



SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA,
GANADERÍA, DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA
Y ALIMENTACIÓN

Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria.- Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal.-
Dirección de Regulación Fitosanitaria. Subdirección de Regulación Nacional.
B00.01.01.01.02 00602

CIRCULAR 008

México, D.F., a 17 de enero del 2006

"2006, Año del bicentenario del Natalicio del Benemérito de las Américas, Don Benito Juárez García"

ESTA CIRCULAR FUE ENVIADA A TODAS LAS DELEGACIONES ESTATALES DE LA SAGARPA DE ACUERDO A RELACIÓN AL REVERSO

Por este medio me permito informar a usted que el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos notificó a esta Dependencia la modificación en la Declaración Adicional que debe incluirse en el apartado de requisitos adicionales del Certificado Fitosanitario Internacional (CFI), cuando se realicen exportaciones de material propagativo de geranio (*Pelargonium spp*) hospedero de la bacteria *Ralstonia solanacearum* raza 3 biovar 2, quedando de la siguiente manera:

"THESE ARTICLES HAVE BEEN PRODUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN 7 CFR 319.37-5(r)(3)".

Por lo anterior, solicito de su apoyo para que haga del conocimiento al personal oficial y/o aprobado así como a los involucrados en la producción y comercialización de material propagativo de geranio con destino a Estados Unidos para que den cumplimiento a lo solicitado por el referido país. Asimismo, se anexa copia de la regulación 7CFR 319.37.5 (r)(3) para su conocimiento.

Sin otro particular, le envío un cordial saludo.

Atentamente

Sufragio Efectivo. No Reelección.
El Director de Regulación Fitosanitaria por ausencia del Director General y con Fundamento en lo previsto por el Artículo 82 del Reglamento Interior de esta Dependencia Del Ejecutivo Federal.

Ing. Mario Fuente Raya.

SAGARPA / SENASICA
Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal
DESIGNADO
ENE. 18 2006
OFICIALIA DE PARTES
Guillermo Pérez Valenzuela No. 127
Carmen Coyoacán, 04100-México

C.c.p.- Dr. Jorge Hernández Baeza.- Director General de Sanidad Vegetal.- Edificio.
Ing. Genaro López Bojorquez. Coordinador General de Delegaciones de la SAGARPA. Ciudad.
Ing. Marco Antonio Beltrán Bernal.- Presidente del Consejo Mexicano de la Flor, A.C.- Guillermo Prieto No. 99, Col. Jamaica, C.P. 15800, México, D.F.

JJOL*ANN/TFC
Ant.Fax 2784(1410)

The production site must either derive the water from an APHIS-approved source or treat the water with an APHIS-approved treatment before use.

(x) Growing media at the production site must not come in direct contact with any water source, such as an emitter or a hose end. If a drip irrigation system is used, backflow devices must be installed to prevent any *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 that may be present from spreading to the rest of the production site through the irrigation system. Ebb and flow irrigation may not be used.

(xi) Production site personnel must be educated regarding the various pathways through which *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 can be introduced into a production site and must be trained to recognize symptoms of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 infection in articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. in the production site.

(xii) Articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. produced for export within an approved production site must be handled and packed in a manner adequate to prevent the presence of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. The articles must be labeled with information indicating the production site from which the articles originated.

(xiii) If *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is found in the production site or in consignments from the production site, the production site will be ineligible to export articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. to the United States. A production site may be reinstated if a reinspection reveals that the production site is free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 and all problems in the production site have been addressed and corrected to the satisfaction of APHIS.

(xiv) The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37-4 that accompanies these articles must contain an additional declaration that states "These articles have been produced in accordance with the requirements in 7 CFR 319.37-5(r)(3)."

(xv) The government of the country in which the articles are produced must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative is required

to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (r)(3) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services enumerated in paragraph (r)(3) of this section and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by the inspectors in performing these services. The government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(s) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Pinus* spp. from Canada may be imported into the United States only if it meets the following requirements, as well as all other applicable requirements of this subpart, to prevent the introduction of pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*):

(1) From noninfested Canadian Provinces to all areas of the United States. Restricted articles that originated in and were moved only through Canadian Provinces that are not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), may be imported into any area of the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the restricted articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were

moved through, if different from the Province of origin;

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the restricted articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container; and

(iii) If the restricted articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the restricted articles are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle.

(2) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to U.S. infested areas.* Restricted articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for and will be moved only through areas in the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin; and

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the restricted articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(3) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to or through U.S. noninfested areas.* Restricted articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for or will

be moved through an area in the United States that is not quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the restricted articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin. The treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate of inspection must indicate that the restricted articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual; or alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain one of the following additional declarations:

(A) "These restricted articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)"; or

(B) "These restricted articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA"; or

(C) "These restricted articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)"; or

(D) "Based on inspection, the restricted articles are no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less."

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(iii) If the restricted articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the restricted articles

must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0049, 0579-0176, 0579-0221, 0579-0246, and 0579-0257)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980; 45 FR 35305, May 27, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 53450, Aug. 12, 1980; 45 FR 81531, Dec. 11, 1980; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 57 FR 43148, 43149, Sept. 18, 1992; 59 FR 44610, Aug. 30, 1994; 60 FR 4530, Jan. 24, 1995; 60 FR 8924, Feb. 16, 1995; 61 FR 51210, Oct. 1, 1996; 64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999; 67 FR 53731, Aug. 19, 2002; 68 FR 28119, May 23, 2003; 68 FR 37915, June 25, 2003; 68 FR 50045, Aug. 20, 2003; 69 FR 2190, Jan. 14, 2004; 69 FR 21946, Apr. 23, 2004; 69 FR 61586, Oct. 20, 2004]

§ 319.37-6 Specific treatment and other requirements.

(a) Seeds of *Hibiscus* spp. (hibiscus, rose mallow) and seeds of *Abelmoschus* spp. (okra), from any foreign country or locality, at the time of importation into the United States, shall be treated for possible infestation with *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saunders) (pink bollworm) in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.*

(b) Seeds of *Lathyrus* spp. (sweet pea, peavine); *Lens* spp. (lentil); and *Vicia* spp. (fava bean, vetch) from countries and localities other than those in North America and Central America, at the time of importation into the United States, shall be treated for possible infestation with insects of the family Bruchidae in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.

(c) Bulbs of *Allium sativum* (garlic) from Algeria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Federal Republic of Germany (West), or Yugoslavia at the time of importation into the United States shall be treated for possible infestation with *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula* (Bkh.) in accordance with the applicable provisions of the

Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.

(d) Seeds of *Gutzotia abyssinica* (niger seed) are allowed entry only if:

(1) They are treated in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States; or

(2) They are treated prior to shipment to the United States at a facility that is approved by APHIS* and that operates in compliance with a written agreement between the treatment facility owner and the plant protection service of the exporting country, in which the treatment facility owner agrees to comply with the provisions of this section and allow inspectors and representatives of the plant protection service of the exporting country access to the treatment facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the regulations. Treatments must be certified in accordance with the conditions described in § 319.37-13(c).

(e) Seeds of all species of the plant family *Rutaceae* from Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Caroline Islands, Comoro Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Gabon, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kampuchea, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peoples Republic of China, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodriguez Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen (Sanaa), and Zaire, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be treated for possible infection with citrus canker by being immersed in water at 125 °F (51.6 °C) or higher for 10 minutes, and then immersed for a period of at least 2 minutes in a solution containing 200 parts per million sodium hypochlorite at a pH of 6.0 to 7.5.

(f) Seeds of *Castanea* and *Quercus* from all countries except Canada and

*Criteria for the approval of niger seed treatment facilities are contained in the PPQ Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter.

* See footnote 6 in § 319.37-4.

Agency (CFIA) signs a written agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service allowing such importation, and provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) The Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA shall:

(i) Eliminate individual inspections and phytosanitary certification of each shipment of articles exported in accordance with this section;

(ii) Enter into written agreements with, and assign a unique identification number to, each greenhouse grower participating in the greenhouse program;

(iii) Inspect greenhouses and the plants being grown in them using inspection methods and schedules approved by Plant Protection and Quarantine to ensure that the criteria of this subsection are met;

(iv) Issue labels to each grower participating in the program. The labels issued to each grower shall bear a unique number identifying that grower, and shall bear the following statement: "This shipment of greenhouse-grown plants meets the import requirements of the United States, and is believed to be free from injurious plant pests. Issued by Plant Health and Production Division, Canadian Food Inspection Agency." The Plant Health and Production Division, CFIA, shall also ensure that the label is placed on the airway bill, bill of lading, or delivery ticket accompanying each shipment of articles; and

(v) Ensure that only plants that are not excluded shipment by the criteria of this subsection are shipped.

(2) Each greenhouse grower participating in the program shall enter into an agreement with the Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA in which the grower agrees to:

(i) Maintain records of the kinds and quantities of plants grown in their greenhouses, including the date of receipt and place of origin of the plants; keep the records for at least 1 year after the plants are shipped to the United States; and make the records available for review and copying upon request by either the Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA or an authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture;

(ii) Apply to an airway bill, bill of lading, or delivery ticket for plants to be shipped to the United States a label issued by CFIA that includes the identification number assigned to the grower by the Plant Health and Production Division, CFIA, and the following certification statement: "This shipment of greenhouse grown plants meets the import requirements of the United States and is believed to be free from injurious plant pests. Issued by Plant Health and Production Division, Canadian Food Inspection Agency."; and

(iii) Use pest control practices approved by Plant Protection and Quarantine and the Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA to exclude pests from the greenhouses.

[57 FR 43148, Sept. 18, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002; 68 FR 50045, Aug. 20, 2003]

§319.37-5 Special foreign inspection and certification requirements.

(a) Any restricted article (except seeds; unrooted cuttings; articles collected from the wild; and articles solely for food, analytical, or manufacturing purposes) from a country listed below, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such article was grown on land which has been sampled and microscopically inspected by the plant protection service of the country in which grown within 12 months preceding issuance of the certificate and found free from potato cyst nematodes, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Woll.) Behrens and *G. pallida* (Stone) Behrens:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azores, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada (only that portion comprising Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road), Channel Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Crete, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark (including Faeroe Islands), Ecuador, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany (West), Finland, France, German Democratic Republic (East), Great Britain, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy,

Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain (including Canary Islands), Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

(b)(1) Any of the following restricted articles (except seeds) at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which contains an additional declaration that the article was grown in a nursery in Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Great Britain, or The Netherlands and that the article was found by the plant protection service of the country in which the article was grown to be free of the following injurious plant diseases listed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section: For *Chaenomeles* spp. (flowering quince) and *Cydonia* spp. (quince), diseases (i), (ii), (iv), (xviii), (xix), (xx), and (xxi); for *Malus* spp. (apple, crabapple), diseases (i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), (xxii), and (xxiii); for *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune), diseases (i), (ix) through (xvii), and (xxii); and for *Pyrus* spp. (pear), diseases (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (xviii), (xix), (xx), (xxi) and (xxii); and for *Vitis* spp. (grape) from Canada, diseases (xiv) through (xvii) and (xxiv) through (xxiii). The determination by the plant protection service that the article is free of these diseases will be based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock of the article and inspection of the nursery where the restricted article is grown to determine that the nursery is free of the specified diseases. An accurate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate of inspection by the plant protection service that a disease does not occur in the country in which the article was grown may be used in lieu of visual examination and indexing of the parent stock for that disease and inspection of the nursery.

(2) Species of *Prunus* not immune to plum pox virus (species other than *P. avium*, *P. cerasus*, *P. effusa*, *P. laurocerasus*, *P. mahaleb*, *P. padus*, *P. sargentii*, *P. serotina*, *P. serrula*, *P. serrulata*, *P. subhirtella*, *P. yedoensis*,

and *P. virginiana*) and grown in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, or The Netherlands shall be certified only from the government operated nurseries (research stations) where the certified plants were grown and the original parent stock is indexed for the appropriate national fruit tree certification program.

(3) List of diseases.

(i) *Monillinia fructigena* (Aderh. & Ruhl.) Honey (Brown rot of fruit).

(ii) *Guignardia piricola* (Nose) Yamamoto (Leaf, branch, and fruit disease).

(iii) Apple proliferation agent.

(iv) Pear blister canker virus.

(v) Pear bud drop virus.

(vi) *Diaporthe mali* Bres. (Leaf, branch & fruit fungus).

(vii) Apple green crinkle virus.

(viii) Apple chat fruit virus.

(ix) Plum pox (=Sharka) virus.

(x) Cherry leaf roll virus.

(xi) Cherry rusty mottle (European) agent.

(xii) Apricot chlorotic leaf roll agent.

(xiii) Plum bark split virus.

(xiv) Arabis mosaic virus and its strains.

(xv) Raspberry ringspot virus and its strains.

(xvi) Tomato blackring virus and its strains.

(xvii) Strawberry latent ringspot virus and its strains.

(xviii) Quince sooty ringspot agent.

(xix) Quince yellow blotch agent.

(xx) Quince stunt agent.

(xxi) *Gymnosporangium asiaticum* Miyabe ex. Yamada (Rust).

(xxii) *Valsa mali* Miyabe and Yamada ex. Miura (Branch canker fungus).

(xxiii) Apple ringspot virus.

(xxiv) The following nematode transmitted viruses of the polyhedral type: Artichoke Italian latent virus, Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus, Grapevine fanleaf virus and its strains, and Hungarian chrome mosaic virus.

(xxv) Grapevine asteroid mosaic agent.

(xxvi) Grapevine Bratislava mosaic virus.

(xxvii) Grapevine chasselas latent agent.

(xxviii) Grapevine corky bark "Legno riccio" agent.

(xxix) Grapevine leaf roll agent.

- (xxx) Grapevine little leaf agent.
 (xxxi) Grapevine stem pitting agent.
 (xxxii) Grapevine vein mosaic agent.
 (xxxiii) Grapevine vein necrosis agent.
 (xxxiv) Flavescence-doree agent.
 (xxxv) Black wood agent (bois-noir).
 (xxxvi) Grapevine infectious necrosis bacterium.
 (xxxvii) Grapevine yellows disease bacterium.
 (xxxviii) *Xanthomonas ampelina* Panagopoulos.
 (xxxix) *Peyronella glomerata* Ciferri.
 (xl) *Pseudopeziza tracheiphila* Muller-Thurgau.
 (xli) *Rhacodiella vitis* Sterenberg.
 (xlii) *Rosellinia necatrix* Prill.
 (xliii) *Septoria melanosa* (Vialla and Ravav) Elenk.
- (c) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Chrysanthemum* spp. (*chrysanthemum*), *Dendranthema* spp. (*chrysanthemum*), *Leucanthemella serotina*, or *Nipponanthemum nipponicum*, from any foreign place except Europe, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the Canary Islands, Chile, Colombia, the Republic of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, and all countries and localities located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° east longitude shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection. The phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain a declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery and found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free from white rust of chrysanthemum (caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia horiana* P. Henn.) based on visual examination of the parent stock, the articles for importation, and the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock were grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation.
- (d) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Dianthus* spp. (carnation, sweet-william) from Great Britain shall be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in § 319.37-7(c) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying such article

contains an accurate additional declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery in Great Britain and found by the plant protection service of Great Britain to be free from injurious plant diseases caused by *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wr.) van Beyma (= *Verticillium cinerescens* Wr.), carnation etched ring virus, carnation "streak" virus, and carnation "fleck" virus, based on visual examination of the parent stock, of the articles for importation, and of the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock are grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation, and based on indexing of the parent stock.

(e) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Canada, shall be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in § 319.37-7 unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying such article contains an accurate additional declaration that such article was found by the plant protection service of Canada to be free of *Rubus* stunt agent based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock.⁷

(f) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Europe at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such article was found by the plant protection service of the country of origin to be free of *Rubus* stunt agent based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock.

(g) Any seed of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut) at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such seed was found by the plant protection service of

⁷ Such testing is done under a Raspberry Plant Certification Program of Canada.

Netherlands is prohibited unless the article is accompanied, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that the article is of a nonvariegated variety of *A. palmatum* or *A. japonicum*.

(n) Any restricted article of *Howea* spp. (sentry palm) from Australia or New Zealand, is prohibited as specified in § 319.37-2(a) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Howea* spp. contains both a declaration of origin and a declaration stipulating that the *Howea* is free of the lethal yellowing pathogen and the cadang-cadang pathogen, as well as any other damaging palm pathogens, based on visual inspection.

(o) Any *Solanum tuberosum* true seed imported from Chile shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued in Chile by the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG), containing additional declarations that:

(1) The *Solanum* spp. true seed was produced by *Solanum* plants that were propagated from plantlets from the United States;

(2) The *Solanum* plants that produced the *Solanum tuberosum* true seed were grown in the Tenth (X) Region of Chile (that area of the country between 39° and 44° South latitude); and

(3) *Solanum tuberosum* tubers, plants, and true seed from each field in which the *Solanum* plants that produced the *Solanum tuberosum* true seed were grown have been sampled by SAG once per growing season at a rate to detect 1 percent contamination with a 99 percent confidence level (500 tubers/500 plants/500 true seeds per 1 hectare/2.5 acres), and that the samples have been analyzed by SAG using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test or nucleic acid spot hybridization (NASH) non-reagent test, with negative results, for Andean Potato Latent Virus, Arracacha Virus B, Potato Virus T, the Andean Potato Calico Strain of Tobacco Ringspot Virus, and Potato Yellowing Virus.

(p) In addition to meeting the requirements of this subpart, any trees with roots and any shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, unless greenhouse-grown throughout the year, that are imported from Canada will be subject to the inspection and certification requirements for gypsy moth in § 319.77-4 of this part.

(q) Any artificially dwarfed plant imported into the United States, except for plants that are less than 2 years old, must have been grown and handled in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection that was issued by the government of the country where the plants were grown.

(1) Any growing media, including soil, must be removed from the artificially dwarfed plants prior to shipment to the United States unless the plants are to be imported in accordance with § 319.37-8.

(2) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown in accordance with the following requirements and the phytosanitary certificate required by this paragraph must contain declarations that those requirements have been met:

(i) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown for at least 2 years in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a nursery registered with the government of the country where the plants were grown;

(ii) The greenhouse or screenhouse in which the artificially dwarfed plants are grown must have screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm on all vents and openings, and all entryways must be equipped with automatic closing doors;

(iii) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown in pots containing only sterile growing media during the 2-year period when they are grown in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a registered nursery;

(iv) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown on benches at least 50 cm above the ground during the 2-year period when they are grown in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a registered nursery; and

(v) The plants and the greenhouse or screenhouse and nursery where they are grown must be inspected for any

AGUASCALIENTES
BAJA CALIFORNIA
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR
CAMPECHE
COAHUILA
COLIMA
CHIAPAS
CHIHUAHUA
DISTRITO FEDERAL
DURANGO
CD. LERDO,
GUANAJUATO
GUERRERO
HIDALGO
ESTADO DE MEXICO
JALISCO
MICHOACAN
MORELOS
NAYARIT
NUEVO LEON
OAXACA
PUEBLA
QUERETARO
QUINTANA ROO
SAN LUIS POTOSI
SINALOA
SONORA
TABASCO
TAMAULIPAS
TLAXCALA
VERACRUZ
YUCATAN
ZACATECAS