrhizus tuberosus*, **JICAMA**
- Giant alocasia, *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, **TARO**, see also **DASHEEN**
- GIANT** or **LAMBERT'S FILBERT**, *Corylus maxima*
- GIANT GRANADILLA**, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, baden, barbadine, maracuja acu, maracuja grande
- GIANT TARO**, *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, ape, manschio-imo [JAPANESE], taro gigante [SPANISH]
- GINGER BRACTS**, *Zingiber mioga*, mioga ginger, myoga
- GINGER ROOT**, the root of *Zingiber officinale*, jengibre [SPANISH], saeng kang puri [KOREAN]
- Gingerbread nut, *Hyphaene thebaica*, **DOUM PALM COCONUT**
- Ginkgo biloba*, **GINKGO**
- GINKGO**, *Ginkgo biloba*
- Ginseng, Chinese, *Panax ginseng*, ren shen [CHINESE]
- Ginseng, American, *Panax quinquefolius*
- Ginseng, *Panax pseudoginseng*
- Ginseng, Siberian, *Eleutherococcus senticosus*
- Girasol [SPANISH], *Helianthus tuberosus* (root), **JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**
- Gland de terre [FRENCH], *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**
- Glasswort, *Salicornia europea*
- Glebionis coronarium*, **CHRYSANTHEMUM GREENS**, garland chrysanthemum, hwa hwan guk hwa [KOREAN]
- GLOBE ARTICHOKE**, *Cynara scolymus* (bud), alcachofas francesas [SPANISH], French artichoke
- Glycine max*, **SOYBEAN**, soy, soya (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Gnetum gnemon*, **MELINDJO, MANINDJO**
- Go chu [KOREAN], See **PEPPER**
- Go gu ma [KOREAN], *Ipomoea batatas*, **POTATO**
- GOA BEAN**, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, asparagus pea, habichuela aladas [SPANISH]
- Goat nut, *Simmondsia chinensis*, **JOJOBA**
- Gobo, *Arctium lappa*, **BURDOCK**
- Golden-apple, *Spondias dulcis*, **AMBARELLA**
- Goldenseal, *Hydrastis canadensis*
- Goober pea, *Arachis hypogaea*, **PEANUT**
- Goodly fruit, *Citrus medica*, **ETHROG, CITRON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- GOOSEBERRY**, *Ribes* spp.
- Gooseberry gourd, *Cucumis anguria*, **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**
- GOOSEBERRY, OTAHEITE**, *Phyllanthus acidus*, Indian gooseberry

- Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*, **LAMBSQUARTER**
- Gouqu zi [CHINESE], *Lucium chinense*, **CHINESE BOXTHORN**
- Gourd (a broad term which includes the cucurbit genera *Benincasa*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Lagenaria*, and *Momordica*) calabaza [SPANISH], higuero [SPANISH]
- Gourd, calabash, 1. *Crescentia* spp., 2. *Lagenaria siceraria* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Gourd, ivy, *Coccinia grandis*, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- GOURKA**, *Garcinia dulcis*, mundu
- GOVERNOR'S PLUM**, *Flacourtia indica*, Jamaican plum
- Gow-kee (fruit), *Lycium chinense* (leaf), **CHINESE BOXTHORN**
- Granada [SPANISH], *Punica granatum*, **POMEGRANATE**
- Granadilla [SPANISH], *Passiflora ligularis*, **SWEET GRANADILLA**
- Granadilla, *Passiflora edulis* forma *edulis*, **PURPLE GRANADILLA**
- GRANDILLA, GIANT**, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, baden, barbadine, maracuja acu, maracuja grande
- GRANDILLA, PURPLE**, *Passiflora edulis* forma *edulis*, granadilla, grenadille violette, marcuya, parcha, purple passion fruit
- GRANDILLA, SWEET**, *Passiflora ligularis*, granadilla, grenadille dulce
- GRAPE**, *Vitis* spp., po do [KOREAN], uva [SPANISH]
- GRAPEFRUIT**, *Citrus paradisi*, pomelo [SPANISH], toronja [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Great burdock, *Arctium lappa*, **BURDOCK**
- GREATER ASIATIC YAM**, *Dioscorea alata* var. *purpurea*, 10-months yam, water yam, winged yam
- GREEN BEAN**, all species of *Phaseolus*, (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Green bunching onion, **GREEN ONION**, *Allium fistulosum* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium* spp.). Also see the entry for spring onion.
- Green gram, *Vigna radiata*, **MUNG BEAN, BEAN SPROUTS** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- GREEN GUAJE**, *Leucaena leucocephala* ssp. *glabrata*, guaje verde [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **TEPEGUAJE**)
- GREEN ONION**, *Allium fistulosum*, bunching onion, ciboule, green bunching onion, scallion, Welsh onion (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium*). to differentiate the green onion from the spring onion (*Allium cepa*), look at the bottom of the green leaves where they turn white. If the leaf cross section is "O" shaped or round, it is *Allium fistulosum*. If "D" shaped or has a flat side, then it is *Allium cepa*.

- GREEN SAPOTE**, *Pouteria viridis*, injerto [SPANISH]
 Grenadille dulce [FRENCH], *Passiflora ligularis*, **SWEET GRANADILLA**
 Grenadille violette, *Passiflora edulis* forma *edulis*, **PURPLE GRANADILLA**
 Grosella [SPANISH], *Eugenia uniflora*, **SURINAME CHERRY** (term also
 used to describe *Ribes* spp., **CURRENT**)
 Grosellas chinas [SPANISH], *Actinidia chinensis*, **KIWI**
 Ground almond, *Cyperus* spp., **CYPERUS CORM**
 Groundbean, *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**
GROUNDCHERRY, *Physalis* spp.
 Groundnut, *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**
GRU-GRU NUT, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* and *Acrocomia totai*, coco de
 catarro, macauba, mucaja
GRUMICHAMA, *Eugenia brasiliensis*, Brazil cherry
 Gruya, *Canna indica* (formerly *Canna edulis*) (tubers), **QUEENSLAND
 ARROWROOT**
 Guagüi, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under
 the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
 Guaje colorado [SPANISH], *Leucaena esculenta* ssp. *esculenta*, **RED GUAJE**
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **TEPEGUAJE**)
 Guaje rojo [SPANISH], *Leucaena esculenta* ssp. *esculenta*, **RED GUAJE**
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **TEPEGUAJE**)
 Guaje verde [SPANISH], *Leucaena leucocephala* ssp. *glabrata*, **GREEN
 GUAJE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **TEPEGUAJE**)
 Guamuchi(s) [SPANISH], *Ferocactus histrix*, **BORRACHITO(S)**
 Guamúchil [SPANISH], *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**
GUANABANA [SPANISH], *Annona muricata*, nanqka, soursop
 Guar, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*, **CLUSTERBEAN**
GUARANA, *Paullinia cupana*
GUAVA (common), *Psidium guajava*, guayaba [SPANISH]
 Guavasteen, *Feijoa* spp., **FEIJOA**
 Guayaba [SPANISH], *Psidium guajava*, common **GUAVA**
 Guayaba brasilera, *Eugenia stipitata*, **ARAZÁ**
 Guayabacoa [IN PUERTO RICO], *Rheedia acuminata*, **MADRONO**
 [SPANISH]
 Guiana chestnut, *Pachira aquatica*, **SABA NUT**
 Guinda [SPANISH], *Prunus cerasus*, **CHERRY** (Sour Cherry), stone fruit
 Guineo [SPANISH], *Musa* spp., **BANANA**
 Guisante [SPANISH], *Pisum sativum*, **PEA**
 Gun dae [KOREAN], *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*, **SWISS CHARD**
 Guru, *Cola acuminata*, **KOLA NUT**

Gynandropsis gynandra, **CAT'S WHISKERS**, acaya [SPANISH], African spider-flower, bastard mustard, feuilles caya [FRENCH], hurhur [HINDI], karaila [HINDI], massarubee, mozambé [FRENCH], mouzambi [SPANISH], small spider flower, volatín [SPANISH]

H Listings

Haba [SPANISH], *Vicia faba*, **FABA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Habichuela [SPANISH], **BEAN**
Habichuela aladas [SPANISH], *Psophocarpus* spp., **GOA BEAN**
Habichuela ancha [SPANISH], *Vicia faba*, **FABA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
HACKBERRY, *Celtis occidentalis*, sugarberry
Haek gwa [KOREAN], see stone fruit
Hagoromo botan/kanran [JAPANESE], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Hala, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, **SCREWPINE** (leaf)
Han-sen-niu-gua [CHINESE], *Cucurbita foetidissima*, **BUFFALO GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Hanqka, *Artocarpus* spp., **BREADFRUIT**
Harbin pear, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, **FRAGRANT PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Hard yam, *Pueraria lobata*, **KUDZU**
Haricot bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, **GARDEN BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Hass', an avocado cultivar (Guatemalan x Mexican hybrid) characterized by pear-shaped to egg-shaped fruit of medium size. The skin is tough, leathery, pebbled, and fairly thin. (See *Persea americana*)
Haw, *Crataegus* spp. (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
HAWAIIAN ARROWROOT, *Tacca leontopetaloides*
HAZELNUT, AMERICAN, *Corylus americana*, filbert
Hazelnut, *Corylus avellana*, **EUROPEAN FILBERT**
HAZELNUT, TURKISH, *Corylus colurna*, **TURKISH FILBERT**, constantinople
HEADING LEAF MUSTARD, *Brassica juncea* var. *rugosa*, broad-leaved mustard, cabbage leaf mustard, moutarde chou [FRENCH], swatow mustard (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
HEART-OF-JESUS, *Caladium* spp. and *Colocasia* spp., malanga [SPANISH]
Heart of the maguey plant, *Agave atrovirens*, **MAGUEY**

Heart of Palm, *Euterpe edulis*, **PALM HEART**, the edible, white, inner portion of the stem and growing bud of palm trees. If any green tissue is present, it is inadmissible.

HEARTNUT, *Juglans ailanthifolia*, Japanese walnut, siebold walnut

HEDGETHORN BERRY, *Carissa bispinosa*, num num

Hei–zi–nan–gua [CHINESE], *Cucurbita ficifolia*, **FIG–LEAF GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Helianthus annuus, sunflower

Helianthus tuberosus (root), **JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**, alcachofa (alcachofera) [SPANISH], cotufa [SPANISH], girasol [SPANISH]

HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe crocata*, dead tongue, five-fingered root, horsebane, water lovage, yellow water dropwort

Herbe a la glace [FRENCH], *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**

Hibiscus sabdariffa, **ROSELLE** (fleshy calyx), African sorrel, bissap [AFRICAN], Indian sorrel, Jamaican sorrel

Hickory nut, *Carya* spp.

Hierba de limon [SPANISH], *Cymbopogon* spp., **LEMONGRASS**

Hierba santa [SPANISH], *Piper auritum*, eared pepper

Highbush blueberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, **BLUEBERRY**

Higo [SPANISH], *Ficus* spp., **FIG**

Higuera [SPANISH], *Couroupita guianensis*, **CANNONBALL FRUIT**

Higuero [SPANISH], gourd

HIMALAYAN or **TIBETAN FILBERT**, *Corylus ferox*

HIND'S BLACK or **CALIFORNIA WALNUT**, *Juglans hindsii*

Hinojo [SPANISH], *Foeniculum vulgare*, **FENNEL**

Ho bak [KOREAN], See **PUMPKIN**

Hoary basil, *Ocimum* spp., **BASIL**

Hodgsonia macrocarpa, **LARD FRUIT**, you–zha–gua [CHINESE]

HOG PEANUT, *Amphicarpaea bracteata*, wild peanut

HOG–PLUM, *Spondias mombin*, (may also be entered under the broader category **MOMBIN**)

Holy basil, *Ocimum* spp., **BASIL**

HONEWORT, *Cryptotaenia canadensis*

HONEYBERRY, *Celtis australis*, Mediterranean hackberry

Honeyberry, *Melicoccus bijugatus*, **GENIP**

Honeydew melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Hong Kong kumquat, *Fortunella* spp., **KUMQUAT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **KUMQUAT**)

Hong gua [CHINESE], *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

- HOOKER TUBER-GOURD**, *Thladiantha hookeri*, yi–ye–chi–poa
[CHINESE]
Hops, *Humulus* spp.
Hordeum vulgare, barley, cebada [SPANISH]
Horsebane, *Oenanthe crocata*, **HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT**, See also
WATER FENNEL
Horsebean, *Vicia faba*, **FABA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader
category, **BEAN**)
HORSEMINT, *Monarda punctata*, spotted beebalm
HORSERADISH, *Armoracia rusticana*, rabano picante [SPANISH]
Horseradish, Japanese, *Eutrema wasabi* (= *Wasabi japonica*), **WASABI**
Horseradish tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, **DRUMSTICK**
Houttuynia cordata, yap ca [VIETNAMESE]
Hovenia dulcis, **JAPANESE RAISIN**
Huamúchil [SPANISH], *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**
HUCKLEBERRY, *Vaccinium deliciosum*, *Vaccinium membranaceum*, and
Vaccinium ovalifolium (may also be entered under the broader category,
Vaccinium spp.)
Huitina, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under
the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
Huitlacoche [SPANISH], *Ustilago maydis*, **CORN SMUT GALLS**
Hukusai, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis*, **CHINESE CABBAGE** (may also
be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Hu–lu, *Lagenaria siceraria*, **BOTTLE GOURD** (may also be entered under
the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
Humulus spp., hops
Hungarian pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered
under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
Hurhur [HINDI], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT’S WHISKERS**
Husk tomato, *Physalis philadelphica* (= *Physalis ixocarpa*), **TOMATILLO**
Hutu, *Barringtonia asiatica*
Hu–zi, *Lagenaria siceraria*, **BOTTLE GOURD** (may also be entered under
the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
Hwa hwan guk hwa [KOREAN], *Chrysanthemum coronarium* (syn. *Glebionis*
coronarium), **CHRYSANTHEMUM GREENS**
HYACINTH BEAN, *Lablab purpureus* (= *Dolichos lablab*), bonavist bean,
chicharo [SPANISH], lablab bean, red papadi bean
Hydnocarpus apple, *Hydnocarpus* spp.
Hylocercus trigonus (= *Cereus trigonus*), **PITAHAYA**
Hylocercus undatus (= *Cereus undatus*), **PITAHAYA**
Hylocereus undatus, **DRAGON FRUIT**, red pitaya, strawberry-pear
Hymenaea courbaril, **STINKING-TOE**, algarroba [SPANISH]

Hyphaene thebaica, **DOUM PALM COCONUT**, gingerbread nut

I Listings

Icaco, *Chrysobalanus icaco*, **COCOPLUM**

ICE CREAM BEAN, *Inga edulis*, inga

ICEPLANT, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, barrilha [PORTUGUESE], barilla de Canarias [SPANISH], crystalline, eiskraut [GERMAN], escarchada [SPANISH], escarchosa [SPANISH], ficoide cristalline [FRENCH], ficoide glaciale [FRENCH], herbe a la glace [FRENCH]

ILAMA, *Annona diversifolia*, annona blanca [SPANISH], papauce [SPANISH]

Ilang-ilang [SPANISH], *Cananga odorata*, **YLANG-YLANG**

IMBU, *Spondias tuberosa*

In gwa ryu [KOREAN], See **POME**

Indian almond, *Terminalia catappa*

Indian fig, *Opuntia* spp., **TUNA**

Indian gooseberry, *Phyllanthus acidus*, **OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY**

INDIAN LETTUCE, *Lactuca indica*, foo mak ts'oi [CHINESE]

INDIAN MULBERRY, *Morinda citrifolia*, noni [SPANISH]

Indian mustard, *Brassica juncea*, **MUSTARD GREENS** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

INDIAN-PLUM, *Flacourtia jangomas*, ameixa-da-Índia [PORTUGUESE], ciruela forastera [SPANISH], Paniala [GERMAN], prunier d'Inde [FRENCH], runeala-plum

Indian plume, *Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**

Indian snakegourd *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Indian sorrel, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, **ROSELLE**

Indian walnut, *Aleurites moluccana*, **CANDLENUT**

INDIAN WOOD APPLE, *Limonia acidissima*

Indigo, *Indigofera* spp.

Indigofera spp. indigo

Inga, *Inga edulis*, **ICE CREAM BEAN**

Inga edulis, **ICE CREAM BEAN**, inga

Inhame [PORTUGUESE], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**

Injerto [SPANISH], **GREEN SAPOTE**, *Pouteria viridis*

Inocarpus edulis, **TAHITI CHESTNUT**, otaheite chestnut, Polynesia chestnut

Inocarpus fagiferus, **MAPE NUT**, mape, Tahitian chestnut

Ipecac, *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*

Ipomoea aquatica, kankun [TAGALOG], swamp cabbage, water spinach (listed in FNWA)

Ipomoea batatas, **SWEET POTATO** (called yam in the United States), batata [SPANISH], boniato [SPANISH], camote (kamote) [SPANISH], go gu ma [KOREAN], kumara [NEW ZEALAND]

Ipomoea purga, see Jalapa

Ipomoea tuberosa, **WOODEN-ROSE**

Irvingia [SPANISH], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**

Irvingia gabonensis, **DIKANUT**, African wild mango, árbol chocolate [SPANISH], dika du Gabon [FRENCH], Dikanus [GERMAN], duiker nut, irvingia [SPANISH], manguier du Gabon, [FRENCH], manguier sauvage [FRENCH], Wilder Mangobaum [GERMAN]

Italian chestnut, *Castanea sativa*, **EUROPEAN CHESTNUT**

ITALIAN JUJUBE, *Ziziphus mauritiana*

Italian kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, **PALM KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Italian sweet pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)

IVORY NUT, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, vegetable ivory

IVY GOURD, *Coccinia grandis*, hong gua [CHINESE], kabarekindi, kovai fruit, kundree, kundri, little gourd, pepasan, pepino cimarroon [SPANISH], scarlet-fruited gourd, scarlet gourd, scharlachranke [GERMAN], tam lung, telacucha, tindola, tindora, tindori, yasai karasuuri [JAPANESE], (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

J Listings

Jabong, *Citrus maxima*, **PUMMELO** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

JABOTICABA [SPANISH], *Myrciaria cauliflora*, Brazilian grape

Jaca [SPANISH], *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, **JACKFRUIT**

Jacaratia hassleriana, **YACON STRAWBERRY**, poire de terre [FRENCH]

JACK-BEAN, *Canavalia ensiformis*

JACKFRUIT, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, breadfruit nangka [INDONESIAN], jaca [SPANISH]

Jacob's coat, *Acalypha wilkesiana*, **PAINTED COPPERLEAF**

Jagua [SPANISH] *Genipa americana*, **MARMALADE-BOX**

Jalapa, the root of *Ipomoea purga*, which is used as a laxative

Jamaican-honeysuckle, *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**

Jamaican plum, *Flacourtia indica*, **GOVERNOR'S PLUM**

Jamaican sorrel, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, **ROSELLE**

Jamberberry, *Physalis philadelphica* (= *Physalis ixocarpa*), **TOMATILLO**

Jamberry, *Physalis philadelphica* (= *Physalis ixocarpa*), **TOMATILLO**

Jambo [PORTUGUESE], *Syzygium jambos*, **ROSE APPLE**

JAMBOLAN, *Syzygium cumini*, Java plum

Jang gun pul [KOREAN], *Rheum rhabarbarum*, **RHUBARB**
 Japan pepper, *Zanthoxylum piperitum*, **SZECHUAN PEPPERCORNS** (a
 rutaceous plant)
 Japanese artichoke, *Stachys affinis*, **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**
 Japanese cabbage, *Brassica rapa* (Chinese group) (may also be entered under
 the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
JAPANESE CHESTNUT, *Castanea crenata*, castana japonesa [SPANISH]
JAPANESE HONEWORT, *Cryptotaenia japonica*, mitsuba [JAPANESE]
JAPANESE HORSERADISH, *Eutrema wasabi* (= *Wasabi japonica*), **sabi,**
WASABI
 Japanese medlar, *Eriobotrya japonica*, **LOQUAT**
 Japanese pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered
 under the broader category, **POME**)
 Japanese persimmon, *Diospyros kaki*, **PERSIMMON**
 Japanese plum, *Eriobotrya japonica*, **LOQUAT**
 Japanese radish, *Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus*, **ORIENTAL RADISH**
JAPANESE RAISIN, *Hovenia dulcis*
 Japanese walnut, *Juglans ailanthifolia*, **HEARTNUT**
 Jaqueiro [SPANISH], *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, **JACKFRUIT**
 Jarrito(s) [SPANISH], *Ferocactus histrix*, **BORRACHITO(S)**
Jatropha curcas, **PHYSIC NUT**, purging nut
 Java plum, *Syzygium cumini*, **JAMBOLAN**
JAVA-ALMOND, *Canarium indicum*
 Java-Apfel [GERMAN], *Syzygium samarangense*, **WAX JAMBU**
 Java-Apple, *Syzygium samarangense*, **WAX JAMBU**
 Jengibre [SPANISH], *Zingiber officinale*, **GINGER ROOT** or *Curcuma*
domestica
 Jersey kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, **PALM KALE** (may also be
 entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *Helianthus tuberosus* (root), alcachofa
 (alcachofera) [SPANISH], cotufa [SPANISH], girasol [SPANISH]
 Jerusalem cherry, *Solanum pseudocapsicum*
 Jerusalem oak, *Dysphania botrys*, **AMBROSIA MEXICANA**
JESSAMINE, *Cestrum latifolium*
Jessenia bataua, **PATAUA OIL COCONUT**
 Jesuit nut, *Trapa natans*, **WATER-CHESTNUT**
 Jew plum, *Spondias dulcis*, **AMBARELLA**
 Jews-mallow, *Corchorus olitorius*, **SALUYUT JUTE**

Jiao-bai, (water bamboo), *Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; Jiao-bai is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.

JICAMA, *Pachyrhizus tuberosus*, or *P. erosus*, yam bean root, gicama [SPANISH]

Jicare, *Crescentia* spp., **AYALE**

Jie lan [CHINESE], *Brassica oleracea* var. *alboglabra*, **CHINESE BROCCOLI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Jimsonweed, *Datura stramonium*

Jiquima [SPANISH], *Polymnia sonchifolia*, **YACON**

Jiquimilla [SPANISH], *Polymnia sonchifolia*, **YACON**

Job's tears, *Coix lacryma-jobi* (corn relative)

Jobo [SPANISH], *Spondias mombin.*, **MOMBIN**

Jobo plum, *Spondias mombin .*, **MOMBIN**

Joconoxtle (SPANISH), **TUNA**. See entry for **TUNA**

JOJOBA, *Simmondsia chinensis*, goat nut

Jubaea spp., coquito palm nut

Judia gorda [SPANISH], *Phaseolus lunatus*, **LIMA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category **BEAN**)

Juglans ailanthifolia, **HEARTNUT**, Japanese walnut, siebold walnut

Juglans cinerea, **BUTTERNUT**, nogal blanco [SPANISH], oil nut, white walnut

Juglans hindsii, **CALIFORNIA** or **HIND'S BLACK WALNUT**

Juglans nigra, **EASTERN BLACK WALNUT**

Juglans regia, **ENGLISH WALNUT**, carpathian walnut, Persian walnut

Juglans spp., walnut

JUJUBE, *Ziziphus* spp.

JUJUBE, COMMON, *Ziziphus jujuba*, Chinese date, Chinese jujube (may also be entered under the broader category, **JUJUBE**)

JUJUBE, FRENCH, *Ziziphus lotus* (may also be entered under the broader category, **JUJUBE**)

JUJUBE, ITALIAN, *Ziziphus mauritiana* (may also be entered under the broader category,

JUJUBE)

JUNEBERRY, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, cornijuelo [SPANISH], serviceberry, shad, sugarplum, western serviceberry (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

JUTE, *Corchorus capsularis*

K Listings

- Kabarekindi, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Kachang sepalit [MALAYSIAN], *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra*, **RICE BEAN**
- Kaempferia galanga*, **GALANGA**
- KAKARI TACCY NUT**, *Caryodendron orinocense*
- Kaki, *Diospyros kaki*, **PERSIMMON**
- Kakri, *Cucumis melo melo* var. *flexuosus*, **SNAKE MELON** (may also be entered under the broader categories **CUCURBIT** or **MELON**)
- Kalamugai, *Moringa pterygosperma*, **DRUMSTICK**
- KALE**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *viridis*, **COLLARDS**, borecole, cow cabbage (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Kalo, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
- Kamania, *Terminalia catappa*, **INDIAN ALMOND**
- Kamias, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, **BILIMBI**
- Kamote (camote) [SPANISH], *Ipomoea batatas*, **SWEET POTATO**
- Kampong, *Oroxylum indicum*, **MIDNIGHT HORROR**
- Kankun [TAGALOG], *Ipomoea aquatica* (listed in FNWA)
- KAPOK**, *Ceiba pentandra*
- Karaila [HINDI], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
- Karaili [HINDI], *Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Karambel, *Dillenia indica*, **ELEPHANT-APPLE**
- KARANDA**, *Carissa carandas*
- Karanda nut, *Elaeocarpus bancroftii*
- Karaunda, *Carissa congesta*, **KERANDANG**
- Katuk, *Sauropus androgynus*, **STAR-GOOSEBERRY**
- KAUKI**, *Manilkara kauki*
- KAVA**, *Piper methysticum* (root)
- KECHAPI**, *Sandoricum koetjape*, donka, faux mangoustan [FRENCH], red santol, sentol, sandorique [FRENCH], sandoribaum [GERMAN], sentul [MALAYSIAN], santol [TAGALOG]
- Kedon dong, *Spondias mombin.*, **MOMBIN**
- KEI APPLE**, *Dovyalis caffra*
- Kenipe berry, *Melicoccus bijugatus*, **GENIP**
- KEPEL**, *Stelechocarpus burahol*, burahol, Kepel apple
- Kepel apple, *Stelechocarpus burahol*, **KEPEL**
- KERANDANG**, *Carissa congesta*, karaunda
- Ketembilla, *Dovyalis hebecarpa*, **CEYLON GOOSEBERRY**
- KETUPA**, *Baccaurea dulcis*, cupa, tjoepatupa

- Key lime, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- KHAO CHAE**, *Boesenbergia rotunda*, temu kunchi [MALAYSIAN], suo shi [CHINESE]
- Khaoi chach [VIETNAMESE], *Dioscorea esculenta*, **LESSER ASIATIC YAM**
- Khaoi tu–bua [VIETNAMESE], *Dioscorea esculenta*, **LESSER ASIATIC YAM**
- Khat, *Catha edulis* (FDA prohibits)
- Kidney bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, **GARDEN BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Kigelia africana*, **SAUSAGE FRUIT**
- Kimpol, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Kiwanos melon, *Cucumis metuliferus* (cucurbit) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- King mandarin, *Citrus sinensis* x *C. reticulata* (x *nobilis*), **TANGOR** (for purpose of entry from Mediterranean fruit fly countries—same as tangerine) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- King of Siam, *Citrus sinensis* x *C. reticulata* (x *nobilis*), **TANGOR** (for purpose of entry from Mediterranean fruit fly countries—same as tangerine) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- King orange, *Citrus sinensis* x *C. reticulata* (x *nobilis*), **TANGOR** (for purpose of entry from Mediterranean fruit fly countries—same as tangerine) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Kitchen kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- KIWI**, *Actinidia deliciosa*, Chinese gooseberry, grosellas chinas [SPANISH]
- Kleeblättrige akebie [GERMAN], *Akebia trifoliata*
- Knob celery, *Apium graveolens*, **CELERIAC**
- Knotroot, *Stachys affinis*, **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**
- Knotweed (leaf, stem), *Polygonum odoratum*
- KOHLRABI**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*, colinabo [SPANISH], stem turnip (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- KOLA NUT**, *Cola* spp., cola nut, guru
- Komatsuna [JAPANESE], *Brassica rapa* var. *perviridis*, **SPINACH MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Kong [KOREAN], See **BEAN**
- Korean pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Kousaitai [JAPANESE], *Brassica rapa* var. *purpuraria*, **PURPLE-STEM MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Kovai fruit, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Kubui, *Aleurites moluccana*, **CANDLENUT**

KUDZU, *Pueraria lobata*, Chinese yam, hard yam, legume, see also

TROPICAL KUDZU

KUINI, *Mangifera odorata*, ma-mut

Kumara, *Ipomoea batatas*, **SWEET POTATO**

KUMQUAT, *Fortunella* spp., Hong Kong kumquat, meiwa kumquat, oval kumquat, round kumquat (Rutaceae) (Citrus group) (from the West Indies only, may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Kundree, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Kundri, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Kurdee [HINDI], *Carthamus tinctorius*, safflower

Kuw-sun (water bamboo), *Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; Kuw-sun is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.

Kwo-bai (water bamboo), *Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; Kwo-bai is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.

L Listings

La chau [VIETNAMESE] (leaf), *Piper* spp.

Lablab bean, *Lablab purpureus*, **HYACINTH BEAN**

Lablab purpureus, **HYACINTH BEAN**, bonavist bean, chicharo [SPANISH], lablab bean, red papadi bean

LAC NUT, *Schleichera oleosa*

Lacoto [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**

Lactuca indica, **INDIAN LETTUCE**, foo mak ts'oi [CHINESE]

Lactuca sativa, **LETTUCE**, lechuga [SPANISH], romaine, sang chi [KOREAN]

Lactuca sativa var. *angustana*, **CELTUCE**, asparagus lettuce, Chinese lettuce, Spargelsalat [GERMAN], (may also be entered under the broader category, **LETTUCE**)

Lactuca sativa var. *longifolia*, romaine lettuce, (may also be entered under the broader category **LETTUCE**)

- Lagenaria siceraria*, **BOTTLE GOURD**, calabash gourd, hu-lu [CHINESE], hu-zi [CHINESE], spoon gourd (cucurbit) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
- Lai yang zu li [CHINESE], *Pyrus x bretschneideri*, **YA PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Lamb's lettuce, *Valerianella* spp., **CORNSALAD**
- LAMBERT'S** or **GIANT FILBERT**, *Corylus maxima*
- LAMBSQUARTER**, *Chenopodium album*, chuela [SPANISH], goosefoot
- LANGSAT**, *Lansium domesticum*, lansone [TAGALOG]
- Lanqka, *Artocarpus* spp., **BREADFRUIT**
- Lansium domesticum* **LANGSAT**, lansone [TAGALOG]
- Lansone [TAGALOG], *Lansium domesticum*, **LANGSAT**
- LARD FRUIT**, *Hodgsonia macrocarpa*, you-zha-gua [CHINESE]
- LARGE CRANBERRY**, *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, arandano [SPANISH]
- Laurus nobilis*, **BAY LAUREL**, bay
- Leaf broccoli, *Brassica alboglabra*, **CHINESE KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Leaf coriander, *Coriandrum sativum*, **CILANTRO**
- Leaf and spear kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Lechosa [SPANISH], *Carica papaya*, **PAPAYA**
- Lechuga [SPANISH], *Lactuca sativa*, **LETTUCE**, sang chi [KOREAN]
- Lecythis minor*, **COCO DE MONO**
- Lecythis ollaria*, **MONKEY POD**
- Lecythis pisonis*, **SAPUCAIA NUT**, paradise nut
- LEEK**, *Allium ampeloprasum*, cebollin [SPANISH], puerro [SPANISH] (marketed as poorly developed bulbs with their leaf bases)
- Legume, *Pueraria lobata*, **KUDZU** (also refers to all species of Fabaceae)
- Lemai, *Artocarpus* spp., **BREADFRUIT**
- Lemaireocereus griseus* (= *Ritterocereus griseus*), **PITAHAYA**
- Lemaireocereus queretaroensis* (= *Ritterocereus queretaroensis*), **PITAHAYA**
- Lemaireocereus thurberi* (= *Cereus thurberia*), **PITAHAYA**
- LEMON**, *Citrus limon*, limon [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Lemon, sacred Jewish, *Citrus medica*, **CITRON**, **ETHROG**
- LEMON BALM** (leaf), *Melissa officinalis*
- LEMON BERGAMOT**, *Monarda citriodora*
- LEMON THYME**, *Thymus x Citriodorus*
- LEMONGRASS**, *Cymbopogon* spp., citronella, hierba de limon [SPANISH], limoncillo, sa [VIETNAMESE], xa [VIETNAMESE]
- Leng-si-gua [CHINESE], *Luffa acutangula*, **ANGLED LOOFAH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)

- Lens culinaris*, **LENTIL**, lenteja [SPANISH]
 Lenteja [SPANISH], *Lens culinaris*, **LENTIL**
LENTIL, *Lens culinaris*, lenteja [SPANISH]
 Leong seeam, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE**
Lepidium sativum, **GARDEN CRESS**, creson [SPANISH]
LEREN, *Calathea allouia*, allouya, calathea, sweet corm–root
LESSER ASIATIC YAM, *Dioscorea esculenta*, khaoi chach
 [VIETNAMESE], khaoi tu–bua [VIETNAMESE], ubi [TAGALOG]
LETTUCE, *Lactuca sativa*, lechuga [SPANISH], romaine, sang chi
 [KOREAN]
Leucaena esculenta ssp. *esculenta*, **RED GUAJE**, guaje rojo [SPANISH],
 guaje colorado [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category,
TEPEGUAJE)
Leucaena leucocephala ssp. *glabrata*, **GREEN GUAJE**, guaje verde
 [SPANISH], guaje colorado [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **TEPEGUAJE**)
Leucaena sp., **TEPEGUAJE** [SPANISH]
Levisticum officinale, **LOVAGE**
Licania rigida, **OITICICA**
Lilium spp., edible **LILY BULB**
LILY BULB, edible, *Lilium* spp.
 Lily root, *Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**
LIMA BEAN, *Phaseolus lunatus*, butter bean, frijol de pallar [SPANISH],
 judia gorda [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category,
BEAN)
 Lime, key, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** (may also be entered under the broader
 category, **CITRUS**)
 Lime, Mexican, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **CITRUS**)
LIME, PERSIAN, *Citrus latifolia*, Tahiti lime (for entry purposes, same as
 sour lime) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
LIME, sour, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, key lime, limon verde or agria [SPANISH],
 Mexican lime (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
 (**NOTE:** *C. latifolia* has same entry status as sour lime)
LIME, SWEET, *Citrus limettioides* (*C. limetta*), limon dulce [SPANISH]
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
 Limequat, a *Citrus* and *Fortunella* hybrid (from the West Indies only, may also
 be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
 Limita(s) [SPANISH], *Ferocactus histrix*, **BORRACHITO(S)**
Limnophila chinensis ssp. *aromatica*, ngo om, **RAU OM** [VIETNAMESE]
 Limon [SPANISH], *Citrus limon*, **LEMON** (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **CITRUS**)

- Limon agria, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** (sour)
Limon chivo [SPANISH], *Citrus medica*, **ETHROG, CITRON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Limon de cabro, *Citrus medica*, **CITRON, ETHROG** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Limon de Tahiti, *Citrus latifolia*, **PERSIAN LIME** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Limon dulce [SPANISH], *Citrus limettioides*, **SWEET LIME** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Limon verde [SPANISH], *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** (sour) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Limoncillo, *Cymbopogon citratus*, **LEMONGRASS**
Limonia acidissima, **INDIAN WOOD APPLE**
Ling kok ts'oi [CHINESE], *Capsella bursa-pastoris* var. *auriculata*,
SHEPHERD'S PURSE
Ling nut, *Trapa bicornus*, **WATERCHESTNUT**
Lingberry, *Vaccinium* spp.
LINGONBERRY, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, cowberry, fox berry, mountain cranberry, rock cranberry (may also be entered under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)
Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*
Linum usitatissimum, flax, linseed
Lippia micromera, Spanish thyme, tomillo [SPANISH]
Lippia spp., **OREGANO (MEXICAN)**, oregano [SPANISH]
LITCHI, *Litchi chinensis*, lychee
Litchi chinensis, **LITCHI**, lychee
Little gourd, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Llacon [SPANISH], *Polymnia sonchifolia*, **YACON**
Lobi-lobi, *Flacourtia inermis*, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**
Locust bean, *Ceratonia siliqua*, **ST. JOHN'S BREAD**
LOGANBERRY, *Rubus loganobaccus*, boysenberry
Long bean, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *sesquipedalis*, **YARD-LONG BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
LONGAN, *Dimocarpus longan*
LONTAR, *Syzygium grande*, sea apple
LOOFAH, ANGLED, *Luffa acutangula*, leng-si-gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
LOOFAH, SMOOTH, *Luffa aegyptiaca*, si-gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)

- LOQUAT**, *Eriobotrya japonica*, nispero del japon [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**), Japanese medlar, Japanese plum
- LOROCO**, *Fernaldia pandurata* (a plant that produces fragrant flower buds that are eaten boiled as vegetables)
- LOTUS ROOT**, *Nelumbo nucifera*, East Indian lotus, lily root, raiz de lotus [SPANISH], sacred lotus, waterlily root, yon puri [KOREAN]
- Louvi, *Flacourtia inermis*, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**
- LOVAGE**, *Levisticum officinale*
- Lovi-lovi [GERMAN], *Flacourtia inermis*, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**
- Lucky–nut, *Thevetia peruviana*
- LUCUMA**, *Manilkara sapota* (= *Lucuma mammosa*), see *Pouteria sapota*
Lucuma mammosa, See *Pouteria sapota*
- Luffa acutangula*, **ANGLED LOOFAH**, leng–si–gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
- Luffa aegyptiaca*, **SMOOTH LOOFAH**, si–gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
- Luffa* spp., **LUFFA**, Chinese okra, dishcloth gourd, Estropajo [SPANISH], paste, rag gourd, towel gourd, vegetable sponge (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Lulo, *Solanum quitoense*, **NARANJILLA** [SPANISH], lulu
- Lulu [SPANISH], *Solanum quitoense*, **NARANJILLA** [SPANISH]
- Lungan, *Euphoria longan*, **LONGAN**
- Luo–han–gua [CHINESE], *Siraitia grosvenorii*, **BUDDA'S FRUIT**
- Lychee, *Litchi chinensis*, **LITCHI**
- Lycianthes moziniana*, **TLANOCHTLES**, canoxtle
- Lycium chinense* (leaf), **CHINESE BOXTHORN**, Chinese matrimony vine, Chinese wolfberry, gow–kee or gouqu zi [CHINESE] (fruit)

M Listings

- Ma nul [KOREAN], *Allium sativum*, **GARLIC**
- Mabolo, *Diospyros blancoi*, **PERSIMMON**
- Macabo, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- MACADAMIA**, *Macadamia integrifolia*, *M. tetraphylla*, Australian nut
- Mace, *Myristica fragrans*
- Mache, *Valerianella* spp., **CORNSALAD**
- Maclura pomifera*, osage orange
- Madagaskarpflaume [GERMAN], *Flacourtia rukam*, **RUKAM**
- Madhuca longifolia*, **MAHUA**
- Madras–thorn, *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**

MADRONO [SPANISH], *Rheedia acuminata*, guayabacoa [IN PUERTO RICO]

Maduma, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

Madumbe, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**⁹

Magnolia virginiana, sweetbay

MAGUEY, *Agave atrovirens*, heart of the maguey plant

Mahogany fruit, *Swietenia mahagoni*

MAHUA, *Madhuca longifolia*

Mai tau [CHINESE], *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra*, **RICE BEAN**

Maiz [SPANISH], *Zea mays*, **CORN**

Maize, *Zea mays*, **CORN**

Majorana hortensis see *Origanum* spp.

Makloot, mixedmelon seed (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Makomo dake (water bamboo), *Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; Makomo dake is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.

Makopa [SPANISH], *Syzygium samarangense*, **WAX JAMBU**

Malabar chestnut, *Pachira aquatica*, **SABA NUT**

MALABAR NUT, *Adhatoda vasica*

MALABAR SPINACH, *Basella alba*, Ceylon spinach, nightshade malabar, vine spinach

Malanga [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

Malanga¹⁰ [SPANISH], *Colocasia exculenta*, **DASHEEN**¹¹

Malanga amarilla [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

Malanga marron [FRENCH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

Malanga noir [FRENCH], *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK MALANGA**

MALAY APPLE, *Syzygium malaccense*, mountain apple

Malpighia glabra, *Malpighia emarginata*, acerola, **BARBADOS CHERRY**, cepezas de Barbados

Malungai, *Moringa pterygosperma*, **DRUMSTICK**

Malus domestica, **APPLE**, manzana [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

9 Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

10 Although malanga may refer to dasheen, more often it refers to *Xanthosoma* spp.

11 Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

- Malus* spp., **APPLE**, crabapple (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Malva verticillata* var. *crispa*, **MARSH MALLOW**, curled mallow, yang a uk [KOREAN]
- Mambi bean, *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra*, **RICE BEAN**
- MAMEE-APPLE**, *Mammea americana*, mamey, mamey apple
- Mamey apple, *Mammea americana*, **MAMEE-APPLE**, mamey
- Mamey sapote, *Pouteria sapota*, **SAPOTE**
- Mammea americana*, **MAMEE-APPLE**, mamey, mamey apple
- Mamon, *Annona reticulata*, **CUSTARD APPLE**
- Mamon [SPANISH], *Melicoccus bijugatus*, **GENIP**
- Mamoncillo [SPANISH], *Melicoccus bijugatus*, **GENIP**
- Ma–mut, *Mangifera odorata*, **KUINI**
- Manchurian pear, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, **FRAGRANT PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Manchurian wild rice, *Zizania latifolia*, may be infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*; infected, it is an Asian vegetable in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. If the culms and rhizomes are swollen, then it is infected with a pathogen of wild rice. Thus, it is prohibited.
- Mandarin orange (Mandrin orange), *Citrus reticulata* cv, **TANGERINE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Mandioca, *Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**
- Mangaras [PORTUGUESE], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Mangareto [PORTUGUESE], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- MANGEL**, *Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **BEET**, remolacha [SPANISH]
- Mangifera indica*, **MANGO**
- Mangifera odorata*, **KUINI**, ma–mut
- Mangifera verticillata*, **BAUNO**
- MANGO**, *Mangifera indica*
- Mango pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- MANGOSTEEN**, *Garcinia mangostana*
- Manguier du Gabon [FRENCH], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**
- Manguier sauvage [FRENCH], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**
- Mani, *Arachis hypogaea*, **PEANUT**
- Maní forrajero perenne [SPANISH], *Arachis pintoi*, **PINTO PEANUT**
- Maní perenne, *Arachis pintoi*, **PINTO PEANUT**
- Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**, cazabe [SPANISH], mandioca, manioc, tapioca plant, tapioka, yuca [SPANISH]

- MANILA TAMARIND**, *Pithecellobium dulce*, apes–earring, bread–and–cheese, blackbead, guamúchil [SPANISH], huamúchil [SPANISH], Madras–thorn, mochigüiste [SPANISH], opiuma, pinzán [SPANISH]
Manilkara achras, **CIKU**
Manilkara kauki, **KAUKI**
Manilkara zapota, **SAPODILLA**, chicle [SPANISH], chicozapote, naseberry, nispero [SPANISH]
MANINDJA, *Gnetum gnemon*, **MELINDJO**
Manioc, *Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**
MANKETTI NUT, *Ricinodendron heudelotii*, essang nut, ojuk nut, sanga nut
Manschio-imo [JAPANESE], *Alocasia macrorrhizos*, **GIANT TARO**
Manzana [SPANISH], *Malus domestica*, **APPLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Manzanilla [SPANISH], *Matricaria* spp., **GERMAN CHAMOMILE**; Note:
In parts of Central America and the Southwestern U.S., this term may refer to fruits of *Crataegus* spp.
Mape, *Inocarpus fagiferus*, **MAPE NUT**
MAPE NUT, *Inocarpus fagiferus*, mape, Tahitian chestnut
MAQUI FRUIT, *Aristolelia chilensis*
Maracuya [SPANISH], *Passiflora* spp., **PASSION FRUIT**
Maracuja acu, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, **GIANT GRANADILLA**
Maracuja grande, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, **GIANT GRANADILLA**
MARAMA-BEAN, *Bauhinia esculenta*,, bauhinia [FRENCH], gemsbok-bean
MARANG, *Artocarpus odoratissimus*
Maranga calalu, *Moringa pterygosperma*, **DRUMSTICK**
Maranhau nut, *Pachira aquatica*, **SABA NUT**
Maranon [SPANISH], *Anacardium occidentale*, **CASHEW**
Maranta arundinacea, **ARROWROOT**, amaranta [SPANISH], arrurruz, Bermuda arrowroot
Marcuya, *Passiflora edulis* forma *edulis*, **PURPLE GRANADILLA**
MARIGOLD, *Calendula officinalis*
MARJORAM, *Origanum majorana*, sweet marjoram
MARMALADE–BOX, *Genipa americana*, genipap, jagua [SPANISH]
Marrow, *Cucurbita* spp. (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
MARSH MALLOW, *Malva verticillata* var. *crispa*, curled mallow, yang a uk [KOREAN]
Marsh samphire, *Salicornia europaea*, **SEA ASPARAGUS**
MARULA NUT, *Sclerocarya caffra*, caffir marvola nut
Marungai, *Moringa pterygosperma* var. *crispa*, **DRUMSTICK**
Massarubee, *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT’S WHISKERS**

Mastaza [SPANISH], *Sinapis alba*, **WHITE MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

MATA KUCING, *Dimocarpus malaiense*, cat's eye

Matchbox bean, *Entada phaseoloides*, **ST. THOMAS-BEAN**

Match-me-if-you-can, *Acalypha wilkesiana*, **PAINTED COPPERLEAF**

Matisia cordata, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE**, chupa-chupa, sapotillo [SPANISH], zapote de monte [SPANISH], sapote du Pérou [FRENCH], sapóte do Perú [PORTUGUESE], zapote chuchupa [SPANISH]

Matricaria chamomilla, **GERMAN CHAMOMILE**, manzanilla [SPANISH]

Matico [SPANISH], *Piper* spp.

Mayan spinach, *Cnidoscolus chayamansa* (Euphorbiaceae)

MAYPOP, *Passiflora incarnata*, apricot vine

Medicago sativa, alfalfa

Mediterranean hackberry, *Celtis australis*, **HONEYBERRY**

MEDLAR, *Mespilus germanica*, medlor, nispero [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Medlor, *Mespilus germanica*, **MEDLAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Meiwa kumquat, *Fortunella* spp., **KUMQUAT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **KUMQUAT**)

Melicoccus bijugatus, **GENIP**, honeyberry, kenipe berry, mamon [SPANISH], mamoncillo [SPANISH], quenepa [IN PUERTO RICO], Spanish lime

Melilotus alba, terbal, white, sweet clover

MELINDJO, *Gnetum gnemon*, **MANINDJO**

Melissa officinalis, **LEMON BALM** (leaf)

Melocoton, *Prunus persica*, **PEACH**, or *Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*, **NECTARINE** (stone fruit)

Melocoton, *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**

MELON, *Cucumis melo*, Tokhamiae (seed)—As used in this manual, the term melon specifies *Cucumis melo*. *Cucumis melo* includes the true cantaloupes; netted melons (muskmelon, nutmeg melon and Persian melon); vegetable melons (snake melon and oriental pickling melon); and winter melons (honeydew and casaba melon). Not included are the Chinese winter melon (*Benincasa hispida*), the watermelon, citron, and preserving melon (*Citrullus lanatus*). (May also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Melon pear, *Solanum muricatum*, **PEPINO** [SPANISH]

Membrillo [SPANISH], *Cydonia oblonga*, **QUINCE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Menta [SPANISH], *Mentha* spp., **MINT**

Mentha x piperita var. *piperita*, **PEPPERMINT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **MINT**)

Mentha spicata, **MINT**, spearmint

- Mentha* spp., **MINT**, menta [SPANISH], **PEPPERMINT**, spearmint, yerba buena [SPANISH]
- Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, **ICEPLANT**, barrilha [PORTUGUESE], barilla de Canarias [SPANISH], crystalline, eiskraut [GERMAN], escarchada [SPANISH], escarchosa [SPANISH], ficoide cristalline [FRENCH], ficoide glaciale [FRENCH], herbe a la glace [FRENCH]
- Mespilus germanica*, **MEDLAR**, medlor (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Mesquite, *Prosopis* spp.
- Mexican apple, *Casimiroa edulis*, **WHITE SAPOTE**
- Mexican lime, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Mexican tea, *Dysphania ambrosioides*, **EPAZOTE**
- MIDNIGHT HORROR**, *Oroxylum indicum*, oroxylum, kampong
- Mil tomato, *Physalis philadelphica* (= *Physalis ixocarpa*), **TOMATILLO**
- Mi-mao-gua-lou, *Trichosanthes villosa*
- Mimusops elengi*, Spanish cherry
- MINER'S LETTUCE**, *Montia perfoliata*, winter purslane
- MINT**, *Mentha* spp., menta [SPANISH], peppermint, spearmint, yerba buena [SPANISH]
- Minthostachys mollis*, **TIPO**, mu_a [SPANISH], poleo [SPANISH]
- Mioga ginger, *Zingiber mioga*, **GINGER BRACTS**
- Mirabelle plum, *Terminalia chebula*, **EMBLIC**
- Miracle fruit, *Synsepalum dulcificum*
- Mirliton, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE**
- Mitchella repens*, partridge berry
- Mitsuba [JAPANESE], *Cryptotaenia japonica*, **JAPANESE HONEWORT**
- Mitsuba-akebi [JAPANESE], *Akebia trifoliata*, **THREELEAF AKEBIA**
- Mizuna [JAPANESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *nipposinica*, **POTHERB**
- MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*, spp.)
- Mochiguiste [SPANISH], *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**
- MOGONGO NUT**, *Ricinodendron rautanenii*
- Mojave seablite, **BUSH SEEPWEED**, *Suaeda moquini* (may be incorrectly identified as rosemary)
- Moju, *Brosimum alicastrum*, **BREADNUT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BREADFRUIT**)
- Molokheya, *Corchorus olitorius*, **SALUYUT JUTE**
- Molondrones, *Abelmoschus esculentus*, **OKRA**
- MOMBIN**, *Spondias mombin.*, **IMBU**, hog-plum, jobo [SPANISH], jobo plum, kedon dong, yellow mombin
- Momon, *Annona reticulata*, **CUSTARD APPLE**

- Momordica balsamina*, **BALSAM APPLE**, ampalaya, ampalea, cerrici [SPANISH], cerroce, cundeamor de jardin [FRENCH], wonder apple (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Momordica charantia*, **BITTER MELON**, balsam pear, balsamino [IN PUERTO RICO], bitter cucumber, bitter gourd, Chinese cucumber, cundeamor [SPANISH], karaili [HINDI] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Momordica cochinchinensis*, **SPINY BITTER-MELON**, mu-bie-zi [CHINESE]
- Monarda citriodora*, **LEMON BERGAMOT**
- Monarda didyma*, **OSWEGO TEA**
- Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**, beebalm, bergamot, fragrant balm, Indian plume, red balm, red bergamot
- Monarda punctata*, **HORSEMINT**, spotted beebalm
- MONKEY POD**, *Lecythis ollaria*
- Monkey-jack, *Artocarpus rigidus*
- Monstera, *Monstera deliciosa*, **CERIMAN**
- Monstera deliciosa*, **CERIMAN**, balazo [SPANISH], monstera, pinanona [SPANISH]
- Montia perfoliata*, **MINER'S LETTUCE**, winter purslane
- Moorberry, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, **BOG BILBERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)
- Mora [SPANISH], *Morus* spp., **MULBERRY**
- Morchella* spp., morel, **MUSHROOM**
- Morel, *Morchella* and related genera, **MUSHROOM**
- MORETON BAY CHESTNUT**, *Castanospermum australe*
- Morinda citrifolia*, **INDIAN MULBERRY**, noni [SPANISH]
- Moringa pterygosperma* (= *Moringa oleifera*), **DRUMSTICK**, camun-gai, horseradish tree, kalamugai, malungai, maranga calalu, marungai
- MORTIÑO**, *Vaccinium floribundum* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)
- Morus* spp., **MULBERRY**, mora [SPANISH]
- Mostaza [SPANISH], *Brassica juncea*, **MUSTARD GREENS**, **MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Mostaza [SPANISH], *Sinapis* spp.
- Mostaza espinaca [SPANISH], *Brassica rapa* var. *perviridis*, **SPINACH** **MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Mostaza negra [SPANISH], *Brassica nigra*, **BLACK MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Mosterdspinat [GERMAN], *Brassica rapa* var. *perviridis*, **SPINACH** **MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

- Moulavi kachu, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Mountain apple, *Syzygium malaccense*, **MALAY APPLE**
- Mountain cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, **LINGONBERRY**
- Moutarde chou [FRENCH], *Brassica juncea* var. *rugosa*, **HEADING LEAF MUSTARD** {may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.}
- Moutarde de Chine à pétiole pourpre [FRENCH], *Brassica rapa* var. *purpuraria*, **PURPLE-STEM MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Moutarde épinard [FRENCH], *Brassica rapa* var. *perviridis*, **SPINACH MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Mouzambi [SPANISH], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
- Mozambé [FRENCH], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
- Mu-bie-zi, *Momordica cochinchinensis*, **SPINY BITTER-MELON**
- MUGWORT**, *Artemisia vulgaris*, suk [KOREAN]
- MULBERRY**, *Morus* spp., mora [SPANISH]
- Muli [CHINESE], *Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus*, **ORIENTAL RADISH**
- Multiplier onion, **SPRING ONION**, *Allium cepa*, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium* spp.). Also see the entry for green onion.
- Mu tong [CHINESE], *Akebia quinata*, **FIVELEAF AKEBIA** (also see *Akebia trifoliata*)
- Mu tong [CHINESE], *Akebia trifoliata*, **THREELEAF AKEBIA** (also see *Akebia quinata*)
- Mu u [KOREAN], *Raphanus sativus*, **RADISH**
- Mu_a [SPANISH], *Minthostachys mollis*, **TIPO**
- Mundu, *Garcinia dulcis*, **GOURKA**
- MUNG BEAN**, *Vigna radiata*, green gram (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Musa x paradisiaca* var. *paradisiaca*, **BANANA** (plantain or cooking banana), plantaina [SPANISH]
- Musa* spp., **BANANA** (includes plantain for cooking banana), guineo [SPANISH], platano [SPANISH]
- Muscari comosum*, **CIPOLLINO** (plural cipollini), tassel-grapehyacinth, wild onion
- MUSHROOM**, any of various fleshy fungi of the classes Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes have a fruiting body borne on a stalk
- Musk-cucumber, *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
- Muskmelon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- MUSTARD**, *Brassica* spp., mostaza [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

MUSTARD, WHITE, *Sinapis alba*, mastaza [SPANISH] may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Mustard cabbage, *Brassica juncea* var. *juncea* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
MUSTARD GREENS, *Brassica juncea*, baby mustard, Chinese leaf mustard, Indian mustard, mostaza [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
MUSTARD SPINACH, *Brassica rapa* var. *perviridis*, **SPINACH**
MUSTARD (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Myoga, *Zingiber mioga*, **GINGER BRACTS**
Myrciaria cauliflora, **JABOTICABA** [SPANISH], Brazilian grape
Myrciaria dubia, **RUMBERRY**, arazá-de-água [PORTUGUESE], camu-camu, shahuinto
Myristica fragrans, mace, nutmeg
Myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula*, **EMBLIC**, see also *Prunus cerasifera*
Myrobalan plum, *Prunus cerasifera*, **CHERRY PLUM**
Myrrhis odorata, **SWEET CICELY**

N Listings

Nabo [SPANISH], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *rapa*, **TURNIP** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Nabo sueco [SPANISH], *Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*, **RUTABAGA** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Nabos silvestre, *Brassica nigra*, **BLACK MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Nalta jute, *Corchorus olitorius*, **SALUYUT JUTE**
Naeng i [KOREAN], *Capsella bursa—pastoris* var. *auriculata*, **SHEPHERD'S PURSE**
Name [SPANISH], *Dioscorea* spp., **YAM**, see also sweet potato
Nance, *Byrsonima crassifolia*
Nan-chi-poa [CHINESE], *Thladiantha nudiflora*, **TUBER-GOURD**
Nan-gua [CHINESE], *Cucurbita moschata*, **CHINESE SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Nanqka, *Annona muricata*, **GUANABANA** [SPANISH]
Naranja [SPANISH], *Citrus sinensis*, **ORANGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Naranja acida [SPANISH], *Citrus aurantium*, **SOUR ORANGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Naranja agria, *Citrus aurantium*, **SOUR ORANGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
NARANJILLA [SPANISH], *Solanum quitoense*, lulo, lulu [SPANISH]
NARROW-LEAVED WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe silaifolia*

- Naseberry, *Manilkara zapota*, **SAPODILLA**
- Nashi pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Nasturtium officinale*, **WATERCRESS**, berro [SPANISH], rorripa, yang gat naeng i [KOREAN]
- NATAL PLUM**, *Carissa macrocarpa*
- Navy bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, **GARDEN BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- NECTARINE**, *Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica* (stone fruit), melocoton
- Neem, *Azadirachta indica*
- Nelumbo lutea*, American lotus
- Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**, East Indian lotus, Egyptian bean, lily root, raiz de lotus [SPANISH], sacred lotus, waterlily root, yon puri [KOREAN]
- Nepalese serpent cucumber, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Nephelium lappaceum*, **RAMBUTAN**
- Nephelium mutabile* = *N. ramboutan-ake*
- Nephelium ramboutan-ake*, **PULASAN**, pamplemusa [SPANISH]
- Netted melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- NEW COCOYAM**, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, bore [SPANISH], chou Caraïbe [FRENCH], dudh kachu, guagüi, huitina, kimpol, macabo, malanga [SPANISH], maduma, malanga amarilla [SPANISH], malanga marron [FRENCH], mangaras [PORTUGUESE], mangareto [PORTUGUESE], moulavi kachu, ocumo [SPANISH], queiquexque, taioba, talo njumea, talo palagi, tania, tanier [SPANISH], tannia, taya, taye [FRENCH], tayove [FRENCH], tiquisque blanco [SPANISH], yautia [SPANISH], yautía blanca [SPANISH], ya yu [CHINESE], yellow yautia (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- New Zealand banana, *Feijoa* spp., **FELJOA**
- NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, everbearing spinach, everlasting spinach, perpetual spinach, warrigal-cabbage, warrigal-greens, warrigal-spinach
- Ngi [VIETNAMESE], *Eryngium* spp., **ERYNGO**
- Ngo om [VIETNAMESE], *Limnophila chinensis*, ssp. *aromatica*, **RAU OM**
- Ngo ta [VIETNAMESE], *Eryngium* spp., **ERYNGO**
- Nicotiana tabacum*, tobacco
- Nightshade malabar, *Basella alba*, **MALABAR SPINACH**
- Nijisseiki, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- NIPA NUT**, *Nypa fruticans*
- Nipple fruit, *Solanum mammosum*, **FOXHEAD**

Nispero [SPANISH], *Manilkara zapota*, **SAPODILLA**; see also *Mespilus germanica*

Nispero del japon [SPANISH], *Eriobotrya japonica*, **LOQUAT**

No-eye pea, *Cajanus cajan*, **PIGEON PEA**

Nogal blanco [SPANISH], *Juglans cinerea*, **BUTTERNUT**

Nona [SPANISH], *Annona reticulata*, **CUSTARD APPLE**

Noni [SPANISH], *Morinda citrifolia*, **INDIAN MULBERRY**

Nopal [SPANISH], *Opuntia* spp., *Nopalea* spp., **TUNA, PRICKLY PEAR PAD**

Nopalea spp. (fruit), **TUNA** (fruit)

Nopalitos [SPANISH], *Opuntia* (= *Nopalea*) spp., **PRICKLY PEAR PADS**

NUA NUT, *Barringtonia procera*

Num num, *Carissa bispinosa*, **HEDGETHORN BERRY**

Nut grass, *Cyperus* spp., **CYPERUS CORM**

Nut pine, *Pinus edulis*, **PINON**

Nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*

Nutmeg melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Nymphaea lotus, Egyptian lotus

Nymphaea odorata, fragrant waterlily

Nypa fruticans, **NIPA NUT**

O Listings

O ku ra [KOREAN], *Abelmoschus esculentus*, **OKRA**

Oba [JAPANESE], *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**

OCA, *Oxalis tuberosa*

Ocimum basilicum, **BASIL**, albahaca [SPANISH], oregano falso [SPANISH], rau que [VIETNAMESE], sweet basil

Ocimum spp.—Any plant of the genus *Ocimum* in the mint family.
Cultivated species are grown for their fragrant foliage and as sweet herbs.
Includes albahaca [SPANISH], hoary basil, holy basil, oregano falso [SPANISH], rau que [VIETNAMESE], sweet basil

Ocumo [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

Oenanthe aquatica, **FINE-LEAVED WATER-DROPWORT**

Oenanthe crocata, **HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT**, dead tongue, five-fingered root, horsebane, water lovage, yellow water dropwort

Oenanthe fistulosa, **TUBULAR WATER-DROPWORT**, water lovage

Oenanthe fluviatilis, **RIVER WATER-DROPWORT**

Oenanthe javanica, **WATER CELERY**, water dropwort

Oenanthe lachenalii, **PARSLEY WATER-DROPWORT**

Oenanthe phellandrium, **WATER FENNEL**, horsebane, water dropwort

- Oenanthe sarmentosa*, **WATER PARSLEY**
- Oenanthe silaifolia*, **NARROW-LEAVED WATER-DROPWORT**
- Oil greens, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, **FALSE PAK-CHOI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Oil nut, *Juglans cinerea*, **BUTTERNUT**
- OITICIA**, *Licania rigida*
- Ojuk nut, *Ricinodendron heudelotii*, **MANKETTI NUT**
- OKRA**, *Abelmoschus esculentus*, molondrones, quingombo [SPANISH], o ku ra [KOREAN]
- O ku ra [KOREAN], *Abelmoschus esculentus*, **OKRA**
- Olea europaea*, **OLIVE**
- Oleander, yellow, *Thevetia peruviana*
- Olerero [SPANISH], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
- OLIVE**, *Olea europaea*
- Olluco, *Ullucus tuberosus*, **ULLUCU**. An Andean plant grown for its edible, tuberous roots. Its leaves are eaten and used as a seasoning.
- Ong gong kwi [KOREAN], *Cynara scolymus*, **ARTICHOKE, GLOBE**
- ONION**, *Allium cepa*, Bermuda onion, cebolla [SPANISH], chalota [SPANISH], scallion, shallot, yang pa [KOREAN]
- Ooray, *Davidsonia pruriens*, **DAVIDSON'S PLUM**
- Opiuma, *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**
- Opuntia* spp., **PRICKLY PEAR PAD** (vegetable), **TUNA** (fruit) [SPANISH], flor de cactus [SPANISH], Indian fig, nopal [SPANISH], nopalitos [SPANISH]
- ORACH**, *Atriplex hortensis*
- Orandona, *Vaccinium uliginosum*
- ORANGE, SOUR**, *Citrus aurantium*, China agria, naranja acida or naranja agria [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- ORANGE, SWEET**, *Citrus sinensis*, China dulce [SPANISH], naranja [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**) (unless otherwise noted, this is the orange referred to in the fresh fruits and vegetables reference section)
- Orbignya cohune*, **COHUNE PALM COCONUT**
- Orbignya* spp., **BABASSU COCONUT**
- OREGANO (MEXICAN)**, *Lippia* spp., oregano [SPANISH]
- OREGANO (EUROPEAN)**, *Origanum vulgare*
- Oregano falso [SPANISH], *Ocimum basilicum*, **BASIL**
- Oriental garlic, *Allium tuberosum*, **CHINESE CHIVE**
- Oriental pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Oriental pickling melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

ORIENTAL RADISH, *Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus*, Chinese radish, daikon [JAPANESE], Japanese radish, mu li [CHINESE]

Origanum majorana, **MARJORAM**, sweet majoram

Origanum spp., **OREGANO**, **MARJORAM**, sweet marjoram

Ornamental gourds, *Cucurbita pepo*, **PUMPKIN**, **VEGETABLE MARROW**, **SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, **ASPERGETTE**, Bath asparagus, ornitogala [SPANISH], Prussian asparagus, wild asparagus

Ornitogala [SPANISH], *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, **ASPERGETTE**

Oroxylum, *Oroxylum indicum*, **MIDNIGHT HORROR**

Oroxylum indicum, **MIDNIGHT HORROR**, oroxylum, kampong

ORTANIQUE, *Citrus sinensis* x *Citrus reticulata* *Oryza sativa*, rice, riz, verenj Osage orange, *Maclura pomifera*

Ortanique, *Citrus sinensis* x *Citrus reticulata*, **TANGOR** (orantique is an acronym formed from **OR**ange, **T**angerine, and **unIQUE**) (for entry from Mediterranean fruit fly countries, a variety of tangor) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Oryza sativa, rice, riz, verenj

Osage orange, *Maclura pomifera*

OSWEGO TEA, *Monarda didyma*

OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY, *Phyllanthus acidus*, Indian gooseberry

Otaheite apple, *Spondias dulcis*, **AMBARELLA**

Otaheite chestnut, *Inocarpus edulis*, **TAHITI CHESTNUT**

Otoe [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**

Otoo [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK MALANGA**

Ou-gua [CHINESE], *Sicyos angulatus*, **BUR CUCUMBER**

Ouvi malayo [SPANISH], *Flacourtia inermis*, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**

Oval kumquat, *Fortunella* spp., **KUMQUAT** (citrus genera) (may also be entered under the broader category, **KUMQUAT**) (from the West Indies only, may be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

OWE COLA, *Cola verticillata*

Oxalis tuberosa, **OCA**

OYSTER NUT, *Telfairia* spp., telfairia nut

Oyster plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, **SALSIFY**

P Listings

Pa sok shik mul [KOREAN], See *Allium* spp.

Pa sul ri [KOREAN], *Petroselinum crispum*, **PARSLEY**

Pa wan [CHINESE], *Sauropus andrognus*, **STAR-GOOSEBERRY**

- PACAYA**, *tepejilote* (*Chamaedorea tepejilote*), boda [SPANISH], bola [SPANISH], cana verde [SPANISH], palmito dulce
Pacaya, the edible, immature inflorescence of the palm, *Chamaedorea tepejilote*
- Pachira aquatica*, **SABA NUT**, Guiana chestnut, malabar chestnut, maranhau nut
- Pachyrhizus erosus*, **JICAMA**, yam bean root, gicama [SPANISH]
Pachyrhizus tuberosus, **JICAMA**
- Pacura, *Rheedia brasiliensis*
- Paetae, *Pistacia vera*, **PISTACHIO**
- PAINTED COPPERLEAF**, *Acalypha wilkesiana*, beefsteak plant, Jacob's coat, match-me-if-you-can
- Pajuil, *Anacardium occidentale*, **CASHEW**
- PAK CHOI**, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis*, pe tsai [CHINESE], pechey, shan tong [CHINESE], (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- PAK-CHOI, FALSE**, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, oil greens, rape, yu toy [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- PAKOO NUT**, *Cycas rumphii*
- Palm cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, **PALM KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Palm fruit, *Phoenix dactylifera*
- PALM HEART**, The edible, white, inner portion of the stem and growing bud of palm trees. If any green tissue is present, it is inadmissible.
- PALM KALE**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, chou noir de Toscane [FRENCH], Italian kale, Jersey kale, palm cabbage, palm-tree kale (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Palm-tree kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia*, **PALM KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Palma de areca, *Areca catechu*, **BETEL-NUT** (FDA regulates)
- Palma de datil, *Phoenix dactylifera*
- Palma de serpiente, *Amorphophallus* spp. bulbs of
- Palma de vino, *Acrocomia* spp.
- Palmillo de bambu [SPANISH], *Bambusa* spp., **BAMBOO SHOOTS**
- Palmito dulce, *tepejilote* (*Chamaedorea tepejilote*)
- Palo de tomate [SPANISH], *Cyphomandra betacea*, **TREE TOMATO**
- Palta, *Persea americana*, **AVOCADO**
- Pamplamusa [SPANISH], *Citrus maxima*, **PUMMELO** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Pamplamusa [SPANISH], *Nephelium ramboutan-ake*, **PULASAN**
- Pan, *Piper betel* (FDA prohibits)

Pana [SPANISH], *Artocarpus altilis*, **BREADFRUIT**
Panama orange, *Citrofortunella mitis*, **CALAMONDIN**
Panax ginseng, Chinese ginseng
Panax pseudoginseng, ginseng
Panax quinquefolius, American ginseng, ren shen [CHINESE]
Panda, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, **SCREWPINE** (leaf)
Pandanus odoratissimus, **SCREWPINE** (leaf), hala, pandan
Paniaia [GERMAN], *Flacourtia jangomas*, **INDIAN-PLUM**
Papa [SPANISH], *Solanum tuberosum*, **POTATO**
PAPACHE, *Randia echinocarpa*
PÁPALO, *Porophyllum ruderale*, papaloquelite, quilquina (may also be entered under the broader category, *Porophyllum* spp.)
Papaloquelite [SPANISH], *Porophyllum ruderale*, **PÁPALO** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Porophyllum* spp.)
Papauce [SPANISH], *Annona diversifolia*, **ILAMA**
Papaver spp., amapola, poppy
PAPAYA, *Carica papaya*, babaco, lechosa [SPANISH]
Paprika pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
Para cress, *Blainvillea acmella*, **SECHUAN BUTTON**
Para nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*, **BRAZIL NUT**
Paradise nut, *Lecythis pisonis*, **SAPUCAIA NUT**
Parcha [SPANISH], *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**
Parkia speciosa, **SA-TAW BEAN**
Parmentiera cereifera, **CANDLE TREE FRUIT**
PARRY'S PINE-NUT, *Pinus quadrifolia*, pinon
PARSLEY, *Petroselinum crispum*, perejil [SPANISH], pa sul ri [KOREAN]
Parsley (root), *Petroselinum crispum radicosum*
PARSLEY WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe lachenalii*
PARSNIP, *Pastinaca sativa*, chirivia [SPANISH]
Partridge berry, *Mitchella repens*
Parval [HINDI], *Trichosanthes dioica*, **POINTED GOURD**
Parvar [HINDI], *Trichosanthes dioica*, **POINTED GOURD**
Parwal [HINDI], *Trichosanthes doioica*, **POINTED GOURD**
Passiflora edulis forma *edulis*, **PURPLE GRANADILLA**, granadilla, grenadille violette, marcuya, purple passion fruit
Passiflora incarnata, **MAYPOP**, apricot vine
Passiflora laurifolia, **WATER-LEMON**, bell-apple, Jamaica-honeysuckle, parcha [SPANISH], pomme d'or [FRENCH], sweetcup, Wasserlimone [GERMAN], yellow granadilla
Passiflora ligularis, **SWEET GRANADILLA**, granadilla [SPANISH], grenadille dulce [FRENCH]

- Passiflora maliformis*, **CONCH APPLE**, sweet calabash, sweetcup
Passiflora spp., **PASSION FRUIT**, chinola [SPANISH], maracuya
[SPANISH], parcha [SPANISH]
Passiflora quadrangularis, **GIANT GRANADILLA**, baden, barbadine,
maracuja acu, maracuja grande
PASSION FRUIT, *Passiflora* spp., chinola [SPANISH], maracuya
[SPANISH], parcha [SPANISH]
Paste, *Luffa* spp., **LUFFA** (cucurbit)
Pastinaca sativa, **PARSNIP**, chirivia [SPANISH]
Patata [SPANISH], *Solanum tuberosum*, **POTATO**
PATAUA OIL COCONUT, *Jessenia bataua*
Patol [GERMAN], *Trichosanthes dioica*, **POINTED GOURD**
Patole [FRENCH, ITALIAN, and SPANISH], *Trichosanthes dioica*,
POINTED GOURD
Paullinia cupana, **GUARANA**
PAWPAW, *Asimina triloba*
Pe tsai [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis*, **PAK CHOI** (may also be
entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
PEA, *Pisum sativum*, arveja [SPANISH], garden pea, guisante [SPANISH],
snowpea, wan du (kong) [KOREAN]
PEACH, *Prunus persica* (stone fruit), melocoton
PEACH PALM, *Bactris gasipaes*
PEANUT, *Arachis hypogaea*, cacahuete [SPANISH], mani
PEAR, *Pyrus communis*, pera (may also be entered under the broader
category, **POME**)
PEAR TOMATO, *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *pyriforme*
PECAN, *Carya illinoensis*
Pechey, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis*, **PAK CHOI** (may also be entered
under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Peking cabbage, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis*, **CHINESE CABBAGE**
(may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Penca, *Agave* spp. or *Cirsium* spp.
Pepasan, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the
broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
PEPICHA, *Porophyllum tagetoides*, (may also be entered under the broader
category, *Porophyllum* spp.)
Pepinella, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE** (may also be entered under the broader
category, **CUCURBIT**)
Pepinillo, *Cucumis sativus*, **CUCUMBER** (may also be entered under the
broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
PEPINO [SPANISH], *Solanum muricatum*, melon pear, pepino dulce
[SPANISH], (also SPANISH term for **CUCUMBER**)

Pepino cimarroon [SPANISH], *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Pepino de olor [SPANISH], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**

Pepino dulce [SPANISH], *Cucumis sativus*, **CUCUMBER**

Pepino ensalada [SPANISH], *Solanum muricatum*, **PEPINO**, See also *Cucumis sativus*

PEPPER—When entered by itself without modifiers in the Fruits and Vegetables Manual, this term refers to all species of *Capsicum*. Species include the following: *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER**, cayenne pepper, cherry pepper, chile [SPANISH], chili pepper, garden pepper, Hungarian pepper, Italian sweet pepper, mango pepper, paprika pepper, pimento, pimentó [SPANISH], pimentó dulce [SPANISH], pimentón picante [SPANISH], pimienta [SPANISH], red pepper, sweet red pepper, go chu [KOREAN] *Capsicum baccatum* var. *baccatum*, **CAYENNE PEPPER**, pimentón picante [SPANISH] *Capsicum cardinasii*, **ULUPICA PEPPER** *Capsicum frutescens*, **TABASCO PEPPER**, bird pepper, cayenne pepper, chile [SPANISH], chili pepper *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER** *Capsicum sinense*, **BONNET PEPPER**

Pepper berries, *Piper nigrum* (dried for grinding into black or white pepper)

PEPPERMINT (leaf, stem), *Mentha x piperita* var. *piperita*, **MINT**

PEQUI, *Caryocar* spp.

Pera [SPANISH], *Pyrus communis*, **PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Perejil [SPANISH], *Petroselinum crispum*, **PARSLEY**

Perennial kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Perifallo, *Anthriscus cerefolium*, **CHERVIL**

PERILLA, *Perilla frutescens*, ao-shiso [JAPANESE], beefsteak plant, che-so (chiso, shiso) [JAPANESE], oba [JAPANESE], purple mint, so yop [KOREAN], tim to [VIETNAMESE]

Perilla frutescens, **PERILLA**, ao-shiso [JAPANESE], beefsteak plant, che-so (chiso, shiso) [JAPANESE], oba [JAPANESE], purple mint, tim to [VIETNAMESE], so yop [KOREAN]

Perpetual kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Perpetual spinach, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**

Persea americana, **AVOCADO**, aguacate [SPANISH], alligator pear, calavo [SPANISH], palta

PERSIAN LIME, *Citrus latifolia*, Tahiti lime, limon de Tahiti [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**) (**NOTE:** *C. latifolia* has same entry status as sour lime)

- Persian melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Persian walnut, *Juglans regia*, **ENGLISH WALNUT**
- PERSIMMON**, *Diospyros* spp., caqui [SPANISH], Japanese persimmon, kaki, mabolo, red-velvet persimmon, gam [KOREAN]
- PERUVIAN CARROT**, *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*, apio [SPANISH], apis [SPANISH], arracacha [SPANISH], celery heart
- Peruvian cherry, *Physalis peruviana*, **CAPE GOOSE BERRY**
- Peruvian ground cherry, *Physalis peruviana*, **CAPE GOOSE BERRY**
- Petasites japonicus*, **BUTTERBUR**, sweet coltsfoot
- PETROLEUM NUT**, *Pittosporum resiniferum*
- Petroselinum crispum*, **PARSLEY**, pa sulri [KOREAN], perejil [SPANISH]
- Petroselinum crispum radicosum*, parsley root
- Petroselinum hortense*, see *Petroselinum crispum*
- Petroselinum sativum*, see *Petroselinum crispum*
- Phaseolus coccineus*, **SCARLET RUNNER BEAN**, French runner bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Phaseolus lunatus*, **LIMA BEAN**, butter bean, frijol de pallar [SPANISH], judia gordia [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Phaseolus* spp., **GREEN BEAN**
- Phaseolus vulgaris*, French bean, **GARDEN BEAN**, green bean, haricot bean, kidney bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, string bean, white bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Philippine nut, *Canarium ovatum*, **PILI NUT**
- Phoenix dactylifera*, date palm, palm fruit, palma de datil
- PIGEON PEA**, *Cajanus cajan*, Angola pea, cajan, congo pea, dahl [HINDI], gandul [IN PUERTO RICO], no-eye pea
- Pigweed, *Amaranthus* spp., **AMARANTHILI NUT**, *Canarium ovatum*, Philippine nut
- Pimenta dioica* (*P. officinalis*), allspice, pimienta
- Pimenta racemosa*, bay rum
- Pimento, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Pimentón [SPANISH], *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Pimentón dulce [SPANISH], *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Pimentón picante [SPANISH], *Capsicum baccatum* var. *baccatum*, **CAYENNE PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Pimienta, *Pimenta dioica* (*P. officinalis*)

Pigweed, *Amaranthus* spp., **AMARANTH**
 Pimiento [SPANISH], *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
Pimpinella anisum **ANISE** (leaf, seed, stem), anis [SPANISH]
 Pina [SPANISH], *Ananas comosus*, **PINEAPPLE**
 Pinanona [SPANISH], *Monstera deliciosa*, **CERIMAN**
 Pina–pina, *Astrocaryum vulgare*, **BLACK PALM NUT**
 Pine nut, *Pinus edulis*, **PINON**
PINE NUT, PARRY'S, *Pinus quadrifolia*, pinon
PINEAPPLE, *Ananas comosus*, ananas [SPANISH], pina [SPANISH]
 Pineapple guava, *Feijoa* spp., **FEIJOA**
 Pineapple melon, *Cucumis melo* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
PINGUIN, *Bromelia pinguin*, wild pineapple
PINON, *Pinus edulis*, nut pine, pine nut
 Pinon, *Pinus quadrifolia*, **PARRY'S PINE NUT**, pignolia
 Pinto bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, **GARDEN BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
PINTO PEANUT, *Arachis pintoi*, maní forrajero perenne [SPANISH], maní perenne
Pinus quadrifolia, **PARRY'S PINE NUT**, pinon, pignolia
Pinus edulis, **PINON**, nut pine, pine nut
 Pinzán [SPANISH], *Pithecellobium dulce*, **MANILA TAMARIND**
Piper auritum, eared pepper, hierba santa [SPANISH]
Piper betel, betel pepper (leaf), pan, pupulu
Piper methysticum, **KAVA**
Piper nigrum, black pepper, pepper berries (dried for grinding into black or white pepper)
Piper spp., la chau (leaf) [VIETNAMESE], matico [SPANISH]
PISTACHIO, *Pistacia vera*, alfoncigo [SPANISH], paetae
Pistacia vera, alfoncigo [SPANISH], paetae, **PISTACHIO**
Pisum sativum, **PEA**, arveja [SPANISH], garden pea, guisante [SPANISH], wan du (kong) [KOREAN],
Pisum sativum var. *macrocarpon*, **SNOW PEA**, edible–podded sugar pea (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEA**)
PITAHAYA (pitaya, pitajaya, pitajuaia, pitalla), the edible, juicy fruit of cacti of the genera *Acanthocereus*, *Cereus*, *Hylocereus*, *Lemaireocereus*, and *Selenicereus* [principally *Acanthocereus pitajaya*, *Cereus compressus*, *C. pentagonus* (= *Acanthocereus pentagonus*), *C. thuraber* (= *Lemaireo–(cereus thurberi)*), *C. triangularis* (if from Jamaica), *C. trigonus* (= *Hylocereus trigonus*), *C. undatus* (= *Hylocereus undatus* and *Cactus triangularis* if from other than Jamaica), *Lemaireocereus griseus* (= *Ritterocereus griseus*),

Lemaireocereus queretaroensis (= *Ritterocereus queretaroensis*), and *Selenicereus megalanthus*. In contrast with tunas (fruit of cacti of the genus *Opuntia* = *Nopalea*), the pitahayas are commonly larger. The genus *Lemaireocereus* produces fruits that are globose, about 2.5" in diameter, red, with many small clusters of spines. The flesh is dark red to purple. The genera *Acanthocereus*, *Cereus*, *Hylocereus*, and *Selenicereus* produce oblong to oval fruits, bright pink to red in color, sometimes more than 3" in length, with large, leaf like scales on the surface. The flesh is most often white and juicy and is filled with numerous, minute seeds. See also tuna and strawberry pear.

Pitahaya roja [MEXICO], *Cereus (Hylocereus) undatus*, **STRAWBERRY PEAR**

Pitahaya blanca [MEXICO], *Cereus (Hylocereus) undatus*, **STRAWBERRY PEAR**

Pitahaya de cardon [GUATEMALA], *Cereus (Hylocereus) undatus*, **STRAWBERRY PEAR**

Pitanga [SPANISH], *Eugenia uniflora*, **SURINAME CHERRY**

Pithecellobium dulce, **MANILA TAMARIND**, apes-earring, bread-and-cheese, blackbead, guamúchil [SPANISH], huamúchil [SPANISH], Madras-thorn, mochigüiste [SPANISH], opiuma, pinzán [SPANISH]

Pithecellobium saman, algarroba [SPANISH], saman

Pittosporum resiniferum, **PETROLEUM NUT**

Plantain (a cooking banana), *Musa paradisiaca*, plantaina [SPANISH], see **BANANA**

Platonia esculenta, **BACURY**

Platycodon grandiflorus, **CHINESE BELLFLOWER**, balloon flower

PLUM, *Prunus domestica* (stone fruit), ciruela [SPANISH], common plum, garden plum, prune plum

PLUMCOT, *Prunus domestica* x *Prunus armeniaca*

PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE, *Flacourtia inermis*, lobi-lobi, louvi, louvi malayo [SPANISH], lovi-lovi [GERMAN], prunier de la Martinique [FRENCH], rukam masam, takhop-thai

Pluot, *P. domestica* x (*P. domestica* x *P. armeniaca*), **PLUM**

Po do [KOREAN], *Vitis* spp., **GRAPE**

Poire de terre [FRENCH], *Jacaratia hassleriana*, **YACON STRAWBERRY**

Poirier japonais [FRENCH], *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR**, (may be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Poha [HAWAIIAN], *Physalis peruviana*, **CAPE GOOSEBERRY**

POINTED GOURD, *Trichosanthes dioica*, parval [HINDI], parvar [HINDI], parwal [HINDI], patol [GERMAN], patola [PORTUGUESE], potol [BENGALI], patole [FRENCH, ITALIAN, and SPANISH], ye she gua [CHINESE]

POKEWEED GREENS, *Phytolacca americana*, calalu, scoke

Poleo [SPANISH], *Minthostachys mollis*, **TIPO**

Polygonum odoratum, knotweed (leaf, stem)

Polymnia sonchifolia, **YACON**, arboloco [SPANISH], aricoma [SPANISH], jiquima [SPANISH], jiquimilla [SPANISH], llacon [SPANISH], yacon [SPANISH]

Polynesia chestnut, *Inocarpus edulis*, **TAHITI CHESTNUT**

Pomarrosa [SPANISH], *Syzygium jambos*, **ROSE APPLE**

POME, a fleshy fruit consisting of an outer thickened layer and a central core with usually five seeds enclosed in a capsule. Principal genera are as follows: *Amelanchier* spp. (Juneberry or serviceberry), *Aronia* spp. (chokeberry), *Chaenomeles* spp. (flowering quince), *Cotoneaster* spp., *Crataegus* spp. (azarole, hawthorn, or thornapple), *Cydonia* (quince), *Docynia* spp., *Eriobotrya* spp. (loquat), *Heteromeles* (Christmas berry, toyon), *Malus* spp. (apple, crabapple), *Mespilus* spp. (medlar), *Osteomeles* spp., *Photinia* spp., *Pyracantha* spp. (firethorn), *Pyrus* spp. (pear), *Raphioloepis* (Yedda hawthorn), *Sorbus* spp. (rowan berry, mountain ash), and *Stranvaesia* spp.

POMEGRANATE, *Punica granatum*, granada [SPANISH]

Pomelo [SPANISH], *Citrus paradisi*, **GRAPEFRUIT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Pomme d'or [FRENCH], *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**

Poppy, *Papaver* spp.

PORELEAF, *Porophyllum gracile*

Porophyllum gracile, **PORELEAF**

Portulaca oleracea, **PURSLANE**, verdolaga [SPANISH]

Porophyllum ruderale, **PÁPALO**, papaloquelite [SPANISH], quilquina (may also be entered under the broader category, *Porophyllum* spp.)

POTATO, *Solanum tuberosum*, papa [SPANISH], patata [SPANISH], gam ja [KOREAN]

POTHERB MUSTARD *Brassica rapa* subsp. *nipposinica*, muzuna

[JAPANESE], ri ben shui cai [CHINESE], shui cai [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Porophyllum tagetoides, **PEPICHA** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Porophyllum* spp.)

Potato tree, *Solanum macrantha*

POTATO YAM, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, aerial yam, airpotato (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)

Potherb fameflower, *Talinum triangulare*, **FAMEFLOWER**
Potol [BENGALI], *Trichosanthes dioica*, **POINTED GOURD**
Potomorphe umbellata, cowfoot
Pourouma cecropiaefolia, **UVILLA**, Amazon grape, caimaron [SPANISH],
uva de monte [SPANISH]
Pouteria caimito, **ABIU**
Pouteria campechiana, **CANISTEL**, egg-fruit, yellow sapote, zapote amarilla
[SPANISH]
Pouteria sapota, **LUCUMA SAPOTE**, mamey sapote, zapote
Pouteria spp., **ABIU**, **CANISTEL**, **SAPOTE**, egg-fruit, mamey sapote
Pouteria viridis, **GREEN SAPOTE**, injerto [SPANISH]
Preserving melon, *Citrullus lanatus* var. *citroides* (cucurbit)
Prickly calalu, *Amaranthus spinosus*, **AMARANTH**
Prickly pear, see *Opuntia* spp.
PRICKLY PEAR PAD, *Opuntia* spp., nopalitos [SPANISH], the flat, oval,
and somewhat thin stem of the prickly pear; used as a vegetable
Prickly-pole, *Bactris quineensis*, **COROZO**
Primrose malanga, *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK MALANGA**
Prosopis pubescens, screwbean, tornillo [SPANISH]
Prosopis spp., algarroba [SPANISH], mesquite
Prune plum, *Prunus domestica*, **PLUM** (stone fruit)
Prunier café [FRENCH], *Flacourtia rukam*, **RUKAM**
Prunier de Chine [FRENCH], *Flacourtia rukam*, **RUKAM**
Prunier de la Martinique [FRENCH], *Flacourtia inermis*,
PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE
Prunier d'Inde [FRENCH], *Flacourtia jangomas*, **INDIAN-PLUM**
Prunier malgache [FRENCH], *Flacourtia rukam*, **RUKAM**
Prunus americana, **AMERICAN PLUM**
Prunus armeniaca, **APRICOT** (stone fruit), albaricoque [SPANISH]
Prunus armeniaca x *domestica*, **APRIUM** (stone fruit)
Prunus avium, **CHERRY** (stone fruit), cereza dulce [SPANISH], guinda
[SPANISH], sweet cherry
Prunus cerasifera, **CHERRY PLUM**, myrobalan plum; see also **EMBLIC**
Prunus cerasus, **CHERRY** (stone fruit), cereza agria [SPANISH], sour cherry
Prunus domestica, **PLUM** (stone fruit), ciruela [SPANISH], common plum,
garden plum, prune plum
Prunus domestica x *Prunus armeniaca*, **PLUMCOT**
Prunus dulcis (*P. amygdalus*), **ALMOND**, almendra [SPANISH] (stone fruit)
Prunus persica, **PEACH**, **NECTARINE** (stone fruit), meloeton
Prunus serotina subsp. *capuli*, **CAPULIN CHERRY**, capulí [SPANISH],
capulin [FRENCH]
Prussian asparagus, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, **ASPERGETTE**

- PUMMELO**, *Citrus maxima*, jabong, pamplamusa [SPANISH], shaddock (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- PUMPKIN**, *Cucurbita maxima* var. *maxima*, *Cucurbita mixta*, *Cucurbita moschata*, and *Cucurbita pepo* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**), ho bak [KOREAN]
- Punica granatum*, **POMEGRANATE**, granada [SPANISH]
- Pupulu, *Piper betel* (FDA prohibits)
- Purging nut, *Jatropha curcas*, **PHYSIC NUT**
- PURPLE GRANADILLA**, *Passiflora edulis* forma *edulis*, granadilla, grenadille violette, marcuya, purple passion fruit
- Purple mint, *Perilla* spp., **PERILLA**
- Purple passion fruit, *Passiflora edulis* forma *edulis*, **PURPLE GRANADILLA**
- PURPLE NUTSEEDGE**, *Cyperus rotundus*
- PURPLE-STEM MUSTARD**, *Brassica rapa* var. *purpuraria*, kousaitai [JAPANESE], moutarde de Chine à pétiole pourpre [FRENCH], tz tsai tai [CHINESE], zi cai tai [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- PURSLANE**, *Portulaca oleracea*, verdolaga [SPANISH]
- PUMMELO**, *Citrus maxima*, jabong, pamplamusa [SPANISH], shaddock (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Pyrus x bretschneideri*, **YA PEAR**, bai li [CHINESE], Chinese white pear, lai yang zu li [CHINESE], white pear (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Pyrus communis*, **PEAR**, pera [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Pyrus kikuchi*, yeli (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR**, apple pear, Chinese pear, Japanese pear, Korean pear, nashi, Oriental pear, poirier japonais [FRENCH], salad pear, sand apple, sandbirnbaum [GERMAN], yama-nashi [JAPANESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Pyrus ussuriensis*, **FRAGRANT PEAR**, Chinese pear, Harbin pear, Manchurian pear, Ussuri-Birne [GERMAN], Ussurian pear (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Q-R Listings

- Qian tou gan lan {CHINESE}, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Qiao-zi—luo—han—gua [CHINESE], *Siraitia siamensis*, **THAI BUDDIST FRUIT**
- QUANDONG NUT**, *Santalum acuminatum*

- QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT**, *Canna indica* (formerly *Canna edulis*) (tubers), achira, edible canna, gruya, tous-les-mois [FRENCH]
Queiquexque, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
Quenepa [IN PUERTO RICO], *Melicoccus bijugatus*, **GENIP**
Quequesque, *Xanthosoma* spp., **DASHEEN**
Quercus spp., acorn, bellota [SPANISH]
Quetembilla, *Dovyalis hebecarpa*, **CEYLON GOOSEBERRY**
Quilquina, *Porophyllum ruderale*, **PÁPALO**, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Porophyllum* spp.)
QUINCE, *Cydonia oblonga*, membrillo [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Quingombo [SPANISH], *Abelmoschus esculentus*, **OKRA**
QUINOA, *Chenopodium quinoa*
- Rabano [SPANISH], *Raphanus sativus*, **RADISH**
Rabano picante [SPANISH], *Armoracia rusticana*, **HORSERADISH**
RADICCHIO, *Cichorium intybus* var. *foliosum*, a variety of chicory having red or red-spotted leaves that form round or elongated heads. The heads resemble a miniature red cabbage. (May also be entered under the broader category **CHICORY**)
RADISH, *Raphanus sativus*, Chinese turnip, rabano [SPANISH], mu u [KOREAN]
Rag gourd, *Luffa* spp., **LUFFA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Rai [VIETNAMESE], *Eryngium* spp., **ERYNGO**
Raiz de chayote, *Sechium edule*, **CHAYOTE**
Raiz de lotus [SPANISH], *Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**
RAKKYO, *Allium chinense*
RAMBAI, *Baccaurea motleyana*
RAMBUTAN, *Nephelium lappaceum*
RAMPION (the edible root used in salads), *Campanula rapunculus*, bellflower, da dak [KOREAN], flor de campana
Randia echinocarpa, **PAPACHE**
Rape, *Brassica napus* var. *napus* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Rape, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, **FALSE PAK-CHOI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Rapeseed, *Brassica* spp. (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Raphanus sativus, **RADISH**, Chinese turnip, mu u [KOREAN], rabano [SPANISH]

- Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus*, **ORIENTAL RADISH**, Chinese radish, daikon [JAPANESE], Japanese radish, mu li [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **RADISH**)
- Rappini, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *rapa*, **TURNIP** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- RASPBERRY**, *Rubus* spp., frambuesa [SPANISH]
- Rattan cane, *Calamus rotang*, **RATTAN NUT**
- RATTAN NUT**, *Calamus rotang*, rattan cane, rattan shoots
- Rattan shoots, *Calamus rotang*, **RATTAN NUT**
- RAU OM**, *Limnophila chinensis* ssp. *aromatica*, ngo om
- Rau que [VIETNAMESE], *Ocimum basilicum*, **BASIL**
- Red balm, *Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**
- Red bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, **GARDEN BEAN**, See also *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra* (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Red bergamot, *Monarda fistulosa*, **WILD BERGAMOT**
- RED GUAJE**, *Leucaena esculenta* ssp. *esculenta*, guaje rojo [SPANISH], guaje colorado [SPANISH], (may also be entered under the broader category, **TEPEGUAJE**)
- Red gourd, *Cucurbita moschata*, may be entered under **PUMPKIN** or **SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- RED HAIL STONE**, *Thladiantha dubia*, chi-pao
- Red hot cat's tail, *Acalypha hispida*, **CHENILLE COPPERLEAF**
- Red papadi bean, *Lablab purpureus*, **HYACINTH BEAN**
- Red pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
- Red pitaya, *Hylocereus undatus*, **DRAGON FRUIT**
- Red santol, *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
- Redleaf chicory, *Cichorium intybus* var. *foliosum*, **RADICCHIO**
- Red-velvet persimmon, *Diospyros blancoi*, **PERSIMMON**
- Regula, *Eruca sativa*, **ARUGULA**
- Remolacha [SPANISH], *Beta vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*, **BEET, MANGEL**
- Ren shen [CHINESE], *Panax ginseng*, Ginseng, Chinese
- Repollo chino [SPANISH], *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, **CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Rheedia acuminata*, **MADRONO**, guayabacoa [IN PUERTO RICO]
- Rheedia brasiliensis*, pacura
- Rheum rhabarbarum*, **RHUBARB**, jang gun pul [KOREAN], ruibarbo [SPANISH]
- RHUBARB**, *Rheum rhabarbarum*, ruibarbo [SPANISH], jang gun pul [KOREAN]
- Ri ben shui cai [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *nipposinica*, **POTHERB MUSTARD** (mat also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Ribes nigrum, **BLACK CURRANT**

Ribes spp., **BLACK CURRANT**, **CURRANT**, **GOOSEBERRY**, grosella
[SPANISH]

Rice, *Oryza sativa*, riz, verenj

RICE BEAN, *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra*, ghurush [HINDI], kacang sepalit
[MALAYSIAN], mai tau [CHINESE], mambi bean, red bean, sutri [HINDI]

Ricinodendron heudelotii, **MANKETTI NUT**, sanga nut, essang nut, ojuk nut
Ricinodendron rautanenii, **MOGONGO NUT**

Ritterocereus griseus (= *Lemaireocereus griseus*), **PITAHAYA**

Ritterocereus queretaroensis (= *Lemaireocereus queretaroensis*), **PITAHAYA**
RIVER WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe fluviatilis*

Riz, *Oryza sativa*, rice

Rock cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, **LINGONBERRY**

Rock melon, *Cucumis melo* (may also be entered under the broader category,
CUCURBIT)

Rocket–salad, *Eruca sativa*, **ARUGULA**

ROCOTO PEPPER, *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**, apple chile,
chamburoto [SPANISH], chile caballo [SPANISH], chile japones
[SPANISH], chile manzana [SPANISH], chile peron [SPANISH], escabeche
[SPANISH (Peru)], filziger paprika [GERMAN], lacoto [SPANISH], siete
caldos [SPANISH]

Roka, *Eruca sativa*, **ARUGULA**

Rollinia mucosa, **BIRIBA**, anonilla [SPANISH], biribarana [PORTUGUESE],
cachimán [SPANISH], cachiman crème [FRENCH], cachiman montagne
[FRENCH], candón [SPANISH], schleimapfel [GERMAN], wild sweetsop,
zambo [SPANISH]

Romaine, *Lactuca sativa* var. *longifolia*, **LETTUCE**

Romerillo [SPANISH], **BUSH SEEPWEED**, *Suaeda moquinii* (may be
incorrectly identified as rosemary)

Romerito [SPANISH], **BUSH SEEPWEED**, *Suaeda moquinii* (may be
incorrectly identified as rosemary)

Romero [SPANISH], **BUSH SEEPWEED**, *Suaeda moquinii* (may be
incorrectly identified as rosemary)

Roquette, *Eruca sativa*, **ARUGULA**

Rorripa [SPANISH], *Nasturtium officinale*, **WATERCRESS**

Rosa canina, **ROSE HIP**

Rosa rugosa, **ROSE HIP**

ROSE APPLE, *Syzygium jambos*, jambo [PORTUGUESE], pomarroza
[SPANISH]

ROSE HIP, *Rosa canina* or *Rosa rugosa*

ROSELLE, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, African sorrel, bissap [AFRICAN], Indian
sorrel, Jamaican sorrel

ROSEMARY, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, romero [SPANISH]
Rosette pakchoi, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Rosmarinus officinalis, **ROSEMARY**, romero [SPANISH]
Round kumquat, *Fortunella* spp., **KUMQUAT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **KUMQUAT**)
ROWAN BERRY, *Sorbus aucuparia* (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Rubus loganobaccus, **LOGANBERRY**, boysenberry
Rubus phoenicolasius, **WINEBERRY**, See also *Vaccinium myrtillus*
Rubus spp., auroraberry, bakeapple berry or cloudberry, **BLACKBERRY**, boysenberry, dewberry, frambuesa [SPANISH], oganberry, **RASPBERRY**, youngberry, zarzamora
Rubus ursinus cv, "young," youngberry
Ruibarbo [SPANISH], *Rheum rhabarbarum*, **RHUBARB**
RUKAM, *Flacourtia rukam*, ciruela de Madagascar [SPANISH], Madagaskarpflaume [GERMAN], prunier café [FRENCH], prunier de Chine [FRENCH], prunier malgache [FRENCH]
Rukam masam, *Flacourtia inermis*, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**
RUMBERRY, *Myrciaria dubia*, arazá-de-água [PORTUGUESE], camu-camu, shahuinto
Rumex spp. (from West Indies—see also Roselle), **SORREL**, acedera [SPANISH], dock
Runeala-plum, *Flacourtia jangomas*, **INDIAN-PLUM**
RUTABAGA, *Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*, nabo sueco [SPANISH], swede (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Ruvo kale, *Brassica ruvo* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

S Listings

Sa [VIETNAMESE], *Cymbopogon flexuosus*, **LEMONGRASS**
SABA NUT, *Pachira aquatica*, malabar nut, maranhau nut
Sabal palmetto, cabbage palm
Sabi, *Eutrema wasabi*, **JAPANESE HORSERADISH**
Saccharum officinarum, cana dulce [SPANISH], sugarcane
Sacred Jewish lemon, *Citrus medica*, **CITRON**, **ETHROG**Sacred lotus, *Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**
Saeng kang puri [KOREAN], the root of *Zingiber officinale*, **GINGER ROOT**
Safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, kurdee [HINOI], cartama [SPANISH]
Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*
SAGE (leaf), *Salvia officinalis*, salvia [SPANISH]
Sage, white, *Artemisia ludoviciana*

Sagittaria sagittifolia, Chinese arrowhead--Widely cultivated for its starchy tubers which are peeled, sliced and cooked in stews or fried. See page 2-207 for a line drawing of the tuber. This species is a Federal Noxious Weed.

CAUTION: Regulate as a Federal Noxious Weed under 7CFR 360. Since it is prohibited, it may only enter under a permit (PPQ Form 526--*Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds*).

Sagittaria spp., **ARROWHEAD**, Chi gu [CHINESE], yuquilla--Widely cultivated for their starchy tubers which are peeled, sliced and cooked in stews or fried. See page 2-207 for a line drawing of the tuber. However, *Sagittaria sagittifolia* is a Federal Noxious Weed. See entry under its scientific name. **CAUTION:** If the importer **cannot** supply the species of the Arrowhead, regulate it as *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, a Federal Noxious Weed under 7CFR 360. Since it is prohibited, it may only enter under a permit (PPQ Form 526--*Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds*).

Sago palm, *Cycas circinalis*

ST. JOHN'S BREAD, *Ceratonia siliqua*, algarroba [SPANISH], carob, locust bean

ST. THOMAS-BEAN, *Entada phaseoloides*, alampepe [SPANISH], elephant creeper, matchbox bean

SALAC PALM, *Salacca edulis*

Salacca edulis, **SALAK** (Zalak), snake palm, snake fruit

Salad onion, **SPRING ONION**, *Allium cepa* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium* spp.). Also see the entry for green onion.

Salad pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

SALAK (Zalak) snake palm, snake fruit. A scaly, brown skinned fruit of the palm (*Salacca edulis*). The fruit is creamy yellow and has a sweet acid taste rather like pineapple, but is crisp and crunchy.

Salacca edulis, **SALAC PALM**

Salanchi-sak, *Alternanthera sessilis*, **MUKUNUWENNA**; salanchi-sak is an Asian vegetable where the leaves or shoots are cooked and eaten or it is used as greens. However, it is a Federal Noxious Weed (7 CFR 360). **Prohibit entry** unless the importer has a valid Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526).

Salicornia europaea, **SEA ASPARAGUS**, chicken-claws, common glasswort, marsh samphire, samphire

Saligot, *Trapa natans* var. *natans*, **WATER-CHESTNUT**

SALSIFY, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, oyster plant, vegetable-oyster

SALUYUT JUTE, *Corchorus olitorius*, Jews-mallow, molokheya, nalta jute, tussa (tossa) jute

Salvia [SPANISH], *Salvia officinalis*, **SAGE** (leaf)

Salvia lavandulaefolia var. *hispanorum*, **SPANISH SAGE**

Salvia officinalis, **SAGE** (leaf), salvia [SPANISH]
Salvia sclarea, **CLARY**, clary sage
 Saman, *Pithecellobium saman*
 Saman (*Pithecellobium saman*)
SAMBAL, *Citrus amblycarpa* (citrus genus)
Sambucus spp., elderberry
 Samphire, *Salicornia europaea*, **SEA ASPARAGUS**
 Sand apple, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
SAND PEAR, *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, Asian pear, Chinese pear, Japanese pear, Korean pear, nashi, Oriental pear, salad pear, sand apple (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**). See also, **CHINESE SAND PEAR**
 Sandbirnbaum [GERMAN], *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR**, (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**).
 Sandoribaum [GERMAN], *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
Sandoricum koetjape, **KECHAPI**, donka, faux mangoustan [FRENCH], red santol, sentol, sandorique [FRENCH], sandoribaum [GERMAN], sentul [MALAYSIAN], santol [TAGALOG]
 Sandorique [FRENCH], *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
 Sang chi [KOREAN], *Lactuca sativa*, **LETTUCE**
 Sanga nut, *Ricinodendron heudelotii*, **MANKETTI NUT**
Sanguisorba minor, **BURNET**
Santalum acuminatum, **QUANDONG NUT**
 Santol [TAGALOG], *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
Sapium sebiferum, **WHITE WAX BERRY**
SAPODILLA, *Manilkara zapota*, chicle [SPANISH], chicozapote, naseberry, nispero [SPANISH], **SAPOTE, BLACK**, *Diospyros digyna*, zapote de micro [SPANISH], zapote negro [SPANISH]
SAPOTE, *Pouteria sapota*, mamey sapote, zapote
 Sapote du Pérou [FRENCH], *Matisia cordata*, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE**
 Sapóte do Perú [PORTUGUESE], *Matisia cordata*, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE**
SAPOTE, WHITE, *Casimiroa edulis*, Mexican apple
 Sapotilla [SPANISH], *Matisia cordata*, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE**
SAPUCAIA NUT, *Lecythis pisonis*, paradise nut
SARSAPARILLA, *Smilax* spp., zarzaparrilla [SPANISH]
 Sassafras, *Sassafras albidum*
Sassafras albidum, sassafras
SA-TAW BEAN, *Parkia speciosa*

- Satsuma orange, *Citrus reticulata* var. *unshu*, **UNSHU ORANGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Satureja hortensis*, **SUMMER SAVORY**, ajedrea [SPANISH]
- Satureja montana*, **WINTER SAVORY**
- Sauropus androgynus*, **STAR-GOOSEBERRY**, katuk, pa wan [CHINESE], thavasai murungai [HINDI]
- SAUSAGE FRUIT**, *Kigelia africana*
- SAVORY**, *Satureja hortensis* (**SUMMER**), ajedrea [SPANISH]; *Satureja montana* (**WINTER**)
- SAVORY, SUMMER**, *Satureja hortensis*, ajedrea [SPANISH]
- SAVORY, WINTER**, *Satureja montana*
- Savoy cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabauda*, chirimen kanran [JAPANESE], chou de Savoie [FRENCH], col de Saboya [SPANISH], wirsing [GERMAN] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Scallion, **GREEN ONION**, *Allium fistulosum*, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium*). Also see the entry for spring onion.
- Scallop, *Cucurbita pepo*, **PUMPKIN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Scarlet-fruited gourd, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Scarlet gourd, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- SCARLET RUNNER BEAN**, *Phaseolus coccineus*, French runner bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Scharlachranke [GERMAN], *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Schleichera oleosa*, **LAC NUT**
- Schleimapfel [GERMAN], *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
- Sclerocarya caffra*, **MARULA NUT**, caffir, marvola nut
- Scoke, *Phytolacca americana*, **POKEWEED GREENS**
- Scorzonera hispanica*, **BLACK SALSIFY**, black oyster plant, Spanish salsify
- Scotch attorney, *Clusia rosea*
- Scotch kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, **BORECOLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Screwbean, *Prosopis pubescens*
- SCREWPINE** (leaf), *Pandanus odoratissimus*, hala, panda
- Sea apple, *Syzygium grande*, **LONTAR**
- SEA ASPARAGUS**, *Salicornia europaea*, chicken-claws, common glasswort, marsh samphire, samphire
- Sea kale, *Crambe maritima*
- Sea putat, *Barringtonia asiatica*

Seagrape, *Coccoloba uvifera*
SEBESTEN, *Cordia myxa*, Abyssinian plum
 Secana [SPANISH], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**
Sechium edule, **CHAYOTE** [SPANISH], chate [SPANISH], chayote root,
 chinchayote, cho-cho, christophine (fruit or root), chuchu, fu-shou-gua
 [CHINESE] leong seeam, mirliton, pepinella, raiz de chayote (chayotae root)
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
SECHUAN BUTTON, the floral buds of *Blainvillea acmella* or *Acmella*
paniculata, para cress
 Seepweed, **BUSH SEEPWEED**, *Suaeda moquinii* (may be incorrectly
 identified as rosemary)
 Seer, *Allium sativum*, **GARLIC**
 Se-gua [CHINESE], *Trichosanthes anguina*, **EDIBLE SNAKE-GOURD**
 Sel ro ri [KOREAN], *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*, **CELERY**
Selenicereus megalanthus, **PITAHAYA**
 Semarang rose-apple, *Syzygium samarangense*, **WAX JAMBU**
 Senegal date palm, *Phoenix reclinata*
 Sentol, *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
 Sentul [MALAYSIAN], *Sandoricum koetjape*, **KECHAPI**
 Serpent gourd, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD**
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
SERVICE TREE BERRY, *Sorbus domestica* (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **POME**)
 Serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, **JUNEBERRY** (may also be entered
 under the broader category, **POME**)
SESAME, *Sesamum indicum*, cham kae [KOREAN]
Sesamum indicum, **SESAME**, cham kae [KOREAN]
 Sesbania, *Sesbania grandiflora*
Sesbania grandiflora, sesbania
 Seso vegetal [SPANISH], *Blighia sapida* (all forms prohibited by FDA; if
 appropriate, alert Customs)
 Sessile joyweed, *Alternanthera sessilis*, **MUKUNUWENNA**; sessile joyweed
 is an Asian vegetable where the leaves or shoots are cooked and eaten or it is
 used as greens. However, it is a Federal Noxious Weed (7 CFR 360).
Prohibit entry unless the importer has a valid Permit to Move Live Plant
 Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526).
 Shad, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, **JUNEBERRY** (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **POME**)
 Shaddock, *Citrus maxima*, **PUMMELO** (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **CITRUS**)
 Shahuinto, *Myrciaria dubia*, **RUMBERRY**
 Shallot, *Allium cepa*, **ONION**

- Shan tong [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis*, **PAK CHOI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Shan yao [CHINESE], *Dioscorea opposita*, **CHINESE YAM**
- Shanghai cabbage, *Brassica* spp. (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- She gua [CHINESE], *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- SHEA NUT**, *Butyrospermum paradoxum* Shen-gua [CHINESE], *Cucurbita maxima*, **SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- SHEPHERD'S PURSE**, *Capsella bursa-pastoris* var. *auriculata*, ling kok ts'oi [CHINESE], naeng i [KOREAN]
- SHIELD LEAF**, *Cecropia peltata*, trumpet tree
- Shi gum chi [KOREAN], *Spinacia oleracea*, **SPINACH**
- Shiso, *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**
- Shui cai [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *nipposinica*, **POTHERB MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica*, spp.)
- SHUNGIKU**, *Chrysanthemum carinatum*, chopsuey greens
- SIBERIAN FILBERT**, *Corylus heterophylla*
- Siberian ginseng, *Eleutherococcus senticosus*
- Siberian kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**, calebasse zombi [FRENCH], chila [SPANISH], cohombro de olor [SPANISH], coroa [PORTUGUESE], curua [PORTUGUESE], curuba [PORTUGUESE], melocoton, musk cucumber, olerero [SPANISH], pepino do olor [SPANISH], secana [SPANISH], xiang jiao gua [CHINESE]
- Sicyos angulatus*, **BUR CUCUMBER**, ou-gua [CHINESE], star cucumber
- Siebold walnut, *Juglans ailanthifolia*, **HEARTNUT**
- Siete caldos [SPANISH], *Capsicum pubescens*, **ROCOTO PEPPER**
- Si-gua [CHINESE], *Luffa aegyptiaca*, **SMOOTH LOOFAH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
- Si liao gan lan [CHINESE], *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Silkworm bean, *Vicia faba*, **FABA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Simmondsia chinensis*, **JOJOBA**, goat nut
- Sinapis alba*, **WHITE MUSTARD**, mastaza [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Sinapis* spp., charlock, mostaza [SPANISH], mustard (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Singhara nut, *Trapa natans* var. *natans*, **WATER-CHESTNUT-**

- Siraitia grosvenorii*, **BUDDA'S FRUIT**, luo–han–guo [CHINESE]
Siraitia siamensis, **THAI BUDDIST FRUIT**, qiao–zi–luo–han–guo [CHINESE]
SLENDER CELERY, *Apium leptophyllum*, wild celery
SLOEBERRY, *Prunus spinosa*, blackthorn, tejocote [SPANISH]
SMALL CRANBERRY, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, arandano [SPANISH]
Small spider flower, *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**
Smilax spp., **SARSAPARILLA**, zarzaparrilla [SPANISH]
Smooth Cayenne, one of five groups of pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) cultivars.
This cultivar is characterized by yellow flesh and smooth, cylindrical fruit.
Since the smooth Cayenne cultivar is very variable, there is no way to visually distinguish it from one of the other four cultivars.
SMOOTH LOOFAH, *Luffa aegyptiaca*, si–gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT** or *Luffa* spp.)
SNAKE GOURD, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, calabaza anguina [SPANISH], calabaza de culebra [SPANISH], club gourd, gauda bean, Indian snakegourd, Nepalese serpent cucumber, serpent gourd, she gua [CHINESE], snakegourd, viper/viper's gourd (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
SNAKE MELON, *Cucumis melo* var. *flexuosus*, banked melon, kakri, tortarelli [ITALIAN] (may also be entered under the broader categories, **CUCURBIT** or **MELON**)
Snake palm, snake fruit, *Salacca edulis*, **SALAK** (Zalak)
Snow cabbage, *Brassica juncea* var. *juncea* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
SNOW PEA, *Pisum sativum* var. *macrocarpon*, edible–podded sugar pea (may also be enter under the broader category, **PEA**)
So yop [KOREAN], *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**
Solanum lycopersicum, **TOMATO**, **CHERRY TOMATO**, **PEAR TOMATO**
Solanum lycopersicum var. *cerasiforme*, **CHERRY TOMATO** (may also be entered under the broader category, **TOMATO**)
Solanum lycopersicum var. *lycopersicum*, **TOMATO**, to ma to [KOREAN], tomate [SPANISH]
Solanum lycopersicum var. *pyriforme*, **PEAR TOMATO** (may also be entered under the broader category, **TOMATO**)
Solanum pimpinellifolium, **CURRENT TOMATO**
Solanum macrantha, potato tree
Solanum mammosum, **FOXHEAD**, nipple fruit
Solanum melongena, **EGGPLANT**, aubergine, berenjena [SPANISH], gaji [KOREAN]
Solanum melongera var. *depressum*, **DWARF EGGPLANT**, Thai eggplant
Solanum muricatum, **PEPINO** [SPANISH], melon pear

- Solanum pseudocapsicum*, Jerusalem cherry
Solanum quitoense, **NARANJILLA** [SPANISH], lulo, lulu [SPANISH]
Solanum tuberosum, **POTATO**, gam ja [KOREAN], papa [SPANISH], patata [SPANISH] Solo, a papaya cultivar characterized by small fruits (1.1-2.2 lbs.), which are round and shallowly furrowed, See *Carica papaya*
- SONCOYA**, *Annona purpurea*
Sorbet, *Cornus mas*, **CORNELIAN CHERRY**
Sorbus aucuparia, **ROWAN BERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Sorbus domestica, **SERVICE TREE BERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Sorghum, *Sorghum* spp.
Sorghum bicolor, broomcorn, sorgo
Sorghum spp., sorghum
Sorgo, *Sorghum bicolor*
Sorrel, Indian and Jamaican, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, **ROSELLE**
SORREL, *Rumex* spp. (from West Indies—see also Roselle), acedera [SPANISH], dock
Sotesu nut, *Cycas revoluta*, **CYCAD NUT**
Sour cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, **CHERRY**, guinda [SPANISH] (stone fruit)
Sour lime, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, **LIME** ((may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
SOUR ORANGE, *Citrus aurantium*, China agria [SPANISH], naranja acida or naranja agria [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Soursop, *Annona muricata*, **GUANABANA** [SPANISH]
Sourtop blueberry, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*, **VELVETLEAF**
SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE, *Matisia cordata*, chupa-chupa, sapotillo [SPANISH], zapote de monte [SPANISH], sapote du Pérou [FRENCH], sapóte do Perú [PORTUGUESE], zapote chuchupa [SPANISH]
SOUTHERN PEA, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata*, black-eyed bean, black-eyed pea, cowpea, crowder pea (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Soy, *Glycine max*, **SOYBEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Soya, *Glycine max*, **SOYBEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
SOYBEAN, *Glycine max*, soy, soya (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
Spanish calalu, *Amaranthus dubius*, **AMARANTH**
Spanish cherry, *Mimusops elengi*
Spanish chestnut, *Castanea sativa*, **EUROPEAN CHESTNUT**

- Spanish lime, *Melicoccus bijugatus*, **GENIP**
- SPANISH SAGE**, *Salvia lavandulaefolia* var. *hispanorum*
- Spanish salsify, *Scorzonera hispanica*, **BLACK SALSIFY**
- Spanish thyme, *Lippia micromera*
- Spargelsalat [GERMAN], *Lactuca sativa* var. *angustana*, **CELTUCE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **LETTUCE**)
- Spearmint (leaf and stem) *Mentha spicata*, **MINT** (may also be entered under the broader category, **MINT**)
- SPINACH**, *Spinacia oleracea*, espinaca [SPANISH], shi gum chi [KOREAN]
- Spinach mustard, *Brassica rapa* var. *perviridis*, komatsuna [JAPANESE], mostaza espinaca [SPANISH], mosterdspinat [GERMAN], moutarde épinard [FRENCH], mustard spinach (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Spinacia oleracea*, **SPINACH**, espinaca [SPANISH], shi gum chi [KOREAN]
- SPINY BITTER-MELON**, *Momordica cochinchinensis*, mu-bie-zi [CHINESE]
- Spirit weed, *Eryngium foetidum*, **FALSE CORIANDER**
- Spondias dulcis*, **AMBARELLA**, golden-apple, jew plum, Otaheite apple
- Spondias mombin*, **HOG-PLUM**, yellow mombin
- Spondias purpurea*, **MOMBIN**, red mombin
- Spondias tuberosa*, **IMBU**
- Spotted beebalm, *Monarda punctata*, **HORSEMINT**
- Spoon gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria*, see also cucurbit
- SPRING ONION**, *Allium cepa*, salad onion, multiplier onion (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium*). To differentiate spring onions from green onions (*Allium fistulosum*), look at the bottom of the green leaves where they turn white. If the leaf cross section is "D" shaped or has a flat side, it is *Allium cepa*. If it is "O" shaped or round, it is *Allium fistulosum*.
- Spring turnip rape, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *dichotoma*, **INDIAN RAPE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- SPROUTING BROCCOLI**, *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*, asparagus broccoli (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Sprouts—the edible, immature growth from freshly germinated seeds. Bean sprouts, alfalfa sprouts, and radish sprouts are some examples. May be invoiced as cress. Regulate as a fresh vegetable.
- SQUASH**, *Cucurbita* spp., calabaza [IN PUERTO RICO], courgettes, shen-gua [CHINESE], winter squash, zapallo [SPANISH], zucchini (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Squash gourd, *Cucurbita moschata*, may be entered under **PUMPKIN** or **SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

- Stachys affinis* (*Stachys tuberifera*), **CHINESE ARTICHOKE**, alcachofas chinas [SPANISH], artichoke betony, chorogi, crosnes du japon [FRENCH], Japanese artichoke, knotroot
- STAR-APPLE**, *Chrysophyllum cainito*, caimito [SPANISH], cauje [SPANISH]
- STAR-GOOSEBERRY**, *Sauropus androgynus*, katuk, pa wan [CHINESE], thavasai murungai [HINDI]
- Star cucumber, *Sicyos angulatus*, **BUR CUCUMBER**
- Star fruit, *Averrhoa carambola*, **CARAMBOLA**
- Stelechocarpus burahol*, **KEPEL**, burahol, kepel apple
- Stem turnip, *Brassica oleracea* var. *gongyloides*, **KOHLRABI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- STINKING-TOE**, *Hymenaea courbaril*, algarroba [SPANISH]
- Stone fruit (drupe), a fleshy fruit (such as a peach, plum, or cherry) usually having a single, hard stone (pit) that encloses the seed, haek gwa [KOREAN]
- STRAWBERRY**, *Fragaria* spp., fresa [SPANISH]
- STRAWBERRY CACTUS**, *Echinocereus enneacanthus*
- Strawberry cactus fruit, *Acanthocereus* spp., **PITAHAYA**
- STRAWBERRY GUAVA**, *Psidium cattleianum*
- Strawberry-pear, *Hylocereus undatus*, **DRAGON FRUIT**
- Strawberry tree fruit, *Arbutus unedo*, **ARBUTUS BERRY**
- String bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, **GARDEN BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- STUFFING-CUCUMBER**, *Cyclanthera pedata*, xiao-que-gua [CHINESE]
- Suaeda moquinii*, **BUSH SEEPWEED**, Mohave seablite, romerillo [SPANISH], romerito [SPANISH], romero [SPANISH], seepweed (may be incorrectly identified as rosemary)
- SUARI NUT**, *Caryocar nuciferum*, butternut
- Sugar beet, *Beta* spp.
- SUGAR PALM COCONUT**, *Arenga pinnata*
- Sugar pea, edible-podded, *Pisum sativum* var. *macrocarpon*, **SNOW PEA**
- Sugar-apple, *Annona squamosa*, **SWEETSOP**
- Sugarberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, **HACKBERRY**
- Sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum*
- Sugarplum, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, **JUNEBERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Suk [KOREAN], *Artemisia vulgaris*, **MUGWORT**
- Summer crookneck, *Cucurbita pepo*, **PUMPKIN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- SUMMER SAVORY**, *Satureja hortensis*, ajedrea [SPANISH]
- Sun mu [KOREAN], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *rapa*, **TURNIP** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*
 Suo shi [CHINESE], *Boesenbergia rotunda*, **KHAO CHAE**
SURINAME CHERRY, *Eugenia uniflora*, cereza de cayena [SPANISH],
 grosella [SPANISH], pitanga [SPANISH]
 Sutri [HINDI], *Vigna umbellata* var. *glabra*, **RICE BEAN**
 Suwis gun dae [KOREAN], *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*, **SWISS CHARD**
 Swamp cabbage, *Ipomoea aquatica* (listed in FNWA)
 Swatow mustard, *Brassica rapa* var. *rugosa*, **HEADING LEAF MUSTARD**,
 { may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Swede, *Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*, **RUTABAGA** (may also be entered
 under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Sweet basil, *Ocimum basilicum*, **BASIL**
 Sweet calabash, *Passiflora maliformis*, **CONCH APPLE**
 Sweet cherry, *Prunus avium*, **CHERRY** (stone fruit)
SWEET CHESTNUT, *Castanea dentata*, **AMERICAN CHESTNUT**
 Sweet chestnut, *Castanea sativa*, **EUROPEAN CHESTNUT**
SWEET CICELY, *Myrrhis odorata*
 Sweet clover, white, *Melilotus alba*
 Sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites japonicus*, **BUTTERBUR**
 Sweet corm–root, *Calathea allouia*, **LEREN**
SWEET GRANADILLA, *Passiflora ligularis*, granadilla [SPANISH],
 grenadille dulce [FRENCH]
SWEET LIME, *Citrus limettioides* (*C. limetta*), limon dulce [SPANISH]
 (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
 Sweet marjoram, *Origanum majorana*, **MARJORAM**
SWEET ORANGE, *Citrus sinensis*, orange, China dulce [SPANISH], naranja
 [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
SWEET POTATO (called yam in the United States), *Ipomoea batatas*, batata
 [SPANISH], boniato [SPANISH], camote, kumara [NEW ZEALAND], go
 gu ma [KOREAN]
 Sweet red pepper, *Capsicum annum*, **BELL PEPPER** (may also be entered
 under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
 Sweetbay, *Magnolia virginiana*
 Sweetcup, *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**
 Sweetcup, *Passiflora maliformis*, **CONCH APPLE**
 Sweet–scented marigold, *Tagetes lucida*
SWEETSOP, *Annona squamosa*, anon, atis, sugar–apple
Swietenia mahagoni, mahogany fruit
Swinglea glutinosa, tabog (citrus genus)
SWISS CHARD, *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*, acelga [SPANISH], alcachola
 [SPANISH], suwis gun dae [KOREAN]
SWORDBEAN, *Canavalia gladiata*

Synsepalum dulcificum, miracle fruit
Syzygium aqueum, **WATER APPLE**
Syzygium aromaticum, clove, clove–apple
Syzygium cumini, **JAMBOLAN**, Java plum
Syzygium grande, **LONTAR**, sea apple
Syzygium jambos, **ROSE APPLE**, jambo [PORTUGUESE], pomarrosa
 [SPANISH]
Syzygium malaccense, **MALAY APPLE**, mountain apple
Syzygium samarangense, **WAX JAMBU**, cajuil de Surinam [SPANISH],
 Java-Apfel [GERMAN], Java-apple, makopa [SPANISH], Semarang
 rose-apple, water apple
SZECHUAN PEPPERCORNS, *Zanthoxylum piperitum*, Japan pepper (a
 Rutaceous plant)

T Listings

Taasai [JAPANESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT
 CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Tabaho, *Acalypha hispida*, **CHENILLE COPPERLEAF**
TABASCO PEPPER, *Capsicum frutescens*, bird pepper, cayenne pepper,
 chile [SPANISH], chili pepper (may also be entered under the broader
 category, **PEPPER**) (see also, *Capsicum annuum* and *Capsicum baccatum*
 var. *baccatum*)
 Tabog, *Swinglea glutinosa* (Rutaceae) (citrus genus)
Tacca leontopetaloides, **HAWAIIAN ARROWROOT**
Tagetes lucida, sweet–scented marigold, yerba anis [SPANISH]
 Tai koo choi [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT
 CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
 Taioba [PORTUGUESE], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM**
TAHITI CHESTNUT, *Inocarpus edulis*, otaheite chestnut, Polynesia chestnut
 Tahiti lime, *Citrus latifolia*, **PERSIAN LIME** (may also be entered under the
 broader category, **CITRUS**)
 Tahitian chestnut, *Inocarpus fagiferus*, **MAPE NUT**
 Taioba, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under
 the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
 Take-noko [JAPANESE], *Bambusa* spp., **BAMBOO SHOOTS**
 Takhop-thai, *Flacourtia inermis*, **PLUM-OF-MARTINIQUE**
Talinum triangulare, **FAMEFLOWER**, potherb fameflower
TALLOW NUT, *Detarium senegalense*
 Talo, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
 Talo njumea, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered
 under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

- Talo palagi, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Tam lung, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Tamarillo [SPANISH], *Cyphomandra betacea*, **TREE TOMATO**
TAMARIND BEAN POD, *Tamarindus indica*, tamarindo [SPANISH]
- Tamarindo [SPANISH], *Tamarindus indica*, **TAMARIND BEAN POD**
Tamarindus indica, **TAMARIND BEAN POD**, tamarindo [SPANISH]
- Tampala, *Amaranthus tricolor*, **CHINESE AMARANTH**
TAMPOI, *Baccaurea reticulata*
- Tangelo, *Citrus paradisi* x *C. reticulata* (for entry from fruit fly countries—same as tangerine) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- TANGERINE**, *Citrus reticulata* cv, clementine (for entry from Mediterranean fruit fly countries includes tangelo and tango) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- TANGOR**, *Citrus sinensis* x *C. reticulata* (*x nobilis*) king of Siam, king mandarin, king orange, ortanique (for purpose of entry from Mediterranean fruit fly countries—same as tangerine) (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Tanier, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM**
- Tan(n)ia, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Tanier [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Tanya tarua, *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
- Tapioca plant, *Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**
- Tapioka, *Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**
- Taraxacum officinale*, **DANDELION GREENS**
- TARO**¹², *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**¹³
- Taro, giant, *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, **DASHEEN, TARO**
- Taro gigante [SPANISH], *Alocasia macrorrhizos*, **GIANT TARO**
- Taro malangay [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
- Taro toran [KOREAN], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**
- TARRAGON** (leaf, stem), *Artemisia dracunculus*, estragon [SPANISH]
- Tassel–grapehyacinth, *Muscari Comosum*, **CIPOLLINO**
- Taya [FRENCH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Tayoba [SPANISH], *Colocasia esculenta*, **DASHEEN**¹³

¹² Also see Chinese taro and giant taro

¹³ Dasheen is a starchy edible tuber and is a variety of the 'taro' plant

- Tayove [FRENCH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Te, *Camellia sinensis*
- Te ge cai, [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa*, **CHINESE FLAT CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Tea (commercial), *Camellia sinensis*
- Tecomate [SPANISH], *Crescentia* spp., **AYALE**
- Tejocote [SPANISH], *Prunus spinosa*, **SLOEBERRY**, see also *Crataegus* spp.
- Telacucha, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Telanthera amoona* (syn. *Alternanthera sessilis*), **MUKUNUWENNA**, chakai-saranch, daun tolod, gamudi-sag, gathni (girmi) sag, honogone sopu, madanaganti, mokunnu-wanna, muti (moti) sag, phol-saranchi, poonangani (ponnaganti), poonanghucunny keeray, salanchi-sak, sessile joyweed . Mukunuwenna is an Asian vegetable where the leaves or shoots are cooked and eaten or it is used as greens. However, it is a Federal Noxious Weed (7 CFR 360). **Prohibit entry** unless the importer has a valid Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526).
- Telfairia nut, *Telfairia* spp., **OYSTER NUT**
- Telfairia* spp., **OYSTER NUT**, telfairia nut
- Temu kunchi [MALAYSIAN], *Boesenbergia rotunda*, **KHAO CHAE**
- Ten-months yam, *Dioscorea alata* var. *purpurea*, **GREATER ASIATIC YAM**
- TEPEGUAJE** [SPANISH], *Leucaena* spp.
- Terbal, *Melilotus alba*, white, sweet clover
- Terminalia catappa*, **INDIAN ALMOND**, Bengal almond, kamania, tropical almond
- Terminalia chebula*, **EMBLIC**, myrobalam, mirabelle plum
- Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**, everbearing spinach, everlasting spinach, perpetual spinach, warrigal-cabbage, warrigal-greens, warrigal-spinach
- Tetragonolobus purpureus*, **WINGED BEAN**, asparagus pea (in part), winged pea, see also *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*
- Theobroma cacao*, **CACAO BEAN POD**, cacao [SPANISH]
- Thevetia peruviana*, bestill, lucky-nut, yellow oleander
- THAI BUDDIST FRUIT**, *Siraitia siamensis*, qiao-zi-luo-han-guo [CHINESE]
- Thai eggplant, *Solanum melongena* var. *depressum*, **DWARF EGGPLANT**
- Thavasai murungai [HINDI], *Sauropus androgynus*, **STAR-GOOSEBERRY**
- Thladiantha dubia*, **RED HAIL STONE**, chi-pao [CHINESE]
- Thladiantha hookeri*, **HOOKEE TUBER-GOURD**, yi-ye-chi-pao [CHINESE]
- Thladiantha nudiflora*, **TUBER-GOURD**, nan-chi-pao [CHINESE]

- Thornapple, *Crataegus* spp. (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Thousand-head kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *ramosa*, **BRANCHING KALE**
(may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- THREELEAF AKEBIA**, *Akebia trifoliata*, akébie à trois feuilles [FRENCH],
chocolate-vine, kleeblättrige akebie [GERMAN], mitsuba-akebi
[JAPANESE], mu tong [CHINESE] (also see *Akebia quinata*)
- THYME**, *Thymus vulgaris*, tilo, tomillo [SPANISH]
- THYME, LEMON**, *Thymus x Citriodorus*
- Thyme, Spanish, *Lippia micromera*
- Thymus vulgaris*, **THYME**, tilo, tomillo [SPANISH]
- Thymus x Citriodorus*, **LEMON THYME**
- TIBETAN** or **HIMALAYAN FILBERT**, *Corylus ferox*
- Tigernut, *Cyperus* spp., **CYPERUS CORM**
- Tilo, *Thymus vulgaris*, **THYME**
- Tim to [VIETNAMESE], *Perilla frutescens*, **PERILLA**
- Tindola, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the
broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Tindora, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the
broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Tindori, *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the
broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- TIPO**, *Minthostachys mollis*, mu_a [SPANISH], poleo [SPANISH]
- Tiquisque blanco [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM**
(may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Tiquisque morado [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK
MALANGA**
- Tjoepatupa, *Baccaurea dulcis*, **KETUPA**
- TLANOCHTLES**, *Lycianthes moziniana*, canoxtle
- Tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*
- Tobago cane, *Bactris quineensis*, **COROZO**
- Tokhamiae, *Cucumis melo*, melon seed
- To ma to [KOREAN], *Solanum lycopersicum*, **TOMATO**
- Tomate [SPANISH], *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *lycopersicum*, **TOMATO**
- TOMATILLO**, *Physalis philadelphica* (= *Physalis ixocarpa*), husk tomato,
jamberry (jambeberry), mil tomato, tomatillo groundcherry
- Tomatillo groundcherry, *Physalis philadelphica* (= *Physalis ixocarpa*),
TOMATILLO
- TOMATO**, *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *lycopersicum*, tomate [SPANISH]
- TOMATO, CHERRY**, *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *cerasiforme*
- TOMATO, PEAR**, *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *pyriforme*

- Tomillo [SPANISH], either *Lippia micromera*, Spanish thyme or *Thymus vulgaris*, **THYME**
- TOPEPO**, Solanaceous hybrid (pepper and tomato)
- Tornillo [SPANISH], *Prosopis pubescens*
- Toronja [SPANISH], *Citrus medica*, **CITRON**, **ETHROG** or *Citrus paradisi*, **GRAPEFRUIT**, (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
- Tortarelli [ITALIAN], *Cucumis melo melo* var. *flexuosus*, **SNAKE MELON**
(may also be entered under the broader categories, **CUCURBIT** or **MELON**)
- Tossa jute, *Corchorus olitorius*, **SALUYUT JUTE**
- Tous-les-mois [FRENCH], *Canna indica* (formerly *Canna edulis*) (tuber), **QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT**
- Towel gourd, *Luffa* spp., **LUFFA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Tragopogon porrifolius*, **SALSIFY**, oyster plant, vegetable-oyster
- Trapa bicornis*, **WATERCHESTNUT**, horn-nut, ling-nut
- Trapa natans* var. *natans*, **WATER-CHESTNUT**, Jesuit nut, water caltrop, saligot, singhara nut
- Treculia africana*, **AFRICAN BREADNUT**
- Tree sorrel, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, **BILIMBI**
- TREE TOMATO**, *Cyphomandra betacea*, palo de tomate [SPANISH], tamarillo [SPANISH]
- Trichosanthes anguina*, **EDIBLE SNAKE-GOURD**, se-gua [CHINESE]
- Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD**, calabaza anguina [SPANISH], calabaza de culebra [SPANISH], club gourd, gauda bean, Indian snakegourd, Nepalese serpent cucumber, serpent gourd, she gua [CHINESE], snakegourd, viper/viper's gourd (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Trichosanthes dioica*, **POINTED GOURD**, parval [HINDI], parvar [HINDI], parwal [HINDI], patol [GERMAN], patola [PORTUGUESE], potol [BENGALI], patole [FRENCH, ITALIAN, and SPANISH], ye she gua [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Trichosanthes villosa*, mi-mao-gua-lou [CHINESE] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Trigonella foenum-graecum*, **FENUGREEK**
- Tronchuda cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *costata* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Tronchuda kale, *Brassica oleracea* var. *costata* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Tropical almond, *Terminalia catappa*, **INDIAN ALMOND**
- TROPICAL KUDZU**, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, puero
- Troque [ITALIAN], *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**

TRUFFLE, the edible underground fruiting body of various European fungi of the genus *Tuber*

Trumpet tree, **SHIELD LEAF**, *Cecropia peltata*

TUBER-GOURD, *Thladiantha hookeri*, nan-chi-pao [CHINESE]

Tuber spp., **TRUFFLE**

TUBULAR WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe fistulosa*, water lovage

Tumeric, *Curcuma longa*, **TURMERIC**

TUNA (cactus fruit, Indian figs, joconoxtle, pricklypears), the edible fruit of cacti of the genus *Opuntia* (= *Nopalea*). In contrast with pitahayas (fruit of cacti of the genera *Acanthocereus*, *Cereus*, *Hylocereus*, and *Selenicereus*), tunas tend to be smaller. Their fruit is oblong to pear-shaped, commonly 2 to 3 inches in length and green to dark maroon in color (although occasionally red, white, or yellow). The fruits contain soft, whitish, translucent pulp intermixed with numerous large, bony seeds. See also **PITAHAYA**.

Tuna de biznaga [SPANISH], *Ferocactus histrix*, **BORRACHITO(S)**

Tung nut, *Aleurites moluccana*, **CANDLENUT**

TUNG-OIL NUT, *Aleurites fordii*, tung-oil tree

Tung oil tree, *Aleurites fordii*, **TUNG-OIL NUT**

TURKISH FILBERT or **HAZELNUT**, *Corylus colurna*, constantinople nut

TURMERIC, *Curcuma longa*, tumeric

TURNIP, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *rapa*, nabo [SPANISH], rappini (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.), sun mu [KOREAN]

Turnip-rooted celery, *Apium graveolens*, **CELERIAC**

TURNIP-ROOTED CHERVIL, *Chaerophyllum bulbosum*

Tussa jute, *Corchorus olitorius*, **SALUYUT JUTE**

Twelve-months yam, *Dioscorea cayenensis*, **YELLOW GUINEA YAM**

Tz tsai tai [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* var. *purpuraria*, **PURPLE-STEM**

MUSTARD (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)

U-V Listings

U ong [KOREAN], *Arctium lappa*, **BURDOCK**

Ubi [TAGALOG], *Dioscorea esculenta*, **LESSER ASIATIC YAM**

UCAHUBA NUT, *Virola surinamensis*

UDO, *Aralia cordata* (*A. edulis*)

Ufi, *Dioscorea* spp., **YAM**

UGLI FRUIT, *Citrus x tangelo* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)

Ugni molinae, **CHILEAN CRANBERRY**

ULLUCU, *Ullucus tuberosus*, olluco. An Andean plant grown for its edible, tuberous roots. Its leaves are eaten and used as a seasoning.

Ullucus tuberosus, **ULLUCU**, olluco. An Andean plant grown for its edible, tuberous roots. Its leaves are eaten and used as a seasoning.

- Ulu, *Artocarpus* spp., **BREADFRUIT**
ULUPICA PEPPER, *Capsicum cardinasii* (may also be entered under the broader category, **PEPPER**)
UNSHU ORANGE, *Citrus reticulata* var. *unshu*, satsuma orange (may also be entered under the broader category, **CITRUS**)
Ussuri-Birne [GERMAN], *Pyrus ussuriensis*, **FRAGRANT PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Ussurian pear, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, **FRAGRANT PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
Ustilago maydis, **CORN SMUT GALLS**, cuiclacoche [SPANISH], huitlacoche [SPANISH]
Uva [SPANISH], *Vitis* spp., **GRAPE**
Uva de monte [SPANISH], *Pourouma cecropiaefolia*, **UVILLA**
UVILLA, *Pourouma cecropiaefolia*, Amazon grape, caimaron [SPANISH], uva de monte [SPANISH]
- Vaccinium angustifolium*, **BLUEBERRY**, arandano azul [SPANISH]
Vaccinium ashei, **BLUEBERRY**, arandano azul [SPANISH]
Vaccinium corymbosum, **BLUEBERRY**, arandano azul [SPANISH], highbush blueberry, whortleberry
Vaccinium deliciosum, **HUCKLEBERRY**
Vaccinium floribundum, **MORTIÑO**
Vaccinium macrocarpum, **LARGE CRANBERRY**, arandano [SPANISH]
Vaccinium membranaceum, **HUCKLEBERRY**
Vaccinium myrtilloides, **VELVETLEAF BLUEBERRY**, Sourtop blueberry
Vaccinium myrtillus, **BILBERRY**, arandano [SPANISH], whinberry, wineberry, See also *Rubus phoenicolasius*
Vaccinium ovalifolium, **HUCKLEBERRY**
Vaccinium oxycoccos, **SMALL CRANBERRY**, arandano [SPANISH]
Vaccinium spp., arandano (aramdano azul)[SPANISH], **BILBERRY**, **BLUEBERRY**, **BOG BILBERRY**, cereza morada[SPANISH], cowberry, **CRANBERRY**, foxberry, **HUCKLEBERRY**, lingberry, lingenberry, **LINGONBERRY**, **MORTIÑO**, whinberry, whortleberry, wineberry
Vaccinium uliginosum, **BOG BILBERRY**
Vaccinium vitis-idaea, **LINGONBERRY**, cowberry, fox berry, mountain cranberry, rock cranberry
Valerianella spp., **CORNSALAD**, colleja [SPANISH], lamb's lettuce, mache
Vanilla, *Vanilla* spp.
Vegetable ivory, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, **IVORY NUT**

VEGETABLE MARROW, *Cucurbita pepo*, any of various smooth-skinned cylindrical to oval summer squashes (*Cucurbita* spp.) that usually have a creamy white to deep green skins, often mottled or streaked with darker color (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Vegetable melon, *Cucumis melo*, **MELON**

Vegetable sponge, *Luffa cylindrica* (cucurbit) **LUFFA** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Vegetable-oyster, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, **SALSIFY**

VELVETLEAF BLUEBERRY, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*, sourtop blueberry

Verdolaga [SPANISH], *Portulaca oleracea*, **PURSLANE**

Verenj, *Oryza sativa*

Vetch, *Vicia* spp. (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Vicia faba, **FABA BEAN**, broadbean, haba [SPANISH], habichuel ancha [SPANISH], horsebean, silkworm bean, windsor bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Vicia spp., vetch (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Vigna radiata, **MUNG BEAN**, **BEAN SPROUTS**

Vigna sinensis = *Vigna unguiculata* spp. *unguiculata*

Vigna umbellata var. *glabra*, **RICE BEAN**, ghurush [HINDI], kacang sepalit [MALAYSIAN], mai tau [CHINESE], mambi bean, red bean, sutri [HINDI]

Vigna unguiculata spp. *cylindrica*, **CATJANG** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Vigna unguiculata spp. *dekintiana*, **BEAN**

Vigna unguiculata ssp. *sesquipedalis*, **YARD-LONG BEAN**, asparagus bean, long bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Vigna unguiculata ssp. *unguiculata*, **SOUTHERN PEA**, black-eyed bean, black-eyed pea, cowpea, crowder pea (old name *V. sinensis*) (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)

Vine spinach, *Basella alba*, **MALABAR SPINACH**

Viper/viper's gourd, *Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*, **SNAKE GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Virola sebifera, **VIROLA NUT**

Virola surinamensis, **UCAHUBA NUT**

Vitis spp., **GRAPE**, po do [KOREAN], uva [SPANISH]

Volatín [SPANISH], *Gynandropsis gynandra*, **CAT'S WHISKERS**

W Listings

Walnut, *Juglans* spp.

WALNUT, AFRICAN, *Coula edulis*, Gabon nut

WALNUT, CALIFORNIA or **HIND'S BLACK**, *Juglans hindsii*

Walnut, carpathian, *Juglans regia*, **ENGLISH WALNUT**

WALNUT, EASTERN BLACK, *Juglans nigra*

- WALNUT, ENGLISH**, *Juglans regia*, carpathian walnut, Persian walnut
Walnut, Japanese, *Juglans ailanthifolia*, **HEARTNUT**
Walnut, Persian, *Juglans regia*, **ENGLISH WALNUT**
Walnut, siebold, *Juglans ailanthifolia*, **HEARTNUT**
Walnut, white, *Juglans cinerea*, **BUTTERNUT**
WAMPI, *Clausena lansium* (Rutaceae) (citrus genus)
Wan du (kong) [KOREAN], *Pisum sativum*, **PEA**
Warrigal-cabbage, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**
Warrigal-greens, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**
Warrigal-spinach, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, **NEW ZEALAND SPINACH**
WASABI, *Eutrema wasabi*, Japanese horseradish
Wasabia japonica = *Eutrema wasabi*, **WASABI**, Japanese horseradish
Wasserlimone [GERMAN], *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**
WATER APPLE, *Syzygium samarangense*, **WAX JAMBU**
Water bamboo (*Zizania latifolia* infected with the smut *Ustilago esculenta*).
Water bamboo is an Asian vegetable (coba, gau-sun, jiao-bai, kuw-sun, kwo-bai, makomo dake, Manchurian wild rice) in which the swollen, smut-infected culms and rhizomes are eaten. May be manifested as bamboo shoots. Because the vegetable is infected with a pathogen of wild rice, it is prohibited.
- Water caltrop, *Trapa natans* var. *natans*, **WATER-CHESTNUT**
WATER CELERY, *Oenanthe javanica*, water dropwort
WATER CHESTNUT, CHINESE, *Eleocharis dulcis*, waternut
Water dropwort, *Oenanthe javanica*, **WATER CELERY** and *Oenanthe phellandrium*, **WATER FENNEL**
WATER-DROPWORT, *Oenanthe fistulosa*
WATER FENNEL, *Oenanthe phellandrium*, horsebane, water dropwort
WATER-LEMON, *Passiflora laurifolia*, bell-apple, Jamaica-honeysuckle, parcha [SPANISH], pomme d'or [FRENCH], sweetcup, Wasserlimone [GERMAN], yellow granadilla
Water lovage, *Oenanthe crocata*, **HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT** and **TUBULAR**
WATER PARSLEY, *Oenanthe sarmentosa*
Water spinach, *Ipomoea aquatica* (listed in FNWA)
Water yam, *Dioscorea alata* var. *purpurea*, **GREATER ASIATIC YAM**
WATER-CHESTNUT, *Trapa natans* var. *natans*, Jesuit nut, water caltrop
WATERCRESS, *Nasturtium officinale*, berro [SPANISH], rorripa, yang gat naeng i [KOREAN]
Waterlily, fragrant, *Nymphaea odorata*
Waterlily root, *Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**
WATERMELON, *Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus* (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

- Waternut, *Eleocharis dulcis*, **CHINESE WATER CHESTNUT**
- Wax gourd of India, *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Waxgourd, *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- WAX JAMBU**, *Syzygium samarangense*, cajuil de Surinam [SPANISH], Java-Apfel [GERMAN], Java-apple, makopa [SPANISH], Semarang rose-apple, water apple
- Welsh onion, **GREEN ONION**, *Allium fistulosum* (may also be entered under the broader category, *Allium*). Also see the entry for spring onion.
- WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**, *Cucumis anguria*, bur cucumber, cohombriillo, gooseberry gourd (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Western serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, **JUNEBERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Whinberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, **BILBERRY** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Vaccinium* spp.)
- WHITE ASPARAGUS**, *Asparagus officinalis* (the blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable)
- White bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris* (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- WHITE GUINEA YAM**, *Dioscorea rotundata*, edoe yam, 8-months yam, white yam
- WHITE MUSTARD**, *Sinapis alba*, mastaza [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- White pear, *Pyrus x bretschneideri*, **YA PEAR** (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- White sage, *Artemisia ludoviciana*
- WHITE SAPOTE**, *Casimiroa edulis*, Mexican apple
- White sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*
- White walnut, *Juglans cinerea*, **BUTTERNUT**
- WHITE WAX BERRY**, *Sapium sebiferum*
- White yam, *Dioscorea rotundata*, **WHITE GUINEA YAM**
- Whortleberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, **BLUEBERRY**
- Wickstromeia phylliraefolia*, **AKIA**
- Wild asparagus, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, **ASPERGETTE**
- Wild bean, *Apios americana*, **AMERICAN POTATO-BEAN**
- WILD BERGAMOT**, *Monarda fistulosa*, beebalm, bergamot, fragrant balm, Indian plume, red balm, red bergamot
- Wild celery, *Apium leptophyllum*, **SLENDER CELERY**
- Wild onion, *Muscari comosum*, **CIPOLLINO**; also *Allium canadense*
- Wild peanut, *Amphicarpaea bracteata*, **HOG PEANUT**

- Wild pineapple, *Bromelia pinguin*, **PINGUIN**
Wild sweetsop, *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
Wilder Mangobaum [GERMAN], *Irvingia gabonensis*, **DIKANUT**
Windsor bean, *Vicia faba*, **FABA BEAN** (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
WINEBERRY, *Rubus phoenicolasius*, See also **BILBERRY**
Wineplam, *Acrocomia* spp.
Winged bean, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, **GOA BEAN**
Winged pea, *Tetragonolobus purpureus*
Winged yam, *Dioscorea alata* var. *purpurea*, **GREATER ASIATIC YAM**
WINTER MELON, *Benincasa hispida*, Chinese preserving melon, Chinese winter melon, dong-gua or dunqua [CHINESE], fuzzy or hairy squash, wax gourd of India, waxgourd, zit-kwa (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Winter purslane, *Montia perfoliata*, **MINER'S LETTUCE**
WINTER SAVORY, *Satureja montana*
Winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*, **SQUASH** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
Wintercress, *Barbarea* spp.
Wirsing [GERMAN], *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabauda*, **SAVOY CABBAGE** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
Witloof, *Cichorium intybus*, **BELGIAN ENDIVE**
WOMAN'S COCONUT, *Borassus flabellifer*
Wonder apple, *Momordica balsamina*, **BALSAM APPLE** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
WOOD APPLE, INDIAN, *Limonia acidissima* (Rutaceae) (citrus genus)
WOODEN-ROSE, *Ipomoea tuberosa*
WOOD-OIL NUT, *Aleurites montana*
Woodruff, *Galium odoratum*
Wormseed, *Dysphania ambrosioides*, **EPAZOTE**
Wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*

X-Y-Z Listings

- Xa [VIETNAMESE], *Cymbopogon* spp., **LEMONGRASS**
Xanthosoma spp., **DASHEEN**, malanga, ocumo, quequesque, tannia, yautia [SPANISH] (the edible tubers are called **DASHEEN** or tannia. The edible leaves are called **CALALU**. Both may also be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
Xanthosoma sagittifolium, **NEW COCOYAM**, bore [SPANISH], chou Caraïbe [FRENCH], dudh kachu, guagüi, huitina, kimpol, macabo, malanga [SPANISH], maduma, malanga amarilla [SPANISH], malanga marron [FRENCH], mangaras [PORTUGUESE], mangareto [PORTUGUESE],

moulavi kachu, ocumo [SPANISH], queiquexque, taioba, talo njumea, talo palagi, tania, tanier [SPANISH], tannia, taya, taye [FRENCH], tayove [FRENCH], tiquisque blanco [SPANISH], yautia [SPANISH], yautía blanca [SPANISH], ya yu [CHINESE], yellow yautia (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

Xanthosoma violaceum, **BLACK MALANGA**, batata de taxola [PORTUGUESE], blue ape, blue taro, malanga noir [FRENCH], otoo [SPANISH], primrose malanga, tiquisque morado [SPANISH], yautia [SPANISH], Also see *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*

Xiang jiao gua [CHINESE], *Sicana odorifera*, **CASSABANANA**

Xiao-que-gua [CHINESE], *Cyclanthera pedata*, **STUFFING-CUCUMBER**

YA PEAR, *Pyrus x bretschneideri*, Chinese white pear, bai li [CHINESE], lai yang zu li [CHINESE], white pear (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)

Ya yu [CHINESE], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)

YACON, *Polymnia sonchifolia*, arboloco [SPANISH], aricoma [SPANISH], jiquima [SPANISH], jiquimilla [SPANISH], llacon [SPANISH], yacon [SPANISH]

YACON STRAWBERRY, *Jacaratia hassleriana*, poire de terre [FRENCH]

YAM BEAN, *Pachyrhizus ahipa*, *Pachyrhizus erosus*, and *Pachyrhizus tuberosus*

Yam bean root, *Pachyrhizus erosus*, **JICAMA**

YAM, BUCK, *Dioscorea pentaphylla*, yam (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)

YAM, CHINESE, *Dioscorea opposita*

YAM, CUSH-CUSH, *Dioscorea trifida*, yampi [SPANISH]

YAM, *Dioscorea* spp., boniato, dago, name, ubi [TAGALOG], ufi, yampi [SPANISH] (see also *Ipomoea batatas*), *D. bulbifera*, **POTATO YAM**; *D. pentaphylla*, **BUCK YAM** (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)

YAM, GREATER ASIATIC, *Dioscorea alata* var. *purpurea*, 10-months yam, water yam, winged yam

YAM, LESSER ASIATIC, *Dioscorea esculenta*, khaoi tu-bua [VIETNAMESE], khaoi chach [VIETNAMESE], ubi [TAGALOG]

YAM, POTATO, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, aerial yam, airpotato (may also be entered under the broader category, **YAM**)

YAM, WHITE GUINEA, *Dioscorea rotundata*, eboe yam, 8-months yam, white yam

YAM, YELLOW GUINEA, *Dioscorea cayenensis*, 12-months yam, yellow yam

- Yama-nashi [JAPANESE], *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*, **SAND PEAR**, (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**).
- Yampi [SPANISH], *Dioscorea trifida*, **CUSH–CUSH YAM**
- Yang a uk [KOREAN], *Malva verticillata* var. *crispa*, **MARSH MALLOW**
- Yang bae chu [KOREAN], *Brassica oleracea*, (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Yang gat naeng i [KOREAN], *Nasturtium officinale*, **WATERCRESS**
- Yang pa, *Allium cepa*, **ONION**
- Yap ca [VIETNAMESE], *Houttuynia cordata*
- YARD–LONG BEAN**, *Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *sesquipedalis*, asparagus bean, long bean (may also be entered under the broader category, **BEAN**)
- Yasai karasuuri [JAPANESE], *Coccinia grandis*, **IVY GOURD** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)
- Yautia [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Yautia [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma violaceum*, **BLACK MALANGA**
- Yautía blanca [SPANISH], *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Ye she gua [CHINESE], *Trichosanthes dioica*, **POINTED GOURD**
- YEHEB NUT**, *Cordeauxia edulis*
- Yeli, *Pyrus kikuchi* (may also be entered under the broader category, **POME**)
- Yellow granadilla, *Passiflora laurifolia*, **WATER-LEMON**
- YELLOW GUINEA YAM**, *Dioscorea cayenensis*, 12-months yam, yellow yam
- Yellow mombin, *Spondias mombin*, **MOMBIN**
- Yellow nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, **CYPERUS CORM**
- Yellow oleander, *Thevetia peruviana*
- Yellow sapote, *Pouteria campechiana*, **CANISTEL**
- Yellow water dropwort, *Oenanthe crocata*, **HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT**
- Yellow yam, *Dioscorea cayenensis*, **YELLOW GUINEA YAM**
- Yellow yautia, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, **NEW COCOYAM** (may be entered under the broader category, **DASHEEN**)
- Yerba anis [SPANISH], *Tagetes lucida*, sweet-scented marigold
- Yerba buena [SPANISH], *Mentha* spp., **MINT**
- Yerba de chavo [SPANISH], *Centella asiatica*, **ASIATIC PENNYWORT**
- Yi–ye–chi–pao [CHINESE], *Thladiantha hookeri*, **HOOKER TUBER–GOURD**
- Yiyi ren [CHINESE], *Coix lacryma-jobi*, Job's tears
- YLANG–YLANG**, *Cananga odorata*, ilang–ilang [SPANISH]
- Youngberry, *Rubus ursinus* cv, "Young"
- Yon puri [KOREAN], *Nelumbo nucifera*, **LOTUS ROOT**

- You-zha-gua [CHINESE], *Hodgsonia macrocarpa*, **LARD FRUIT**
- Yu toy, *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* var. *parachinensis*, **FALSE PAK-CHOI** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Yuca [SPANISH], *Manihot esculenta*, **CASSAVA**
- Yuquilla, *Sagittaria* spp., **ARROWHEAD**--Widely cultivated for their starchy tubers which are peeled, sliced and cooked in stews or fried. See page 2-207 for a line drawing of the tuber. However, *Sagittaria sagittifolia* is a Federal Noxious Weed. See entry under its scientific name. **CAUTION:** If the importer **cannot** supply the species of the Arrowhead, regulate it as *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, a Federal Noxious Weed under 7CFR 360. Since it is prohibited, it may only enter under a permit (PPQ Form 526--*Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds*).
- YUZU FRUIT**, *Citrus ichangensis* X *C. reticulata* var. *austera*
- Zabida (zabila) [SPANISH], *Aloe vera*, aloe
- Zambo, *Rollinia mucosa*, **BIRIBA**
- Zamia floridana*, coontie
- Zamia integrifolia*, **FLORIDA ARROWROOT**
- Zanahoria [SPANISH], *Daucus carota* ssp. *sativus*, **CARROT**
- Zanthoxylum piperitum*, **SZECHUAN PEPPERCORNS**, Japan Pepper (a Rutaceous plant)
- Zapallo [SPANISH], *Curcubita maxima*, **SQUASH**
- Zapallo italiano [SPANISH], *Curcubita pepo* var. *melopepo*, **SQUASH**
- Zapote, *Pouteria sapota*, **SAPOTE**
- Zapote amarillo [SPANISH], *Pouteria campechiana*, **CANISTEL**
- Zapote chuchupa [SPANISH], *Matisia cordata*, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE**
- Zapote de micro [SPANISH], *Diospyros digyna*, **BLACK SAPOTE**
- Zapote de monte [SPANISH], *Matisia cordata*, **SOUTH AMERICAN SAPOTE**
- Zapote negro [SPANISH], *Diospyros digyna*, **BLACK SAPOTE**
- Zarzaparrilla [SPANISH], *Smilax* spp., **SARSAPARILLA**
- Zarzmora [SPANISH], *Rubus* spp.
- Zea mays*, **CORN**, maiz [SPANISH], maize
- Zeresh, *Berberis* spp.
- Zi cai tai [CHINESE], *Brassica rapa* var. *purpuraria*, **PURPLE-STEM MUSTARD** (may also be entered under the broader category, *Brassica* spp.)
- Zingiber mioga*, **GINGER BRACTS**, mioga ginger, myoga
- Zingiber officinale*, **GINGER ROOT**, jengibre [SPANISH], saeng kang puri [KOREAN]
- Zit-kwa, *Benincasa hispida*, **WINTER MELON** (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)

Zizania latifolia--may be gau sun, a Chinese vegetable which is the succulent culms and rhizomes of Manchurian wild rice (*Zizania latifolia*) infected with wild rice smut (*Ustilago esculenta*). May also be manifested as bamboo shoots, coba, jiao-bai, kuw-sun, kwo-bai, makomo dake, Manchurian wild rice, or water bamboo.

Ziziphus jujuba, **COMMON JUJUBE**, Chinese date, Chinese jujube

Ziziphus lotus, **FRENCH JUJUBE**

Ziziphus mauritiana, **ITALIAN JUJUBE**

Zucchini, *Cucurbita pepo* var. *melopepo* cv. *zucchini*, **SQUASH**, zapallo italiano [SPANISH] (may also be entered under the broader category, **CUCURBIT**)



Appendix A

Geographic Guide

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Introduction

This appendix consists of a geographic guide. It is a guide to old and new names of countries and other areas.

Geographic Guide to Old and New Names for Countries and Other Areas

A

Abu Dhabi, see United Arab Emirates

Abyssinia, now Ethiopia

Aden Protectorate, now Democratic Republic of South Yemen

A.E.F. = French Equatorial Africa q.v.

Ajman, see United Arab Emirates

American Samoa, a dependent state of the United States

Americas, the, (includes North America, Central America, and South America together)

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, now Sudan

Anguilla, independent island in the West Indies; formerly St.

Christopher–Nevis–Anguilla

A.O.F. = French West Africa q.v.

Armenia, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Aruba, a dependent state of The Netherlands

Asia (a continent occupying the eastern part of the Eurasian land mass and adjacent islands and separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains)

Australian Territory of Papua, now Papua New Guinea

Azerbaijan (Republic of), formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

B

Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan

Basutoland, now Lesotho

Bechuanaland, now Botswana

Belarus, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Belau, see Palau
Belgian Congo, now Zaire
Belize, formerly British Honduras
Benin, formerly Dahomey
Bermuda, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Bombay, renamed Mumbai
Borneo, see Indonesia
Borneo, North, see Sabah
Bosnia and Hercegovina, formerly part of Yugoslavia
Botswana, formerly Bechuanaland
Britain (includes England, Wales, and Scotland preferred to Great Britain, see United Kingdom)
British Cameroons, now partly (S) in Cameroon partly (N) in Nigeria
British Guiana, now Guyana
British Honduras, now Belize
British Somaliland, now Somali Republic
British Virgin Islands, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta
Burma, now Myanmar
Burundi, formerly part of Ruanda Urundi

C

Cambodia, formerly Kampuchea, see Indo–China and Khmer Republic
Cameroon, formerly British and French (W & E) Cameroons
Canary Islands (a group of islands off the northwestern coast of Africa comprising two provinces of Spain)
Caroline Islands (except for the Palau islands group, now Federated States of Micronesia)
Cayman Islands, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Celebes, see Indonesia
Ceylon, now Sri Lanka
Central African Republic, formerly Central African Empire, and Oubangui–Chari. Part of French Equatorial Africa
Chad, formerly part of French Equatorial Africa
Channel Island (a group of nine British islands in the English Channel of Normandy including the islands of **Jersey**, **Guernsey**, and the dependencies of Guernsey—**Alderney**, **Brechou**, **Great Sark**, **Little Sark**, **Herm**, **Jethou**, and **Lihou**)
China, officially People's Republic of China. May also refer to the offshore island of Taiwan (Republic of China))
Christmas Island, a dependent state of Australia
Chuuk, formerly Truk, a Federated State of Micronesia
Cocos (Keeling) Island, a dependent state of Australia
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Comoro Islands (includes Union of the Comoros and Mayotte—lands at the

northern entrance of the Mozambique Channel)
Congo, Democratic Republic of the, formerly Zaire
Congo, Republic of the, formerly part of French Equatorial Africa
Cook Islands, a dependent state of New Zealand
Cote d'Ivoire, formerly Ivory
Croatia, formerly part of Yugoslavia
Czech Republic, formerly part of Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia, now split into the nations of Czech Republic and Slovakia

D & E

Dahomey, formerly part of French West Africa, now Benin
Democratic Republic of South Yemen, formerly Aden Protectorate
Djibouti, formerly French Territory of the Afars and Issas
Dubai, see United Arab Emirates
Dutch Guiana, now Suriname
Dutch West Indies, see Netherland Antilles
East Germany, now Federal Republic of Germany
East Jerusalem
Egypt, not the United Arab Republic
Eire, see Irish Republic
Ellice Islands, now Tuvalu
Equatorial Guinea, formerly Spanish Guinea
Eritrea, formerly a part of Ethiopia
Estonia, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ethiopia, preferred name for Abyssinia
Europe (a continent that extends westward from a line marked unofficially by the Dardanelles, the Black Sea, the Ural River, and the Ural Mountains)

F

Faeroe Islands, a dependent state of Denmark
Falkland Islands, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Federated States of Micronesia, formerly part of Trust Territory the Pacific Islands, includes Yap, Truk, Pohnpel, and Kosrae
Formosa, see Taiwan
France, Metropolitan, the European part of France
French Cameroon (Cameroun), now Cameroon
French Equatorial Africa, now divided into Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon
French Guiana, a dependent state of France
French Guinea, now Guinea
French Polynesia, dependent state of France (includes Austral Islands (includes Tubuai), Marquesas Islands, Society Islands (includes Tahiti), and Tuamotu Archipelago (includes Gambier Islands))
French Territory of the Afars and Issas, now Djibouti

French West Africa (now divided into Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Togo)
Fujairah, see United Arab Emirates

G

Gabon, formerly part of French Equatorial Africa
Gaza Strip, see Israel
Georgia, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
German Democratic Republic, now Federal Republic of Germany
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana, formerly Gold Coast
Gibraltar, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Gilbert Islands, now Republic of Kiribati
Goa, now India
Golan Heights, see Israel
Gold Coast, now Ghana
Grande-Terre, see Mayotte
Great Britain, see Britain
Greenland, a dependent state of Denmark
Guadeloupe, a dependent state of France
Guam, a dependent state of the United States
Guernsey, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Guinea, formerly French Guinea, part of French West Africa
Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea
Guyana, formerly British Guiana

H & I

Hispanola (an island of the West Indies occupied in the west by the Republic of Haiti and in the center and east by the Dominican Republic)
Holland, see The Netherlands
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China

Indo-China, now Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam
Indonesia, includes Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Timor, and West Irian
Iran, formerly Persia
Ireland, see Irish Republic and Northern Ireland
Irish Republic, preferred name for Eire
Isle of Man, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Israel, formerly Palestine
Italian Somaliland, now Somali Republic
Ivory Coast, now Cote d'Ivoire (formerly a part of French West Africa)

J & K

Jan Mayen, a dependent state of Norway
Java, see Indonesia
Jersey, a dependent state of United Kingdom

Kampuchea, see Cambodia or Khmer Republic
Kazakhstan (Republic of), formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Keeling (also Cocos Islands) (a group of 27 islets lying in the Indian Ocean southwest of Sumatra, and administered by Australia)
Khmer Republic, preferred name Cambodia
Kiribati (Republic of), formerly Gilbert Islands
Kosrae, a Federated State of Micronesia
Kyrgyzstan, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

L & M

Laos, see Indo–China
Latvia, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Lesotho, formerly Basutoland
Lithuania, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Macao (Special Administrative Region of China), a dependent state of Portugal
Macedonia, formerly part of Yugoslavia
Madagascar, now preferred name for Malagasy Republic
Malagasy Republic, generally known as Madagascar
Malawi, formerly Nyasaland
Malay Archipelago (a group of islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi (formerly Celebes), Timor, Nusa Tenggara, Moluccas, Philippines, and sometimes New Guinea)
Malaya, now West Malaysia
Malaysia, includes West Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak
Mali, formerly part of French West Africa
Marshall Islands, Republic of (formerly part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)
Martinique, a dependent state of France
Mauritania, formerly part of French West Africa
Mayotte, the eastern most of the Comoro Islands (includes Grande-Terre and Pamandzi)
Metropolitan France, the European part of France
Moldova, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Montenegro, along with Serbia, reformed into Yugoslavia
Montserrat, a dependent state of United Kingdom

Mozambique, formerly Portugese East Africa

Mumbai, formerly Bombay

Muscat and Oman, now Oman

Myanmar, formerly Burma

N

Namibia, a dependent state of South Africa, formerly South West Africa

Netherland Antilles (a dependent state of The Netherlands, formerly Dutch West Indies)

Netherlands, The, preferred name for Holland Dutch

Neutral Zone, territory between Saudi Arabia and Iraq

Nevis, now St. Kitts – Nevis

New Caledonia, a dependent state of France

New Guinea (east part of the island), now Papua New Guinea

New Guinea (west part of the island), see Indonesia

New Herbides, now Vanuatu

Niger, formerly part of French West Africa

Niue (Republic of), a dependent state of New Zealand

Norfolk Island, a dependent state of Australia

North America, abbreviate N.A. (the northern continent of the Western Hemisphere extending from the Colombia—Panama border in the south through Central America, the United States (except Hawaii), Canada, and the Arctic Archipelago to the northern tip of Greenland)

North Borneo, now Sabah

Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom

Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia

Nyasaland, now Malawi

O & P

Oceania (islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, approximately between 100° east longitude and 150° west longitude; customarily including Australia and New Zealand)

Oman, formerly also called Muscat and Oman

Oubangui–Chari, now Central African Republic

Pakistan (E), see Bangladesh

Palau, Republic of, one of the Islands in the Western Caroline Islands

Palestine, now Israel

Pamandzi, see Mayotte

Papua New Guinea (formerly Australian Territory of Papua and U.N. Trust Territory of New Guinea)

Persia, now Iran

Pitcairn Island, a dependent state of United Kingdom

Pohnpel (Ponape), a Federated State of Micronesia

Portugese East Africa, now Mozambique
Portugese Guinea, now Guinea–Bissau
Puerto Rico, a commonwealth of the United States

R

Ras al-khaimah, see United Arab Emirates
Reunion, a dependent state of France
Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe
Rodrigues Island (an island dependency of the western Indian Ocean state of Mauritius)
Ruanda (Rwanda), formerly part of Ruanda Urundi
Ruanda Urundi, now Ruanda and Burundi
Russia, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ryukyu Islands (a portion of Japan in the Pacific Ocean between Kyushu, Japan, and Taiwan)

S

Sabah, formerly N. Borneo, see Malaysia
Saint Christopher, now St. Kitts – Nevis
Saint Helena and Dependencies, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Saint Kitts now St. Kitts – Nevis
Saint Pierre and Miquelon, a dependent state of France
Sarawak, see Malaysia
Serbia along with Montenegro, reformed into Yugoslavia
Sharjah, see United Arab Emirates
Siam, now Thailand
Singapore, now independent
Slovakia, formerly part of Czechoslovakia
Slovena, formerly part of Yugoslavia
Somali Republic, formerly British and Italian Somaliland
Somaliland, now Somali Republic
South America, abbreviate S.A. (the southern of the two continents of the Western Hemisphere)
South West Africa, now Namibia
Southeast Asia (a region generally considered to include Indo–China, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Republic of the Philippines, Brunei, and Portuguese Timor)
Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe
Spanish Guinea, now Equatorial Guinea
Spanish Sahara, ceded to Morocco
Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon
Sudan, formerly Anglo–Egyptian Sudan

Sumatra, see Indonesia
Suriname (Surinam), formerly Dutch Guiana
Svalbard, a dependent state of Norway

T

Taiwan, preferred name for Formosa
Tajikistan, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Tanganyika, part of Tanzania
Tanzania, formerly in part Tanganyika
Thailand, formerly Siam
Thursday Island, a municipality of Queensland, Australia
Timor, see Indonesia
Togo, formerly part of French West Africa
Togoland (the French eastern sector now Togo; the British western section now Ghana)
Tokelau, a dependent state of New Zealand
Trucial Oman, now United Arab Emirates
Truk, see Chuuk
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (formerly a dependent state of the United States, includes Palau, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Republic of Marshall Islands)
Turkmenistan, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Turks and Caicos Islands, a dependent state of United Kingdom
Tuvalu, formerly Ellice Islands

U & V

Ukraine, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Umm al-Qaiwain, see United Arab Emirates
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (now split into the independent states of Armenia, Azerbaijan (Republic of), Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan (Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan)
United Arab Emirates, formerly Trucial Oman (the union of seven emirates; Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Ajman, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain, Ras al-Khaimah, and Fujairah)
United Arab Republic, see Egypt
United Kingdom, Britain and Northern Ireland
Upper Volta, formerly part of French West Africa, now Burkina Faso
U.N. Trust Territory of New Guinea, now Papua New Guinea
Uzbekistan, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Vanuatu, formerly New Hebrides
Viet Nam, see Indo-China
Virgin Islands (of the U.S.), a dependent state of the United States

W

Wallis and Futuna, a dependent state of France

West Germany, see Federal Republic of Germany

Western Hemisphere (the vertical half of the earth that lies chiefly to the west of the Atlantic Ocean and includes all of North and South America, the surrounding waters, and all neighboring islands)

West Bank, see Israel

West Indies (the islands lying between North and South America, the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean including the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles **but excluding** the chain of islands adjacent and parallel to the north coast of South America, the largest of which are Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Tortuga, Margarita, and Trinidad and Tobago)

West Indies (principal countries are: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Virgin Islands)

West Irian, see Indonesia

Y – Z

Yap, a Federated State of Micronesia

Yugoslavia (split into the countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. Serbia and Montenegro reformed into Yugoslavia)

Zaire, now Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia

Zanzibar, part of Tanzania

Zimbabwe, formerly Southern Rhodesia and Rhodesia



Appendix B

Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates

Contents

[PPQ Permits](#) *B-1*

[Phytosanitary Certificates](#) *B-1*

PPQ Permits

Access the following web address for current information on permits:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/index.shtml

Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are documents issued by an official of an exporting country, or country of re-export, attesting to freedom from pests and admissibility into the destination country for specific plants or plant products.

Phytosanitary certificates can be valid and accurate, yet still be insufficient to meet conditions of entry. Therefore, even when plants or plant products are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials inspect the importations to confirm admissibility.

In general, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials use phytosanitary certificates to perform the following tasks at the port of entry:

- ◆ Identify type of plants or plant products
- ◆ Identify area where plants or plant products were grown
- ◆ Determine if the plants or plant products were treated in country of origin and if so, identify the treatment
- ◆ Determine if quarantine requirements are met (growing season, preclearance)
- ◆ Confirm that plants or plant products meet specific certification requirements
- ◆ Determine how much of the consignment to inspect

Do **not** confuse phytosanitary certificates with import permits. A phytosanitary certificate is a statement of fact, while an import permit is an authorization to do something. In most instances, the lack of either document alone is **not** sufficient reason to deny entry to a consignment. Therefore, unless the *Reference* section of this manual instructs differently, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials should do the following when clearing an importation accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate:

1. If an importation **only** lacks a phytosanitary certificate, then do **not** prohibit entry to the consignment (refer to the *Reference* chapter of this manual for exceptions)
2. Inspect **all** importations of plants and plant products, except for those from Canada accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate
3. If there is an operational preclearance program for the imported plants or plant products in the country of origin, then inspection may be waived for precleared consignments bearing a U.S. Department of Agriculture release stamp on the foreign document. Occasionally spot check precleared consignments.

Glossary

Fruits and
Vegetables Manual

Introduction

Use this *Glossary* to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used when regulating the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. To locate where in the manual a given definition, term, or abbreviation is mentioned, use the Index.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

Aril (false fruit)—The fleshy and usually brightly colored cover of some seeds that develops from the ovule stalk and partially or entirely envelopes the seed. Fruits that have edible arils include genip, jackfruit, longan, lychee, passion fruit, mangosteen, pomegranate, and tamarind.

Bean—Any of several plants of the genus *Phaseolus* or related plants (e.g., *Vigna unguiculata*, *V. radiata*, and *Glycine max*) bearing similar pods or seed.

Blanch—As a verb, blanch means to take the color out of a vegetable and make it white by excluding light through burial, boarding, or wrapping the leaves, stem, or shoot. As an adjective, blanch means to be blanched.

Bulb—A mass of overlapping membranous or fleshy leaves on a short stem base enclosing one or more buds that may develop under suitable conditions into new plants and constituting the resting stage of many plants, such as the onion. **NOTE ON ALLIUMS:** In the genus *Allium*, the bulbs may range from large, as in the onion, to poorly developed, as in the leek. From countries **outside** of North and South America and their adjacent islands (the Western Hemisphere), only the bulbs of alliums **without** their tops are admissible. However, the entire leek plant is admissible from Belgium and the Netherlands. The above ground portions of *Allium* spp. are **inadmissible** because of rusts and pests like the leek moth. Thus, onions, garlic, leeks, and other onion relatives (*Allium* spp.) are admissible from countries outside the Western Hemisphere only if the above ground portion of the plant is removed.

Bulk consignment—Loose material in carriers, bulk containers, or in storage.

Canned—Category of processing whereby the article is sealed in containers and is sterilized.

Certificate—Authorization to move a regulated item, most often indicated by stamping “Released” or “Treated and Released” on documents or containers.

Citrus—When used in the *Reference*, citrus includes the following species: *Citrus aurantiifolia*—key lime (sour), Mexican lime; *C. aurantium*—sour orange; *C. grandis*—pummelo, shaddock; *C. latifolia*—Persian lime, Tahiti lime; *C. limettoides*—sweet lime; *C. limon*—lemon; *C. medica*—ethrog; *C. paradisi*—grapefruit, pomelo; *C. reticulata* cv.—includes calomondin king, clementine, mandarin, satsuma, and tangerine. From the West Indies and Puerto Rico also includes *Fortunella* spp.—kumquat and limequat.

Cold treatment—Subjecting of fruits and vegetables to cold temperatures for a prescribed amount of time to eliminate plant pests. Schedules of cold treatment, temperature, and times are listed in the Treatment Manual under the T100 schedules for specific pests.

Commercial consignment —Goods that are imported for resale purposes or for profit (example—corn brought in for cattle feed); not for personal use.

Commingle—Mixing of articles of more than one kind in the same container or conveyance such that pests could move or be transferred from one kind of article to the other.

Compliance agreement—Written understanding in which a party agrees to follow PPQ procedures.

Contaminants—Undesirable impurity (example—soil, animal manure, and weed seed).

Cooked—Category of processing whereby the article is prepared for eating by a heating process (example—baking, boiling, parching, or roasting) to the extent that the pest risk is eliminated.

Corm—Underground stem, such as that of the taro, similar to a bulb but without scales.

Corn, green—corn (*Zea mays*), **in or out** of its husk, whose young ears are milky, sweet, and suitable for eating as a vegetable.

Corn, shelled—Dried individual kernel which has been removed from the cob; generally used as an animal feed.

Crating—Rigid shipping structure that consists of a wood frame of which the size and shape are determined by the article to be shipped.

Cured—Category of processing whereby a product is preserved (example—aging, candying, drying, heating, smoking, soaking in a salt, sugar, oil, or vinegar solution).

Decorative fruit—Fruit intended to be used for ornamental purposes and not to be eaten or grown.

Disease—Interaction between a pathogen and the plant resulting in damage to the plant. The damage caused is referred to as a symptom.

Dried—Category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air.

Dunnage—Loose packaging material, generally wood, protecting a ship's cargo from damage during transport.

Endemic—Common and/or widespread in a particular place.

Free from rot—No more than two percent by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fungal fructification or growth of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated articles.

Fresh fruits and vegetables—Edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state. (This definition includes fresh herbs.)

Frozen fruits and vegetables—Fruits and vegetables frozen rapidly at subzero temperatures, with subsequent storage and transportation handling no higher than 20°F, so that ice crystals formed are too small to seriously impair the composition of the cells.

Fructification—Spore-bearing structure of a fungus.

Fruit—Ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant (examples commonly encountered in the florist trade—peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and holly branches (*Ilex* spp.) with berries).

Geographical abbreviations—Terms that describe portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are enterable: (See also [Appendix A, “Geographic Guide” on page-A-5-1](#))

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

ALL	All ports of entry where PPQ officers are stationed and their area of coverage. (The definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).
NA	(North Atlantic) Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, DC (including Dulles) for air consignments.
NP	(Northern Pacific) Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii.
SAG	(South Atlantic and Gulf) Atlantic ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
PR	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).
VI	U.S. Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG).
MB	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.
HAWAII	The entire State of Hawaii.
GUAM	The U.S. territory of Guam.
CNMI	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Heart of Palm—(Palm Heart) The edible, white, inner portion of the stem and growing bud of palm trees. If any green tissue is present, it is inadmissible.

Hitchhiking pest—Insects or other pests which are not directly associated with their host material and which move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers.

Hull—As a noun, hull means the dry outer covering of a fruit, seed, or nut; the husk. As a verb, hull means to remove the hull or hulls of fruit, seed, or nuts.

Husk—As a noun, husk means the membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut. As a verb, husk means to remove the husk or husks from.

Inspectional unit—The portion of a consignment used to determine what size sample should be inspected. Also, quarantine action is taken on the inspectional unit.

Intergeneric—Existing or occurring between genera (hybridization).

In transit cold treatment—Cold treatment performed aboard an approved carrier at a temperature and duration that is specified for elimination of plant pests.

Japan pepper—See Szechuan peppercorn.

Kola nut (also cola nut)—A large, fleshy, and bitter caffeine-containing tree seed (*Cola* spp.) that is approximately the size of a chestnut and is chewed as a condiment and stimulant; seed erroneously called nuts.

Legume—A plant of the family Fabaceae characteristically bearing pods.

Lemon—The smooth skinned lemon of commerce when listed as an approved fruit.

Limited permit—A document issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated items to a specified destination.

Mandado—Articles of food (groceries) carried across the Mexican border and intended for local, personal consumption.

Mexican jumping-bean—A seed of any of several Mexican shrubs of the genera *Sebastiania* or *Sapium* of the family Euphorbiaceae that “jumps” because of the movement of the contained larva of a small moth (*Cydia dehisiana*).

Microgreen—A shoot of a standard salad plant (such as celery or arugula)

Noncommercial—Goods that are not imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption

Nut—A hard shelled, woody-textured, one-celled fruit that does not split open as an acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut.

Oceania—The islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans approximately between 100° East longitude and 150° West longitude including Australia and New Zealand.

Packing material—A covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods during consignment (e.g., straw, plant litter, paper, vermiculite).

Pallet—A portable, wooden platform used for storing or moving cargo or freight.

Palm Heart—The edible, white, inner portion of the stem and growing bud of palm trees. If any green tissue is present, it is inadmissible.

Pathogen—An organism that is capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts. It obtains its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism (example—a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus).

Plant or portions of a plant—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or debris as distinguished from clean fruits, vegetables, herbs, or other commercial articles.

Preclearance—Inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ officers in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ approved phytosanitary requirements.

Precleared—Articles which are inspected and/or treated under PPQ supervision/approval at origin and are in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival.

Processed—Modified by some form of manipulation beyond harvesting.

Pulse—Vegetables in the family Fabaceae (Leguminosae) that bear or produce edible pods or seeds, such as beans, chickpeas, cowpeas, lentils, peas, and vetches.

Puree—A fruit or vegetable reduced to a paste or thick liquid with a smooth texture.

Sample—A portion that is representative of the whole; a specimen.

Sechuan button—the floral bud of *Blainvillea acmella* or *Acmella paniculata*

Solid wood packing material—a category of wooden articles having a rigid shape for protecting cargo from damage (includes things like cases, crates, drums, dunnage, packing blocks, pallets, and skids). Contrast with loose wood packing material.

Split—To divide from end to end with a sharp blow or cutting instrument.

Stencil—An impression left on a surface after stenciling.

Stone fruit (drupe)—A fleshy fruit, such as peach, plum, or cherry, usually having a single hard stone (pit) that encloses the seed.

Sugarcane chew—Short length of internodal, peeled sugarcane.

■ **Szechuan peppercorn (also Japan pepper)**—A dried fruit of the Rutaceous *Zanthoxylum piperitum*; used like black pepper in China and Japan.

■ **Transit permit**—A document that authorizes movement of articles from regulated areas to specified points where host plants do not grow and where the regulated material is handled, utilized, processed, treated, or consumed in such a manner as to eliminate pest risk; for example, movement of uncertified cotton products to northern markets. Permits for such movement are issued on the basis that: 1) The articles will not be transhipped to nonapproved destinations, and 2) There will be conformity to the conditions of a compliance agreement or PPQ Transit Permit.

■ **Treatment**—A chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests; fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat.

■ **Unauthorized fruits and vegetables**—Fresh fruits and vegetables which are not approved for entry into the United States.

■ **U.S. returned fruits and vegetables**—U.S. grown fruits and vegetables that have left the United States and are being presented for reentry into the United States.

■ **Variety**—A subdivision of a kind which is characterized by growth, fruit, seed, or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind (example—Marquis wheat, Kennebec Irish potato, Winesap apple, and Kentucky wonder pole bean).

■ **West Indies**—The principal countries of: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Virgin Islands (Br.)

■ **White asparagus**—The blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable.

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Comment Sheet

Directions

Use this sheet if you have a suggestion for improving the formatting (design, layout, composition), grammar, or spelling in the manual. **Do not** use this sheet to order manuals (Refer to *Manual Updates*).

Description of the problem, error, inconsistency, missing or insufficient information

Description of the suggested improvement or recommended change

Reason for improvement or change

Fold this sheet in thirds so that your comments are on the inside and the Manuals Unit's address is in the center. Tape, stamp and mail.

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