Seeds Not for Planting
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When using pesticides, read and follow all label instructions.
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Introduction

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Purpose

The Seeds Not for Planting Manual provides the background, procedures and reference tables for regulating whole seeds (grain and nuts) when they are imported for purposes other than planting or growing, and for protecting plants that are threatened with extinction due to trade in those plants or their derivatives.

The seeds from the countries of origin listed in this manual are regulated because just one destructive pest might be enough to start an 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

This manual is divided into the following chapters:

- Introduction
- Procedures
- Reference

The Introduction provides basic information about the manual. This chapter includes the purpose, scope, users, and application; directions for using the manual; and a description of conventions that are used throughout the manual.

The Procedures chapter provides the prerequisites and general directions for sampling, inspecting, and regulating seeds that are not used for planting; the special procedures for authorizing the grinding of commodities contaminated with noxious weed seeds; and special procedures for regulating screenings.

The Reference chapter identifies the prohibitions and restrictions that apply to the admissibility of whole, unprocessed seeds and provides the authority for the regulatory action.

The Glossary defines abbreviations, and acronyms, and specialized words that are used in regulating seeds that are not for planting.

The Index contains topics and page numbers for quick reference.

What the Manual Covers

The Seeds Not for Planting Manual covers the following:

- Coconuts (Cocos nucifera) that are unhusked
- Macadamia nuts (Macadamia spp.) that are unhusked
- Nuts solely in their shell
- Seeds for animal food ¹
- Seeds for decoration, food, or industrial use (grain intended for special end-uses)
- Seeds free from fleshy or leathery pulp
- Seeds not processed beyond harvesting
- Seed screenings

¹ When the seed is an ingredient of animal feed or to be used for animal feed, then see also the Animal Products Manual.
What the Manual Does Not Cover

The Seeds Not for Planting Manual does not cover the following items:

◆ Articles manufactured from plants or plant products
  (see the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual)
◆ Fresh, cut portion of the plant including cut flowers and greenery intended for decoration (see the Cut Flowers and Greenery Manual)
◆ Fresh and perishable seeds 2 (see the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FA VIR) Online Database)
◆ Fresh fruit, herbs, or vegetables (see the FAVIR Database)
◆ Nuts still in their husks other than coconuts (Cocos nucifera) and macadamia nuts (Macadamia spp.) (see the FAVIR Database)
◆ Nuts that are free from their husks or are shelled (see the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual)
◆ Seeds for growing, increase, or planting (see the Plants for Planting Manual)
◆ Seeds for sprouting (sprouting seeds) 3 (see the Plants for Planting Manual)
◆ Seeds processed beyond harvesting (see the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual)
◆ Seeds that have sprouted (see the Plants for Planting Manual)
◆ Seeds with pulp adhering, fleshy or leathery pulp, or unhusked seed other than coconuts (Cocos nucifera) and macadamia nuts (Macadamia spp.) (see the FAVIR Database)
◆ Sprouts 4 (see the FAVIR Database)
◆ Unprocessed seeds contained in fruits or vegetables other than coconuts (Cocos nucifera) and macadamia nuts (Macadamia spp.) (see the FAVIR Database)

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2 For example, fresh, green shelled peas.
3 Seeds for sprouting are considered an agricultural commodity.
4 Sprouts, a ready-to-eat food, are regulated as a vegetable.
The Seeds Not for Planting Manual is written for use by the following regulatory officials working at airports, land borders, and seaports:

- 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 also use this manual to answer questions related to importations that are asked by the brokers, importers, public, and other interested parties.
Authority
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 following legislative Acts and multi-national treaty:

- Code of Federal Regulations
- Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Endangered Species Act
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Plant Protection Act of 2000

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 following Title 7 and Title 50 Parts:

7 CFR 319.8
7 CFR 319.8 Subpart—Foreign Cotton and Covers provides the following:

- Prohibits cottonseed, seed cotton, and fresh cut articles of cotton.
- Restricts the entry of all unmanufactured parts of the cotton plant (lint, linters; cottonseed cake, hulls and meal; cotton gin and thread waste); secondhand burlap, covers, and other fabrics that have held cotton, grain, field seed, underground crops, and meats
- Pests of concern—pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*)

7 CFR 319.24
7 CFR 319.24 Subpart—Corn Diseases provides the following:

- Prohibits and restricts all parts of corn and corn relatives (including the seed) from specific countries
- Diseases of concern—*Peronospora maydis*, downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchani*), *Physoderma* diseases of maize (*Physoderma zeae-maydis*), and corn brown spot (*Physoderma maydis*)
7 CFR 319.37
7 CFR 319.37 Subpart—Plants for Planting provides the following:

◆ Regulates plants and plant parts capable of propagation, including branches with or without flowers imported as cut flowers, greenery, or decorative materials such as wreaths from the following genera: Chaenomeles, Cydonia, Eucalyptus, Malus, Poaceae, Prunus, Pyrus, Salix, and Vitis

◆ Lists the approved growing media for propagative materials

7 CFR 319.41
7 CFR 319.41 Subpart—Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants provides the following:

◆ Prohibits or restricts the entry of corn, broomcorn, and related plants

◆ Pest of concern—European corn borer (Ostrinia nubilalis)

7 CFR 319.55
7 CFR 319.55 Subpart—Rice provides the following:

◆ Prohibits or restricts rice seeds, paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls

◆ Diseases of concern—downy mildew (Sclerospora macrospora), leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae), blight (Oospora oryzetorum), and glume blotch (Melanomma glumarum)

7 CFR 319.56
7 CFR 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, e.g. pineapples (Ananas spp.) that are used as decorative articles

◆ Pests of concern—fruit and melon flies (Tephritidae)

7 CFR 319.59
7 CFR 319.59 Subpart—Wheat Diseases provides the following:

◆ Prohibits and restricts plants, plant parts and products of wheat and wheat relatives from countries infested with Karnal bunt

◆ Includes products of the milling process, articles which have been manufactured from wheat plants or plant parts if their use could serve to
disseminate the spores of Karnal bunt, and fresh, cut plant parts for decorative purposes

- Pests of concern—Karnal bunt (*Teilletia indica*)

**7 CFR 319.73**

7 CFR 319.73 Subpart—Coffee provides the following:

- Prohibits green (unroasted) and insufficiently roasted coffee beans and empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee from all areas of the world into Hawaii and Puerto Rico
- Allows the entry into Hawaii and Puerto Rico of articles derived from the coffee plant if those articles present **no** risk of introducing the coffee berry borer or injurious rust diseases, e.g., coffee beans strung as beads offer little risk
- Pests of concern—coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei*)
- Disease of concern—rust disease caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*

**7 CFR 319.75**

7 CFR 319.75 Subpart—Khapra Beetle provides the following:

- Requires that articles capable of disseminating khapra beetle be treated as a condition of entry when coming from endemic or high risk countries.

**7 CFR 330**

7 CFR 330—Federal Plant Pest Regulations provide the following:

- Restricts the entry of miscellaneous cargo, plants, carriers, or any item which is or may act as a carrier of plant pests
- Restricts the movement of soil from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the United States
- Pest of concern which means any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants; or any living stage of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances of the aforementioned which are **not** genetically engineered as defined in 7 CFR 340.1 which can directly or indirectly injure or cause
disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants

7 CFR 360
7 CFR 360—Noxious Weed Regulations provides the following: Lists weeds that are noxious and allows the importation of seed of listed weeds only under an import permit.

If you are unsure whether a plant is a Federal noxious weed, then see Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus.

7 CFR 361
7 CFR 361—Importation of Seed and Screenings Under the Federal Seed Act

50 CFR 17.12
50 CFR 17.12 Subpart—Endangered and threatened plants, provides the following: Lists all species of plants that have been determined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, to be endangered or threatened.

50 CFR 23.23
50 CFR 23.23 Subpart—Endangered Species Convention provides the following: Lists all species of plants and animals that have been placed in Appendix I, Appendix II, or Appendix III.

50 CFR 24.12
50 CFR 24.12 Section—Designated ports, provides the following: List of U.S. Department of Agriculture ports that are designated ports for the import, export, or re-export of plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 50 CFR 23.23.
Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

The Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a multinational treaty that regulates the importation of listed species of wild fauna and flora. CITES provides three appendixes for listing plants. These appendixes, in order of their restrictiveness are as follows:

1. CITES Appendix I—any genus, species, subspecies, or variety, globally threatened with extinction through trade.
2. CITES Appendix II—any taxon (the entire family—all genera and all species) that must be regulated in order to avoid the threat of extinction through trade.
3. CITES Appendix III—any species, subspecies, or variety listed by one country in order to enlist the cooperation of other countries to re-enforce domestic conservation measures by regulating trade.

Trade in protected species of CITES plants is monitored. More specifically, commercial trade in CITES Appendix I plants taken from the wild is prohibited, and commercial trade in CITES Appendix II plants is allowed only if that trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA)\(^5\) provides for the protection of listed species in two categories. These categories, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

1. Endangered—any species, subspecies, or variety that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
2. Threatened—any species, subspecies, or variety that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

In general, the ESA prohibits the trade in endangered and threatened species. The importation of threatened species may be allowed for scientific research, enhancement of propagation, enhancement of survival, educational exhibition, display at botanical gardens and arboretums, and other activities consistent with the purposes or policy of ESA.

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\(^{5}\) The Endangered Species Act of 2002 authorizes the USDA to enforce the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
Homeland Security Act of 2002
Title 4, Section 421, transfers certain agricultural functions of the Department of Agriculture

Plant Protection Act of 2000
The Plant Protection Act of 2000 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 Related Documents
Other documents that include information related to the importation of seeds that are not used for planting are the Manual for Agricultural Clearance and the Treatment Manual.

Manual for Agricultural Clearance
The Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC) 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 for use when a commodity must be treated as a condition of entry or based on pest findings.

Application
The Seeds Not for Planting Manual informs CBP agricultural specialists, PPQ officers, and their managers about how to regulate commercial and noncommercial shipments of seeds that are not for planting.
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 Seeds Not for Planting 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:

⚠️ **DANGER**

_Danger Table is used in the event of imminent risk of death or serious injury._

⚠️ **WARNING**

_Warning Table message is used in the event of a possible emergency._

⚠️ **CAUTION**

_Caution Table message is used for tasks involving minor to moderate risk of injury._

**NOTICE**

_Notice Table message is used to alert a reader of important information or Agency policy._

**SAFETY**

_Safety table message is used for general instructions or reminders related to safety._
**Boldface**
Boldface type is used to emphasize important words throughout this manual. These words include: *always, cannot, do not, does not, except, lacks, must, neither, never, no, nor, not, only,* and *other than.*

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

**Change Bars**
A black change bar (see left margin) is used to indicate a change and appears on the revised page. Unfortunately, change bars *do not* always appear when text is merely deleted. Change bars from the previous update are deleted when the chapter or appendix is revised.

**Chapters**
This manual contains the following chapters: *Introduction, Procedures,* and *Reference.*

**Contents**
Every chapter has a table of contents that lists first- and second-level heading titles appearing within the chapter.

**Control Data**
Control data is located at the top and bottom of each page to help manual users keep track of where they are in the manual and to be aware of updates to specific chapters, sections, 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 each page is the manual transmittal number (month, year, number), manual title, page number, and unit responsible for the manual’s content.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you:</th>
<th>And if the condition applies:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read this column cell and row first</td>
<td>Continue in this cell</td>
<td>TAKE the action listed in this cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find the previous condition did not apply, then read this column cell</td>
<td>Continue in this cell</td>
<td>TAKE the action listed in this cell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
Examples are used to clarify a point by applying 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 like this.

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. 6

General text footnotes are located at the bottom of the page after a thin green line half the width of the page and flow numerically throughout a chapter.

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

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6 This is a general text footnote.
Heading Levels
Within each chapter and section there are three heading levels. The first heading is indicated by a horizontal line, and the heading follows directly below and across both the left and right columns. The second heading is in the right column with the text beginning below. The third heading is in the left column and the text is in the right column.

Hypertext Links (Highlighting)
Figures, headings, and tables that are cross-referenced in the body of the manual are highlighted and emphasized in boldface. These appear in blue are hypertext in the on-line manual.

EXAMPLE See Table 1-2 in the Introduction 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 Seeds Not for Planting Manual:

◆ Cross-references to headings and titles
◆ Publication names (when not hypertext link)
◆ Scientific names of commodities

Numbering Scheme
A two-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for figures, pages, and tables. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the figure, page, or table. This numbering scheme allows for identifying and updating. 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, glossary, tables, or index is updated. If no changes are made, then the transmittal number remains 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

10/2019-113 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter.

10 is the month the update was issued
2019 is the year the update was issued
113 is the number of updates (original new edition 01 plus 112 updates).
Using the Manual

Review the contents of this manual to get a feel for the scope of the 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 to find the information you need. If the table of contents is not specific enough, then use the Index to find the topic and corresponding page number.

EXAMPLE: To find information to help you determine if you need to sample, see Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample

Reporting Problems With or Suggestions for the Manual

Use Table 1-2 to determine where to report problems or disagreements with or suggestions for improvements for the Seeds Not for Planting Manual.

Table 1-2  Reporting Issues With or Suggestions for the Seeds Not for Planting Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are unable to access the on-line manual</td>
<td>CONTACT PPQ Manuals Unit at 240-529-0350 or by e-mail at <a href="mailto:deborah.j.briggs@usda.gov">deborah.j.briggs@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the manual (design, layout)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree with a policy, procedure, or admissibility of a commodity</td>
<td>CBP: CONTACT the Field Office Agriculture Liaison through the chain of command with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPQ: CONTACT PPQ Import Services Customer Support at 301-851-2046 or toll-free at 1-877-770-5990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have an <strong>urgent</strong> situation requiring an <strong>immediate</strong> response</td>
<td>CBP: CONTACT the Field Office Liaison through the chain of command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPQ: CONTACT PPQ Import Services Customer Support at 301-851-2046 or toll-free at 1-877-770-5990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manual Updates
The PPQ Manuals Unit issues and maintains on-line manuals on the Complete List of Electronic Manuals on the Manuals Unit Web site. These manuals contain up-to-date information as soon as possible.

Immediate update revisions to the manual are issued via e-mail. Each immediate update contains the following information:

◆ Link to access and download the on-line manual
◆ List of page numbers containing revisions
◆ Purpose of the revisions
◆ Transmittal number
Introduction

The information presented in the Procedures chapter includes the prerequisites and general directions for sampling, inspecting, and regulating unprocessed seeds; and special procedures and special procedures for authorizing the grinding of commodities contaminated with noxious weed seeds.

Unprocessed seeds do not include seeds that are intended for planting/increase; and have not undergone processes that change the nature of the seeds.
Preparation

The information presented under Preparation is a prerequisite to the General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds. Be sure to 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. See Table 2-1 for sources of information.

Obtain the following information:

- Scientific or common name of the seeds
- Origin of the seeds (where they were grown or harvested, not the port of lading)
- Destination of the seeds (where they will be used)
- Destination is not always the port of entry
- Destination company’s name may provide a clue on end use
- Checking the consignee’s web site to understand the nature of the business
- Packaging and/or size of the shipment may provide a clue on intended use
- Asking the broker where or how the seeds will be used
- Intended use of the seeds (how the seeds are to be used determines which restrictions apply)

**EXAMPLE** Corn seeds could be used for propagation, for food, or for animal feed. See also the Animal Product Manual to regulate animal feed.

- Seeds that are not intended for propagation must be unprocessed beyond harvesting and free from fleshy pulp or leathery husks
- Presence or absence of a phytosanitary certificate: presence of a phytosanitary certificate may indicate the importation is intended for planting

Make sure that the information is accurate. Manifests often show the port or airport of lading, but not the origin of the commodities; therefore, you may need to check other documents for the country of origin. Consult reference

---

1 Use this Seeds Not for Planting Manual for coconuts (Coconut (Cocos nucifera)) and macadamia nuts (Macadamia Nut (Macadamia spp.)) that are still in their husks.
materials and PPQ specialists (botanist, entomologist, and plant pathologist) through proper channels when you are not sure what is being imported.

**EXAMPLE** An air waybill of lading shows 15 bags of cucurbit seeds being imported from Ireland. However, when you begin drawing samples, you notice the bags have printing that says the seeds were grown in India.

If the inspector has exhausted all attempts to clarify and is still unable to determine the intended use of seeds, then regulate the seeds as if they were intended for planting or growing and use the *Clearing Seeds for Planting: A Job Aid for CBP Officers* and the *Plants for Planting Manual*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipment is:</th>
<th>Then get information from:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Carrier documents (air waybills and shipping papers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Computers and computer printouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign phytosanitary certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews with importers, brokers, freight forwarders, or other representatives of the importer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invoices (obtained from importer or broker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internet (search for the company’s Web site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manifests and other U.S. Customs forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notices of arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Packing lists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permits: (APHIS, PPQ, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), and Endangered Species (ESA))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncommercial</td>
<td>Declaration (oral or written U.S. Customs declaration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(not for sale or profit)</td>
<td>Documents (such as a sales receipt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign phytosanitary certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internet (search for the company’s Web site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews with the importers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels (information written on the packaging)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Materials Needed for Sampling Seeds
When preparing to sample seeds, have the following materials available:

- Adhesive tape
- Knife
- Label or marking pen to identify the sample
- Sample cloth (a piece of cloth the length of the trier to empty the subsamples onto)
- Seed sample bag or quart-sized container (to hold the subsample)
- Trier

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 U.S. Customs bond (also called in-bond or I.T.) and allows the item to move to another port where CBP or PPQ have personnel to inspect or monitor treatment of the item. Authorize shipment if:

- The receiving CBP or PPQ office agrees to clear the cargo
- The cargo is moving to an approved treatment facility when you would prescribe proper safeguards to prevent any pest escape
- The cargo remains aboard the carrier as residue cargo and the destination is authorized for the regulated cargo
- The conditions of the import permit require that the regulated item be cleared or treated at a specific port of entry (e.g., valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit material to be cleared at the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station in Beltsville, Maryland)
Hold
The regulatory action to HOLD maintains control of the cargo while:

- Collecting information to make a regulatory decision
- Awaiting inspection of the cargo
- Awaiting importer or representative to make cargo accessible for inspection
- Awaiting the identification of an “urgent interception”\(^2\)
- Awaiting decision by importer to apply for required import permit, to treat, or to re-export
- Awaiting a copy of an approved import permit

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

- Prohibited and **not** authorized by a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit
- Infested with plant pests and the importer refuses to treat the commodities
- 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

Release
Take the regulatory action to RELEASE after ensuring:

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

---
\(^2\) If a commercial shipment requires treatment or if the shipment is being held pending the identification of a pest, allow the importer either to have the commodity treated or re-exported, or arrange for its destruction. In general, it is impractical to treat articles intercepted in baggage; therefore, seize and destroy such articles. On occasion, because of the high value of some seeds, you may have to defer a decision to a higher authority. In this instance, safeguard the seeds and refrigerate if necessary. Tell the passengers that they **must** arrange for the pick up or the forwarding of the seeds if they are found to be admissible.
General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds

Figure 2-1 contains overview of the steps involved in sampling, inspecting, and regulating seeds not for planting. Details of each step follow the overview.

Step 1: Determine if Admissible or Prohibited
Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample
Step 3: Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw
Step 4: Draw the Subsamples and Combine Them Into One Sample
Step 5: Inspect the Sample
Step 6: Take the Appropriate Regulatory Action

Figure 2-1 General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds Not for Planting
Step 1: Determine if Admissible or Prohibited

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying the shipment, determine the admissibility of each kind of seed using the Reference to identify if the seeds are restricted or prohibited by USDA-APHIS-PPQ regulations. Initially screen for prohibitions using Table 2-2 if the seeds were listed in the Reference, or using Table 2-3 if the seeds were not listed in the Reference.

Table 2-2  Screening for Prohibitions of Seeds Listed in the Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are:</th>
<th>And the regulatory action listed is to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>FOLLOW the directions in the Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not from protected plants, noxious weeds, or parasitic plants</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>GO to Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | REQUIRE a treatment | 1. HOLD the shipment  
2. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements |
| | PROHIBIT ENTRY | 1. If unaccompanied by a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit, then ALLOW the importer to re-export or abandon for destruction  
2. If in baggage or the mail, then PROHIBIT ENTRY  
3. EXIT this manual |

¹ If you are unsure whether the seeds are protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants, then refer to Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus in the Reference for directions about how to access GRIN and other databases.
### Table 2-3 Screen for Prohibitions of Seeds Not Listed in the Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are:</th>
<th>And the seeds are:</th>
<th>And the importer:</th>
<th>And the seeds are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants | CITES or ESA protected plants | | | 1. HOLD the shipment  
2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist to determine if you are a CITES designated port for the seeds being imported  
3. If you are a CITES designated port for the seeds being imported:  
   A. TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations  
   B. REGULATE as CITES or ESA as appropriate  
4. If you are not a CITES designated port for the seeds being imported:  
   A. SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations  
   B. GIVE the importer one of the following options:  
      a. Re-export the seeds to the country of origin  
      b. Reroute the seeds to a CITES designated port |
| Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants | Has a validated PPQ Form 526 | | | RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit |
| Lacks a validated permit | Imported for research or experimental purposes | | | 1. HOLD the shipment  
2. DIRECT importer to apply for a PPQ Form 526, Application for permit to move live plant pests, biological control agents, or noxious Weeds |
| | Imported for a purpose other than research or experimentation | | | PROHIBIT ENTRY |
| Contaminants | | | | GO to Table 2-10 |
| Not from protected plants, noxious weeds, or parasitic plants | | | | 1. INSPECT and RELEASE  
2. GO to Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample |

---

1 If you are unsure whether the seeds are protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants, refer to Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus in the Reference for directions about how to access GRIN and other databases.

2 PPQ Form 526, Application for Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds.

Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample

Use Table 2-4 to determine if you need to sample based on the weight of the shipment. Find the weight of the shipment from the hold sheet (CBP Form AI-212, Agriculture Inspection Hold Sheet), the manifest, or the invoice.

Table 2-4  Decide if You Need to Sample the Seed Shipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipment is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 pounds or less</td>
<td>1. <strong>DO NOT</strong> sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>SKIP</strong> to Step 5: Inspect the Sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 100 pounds</td>
<td><strong>GO to</strong> Step 3: Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3: Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw

You determined in Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample that a sample is required because the shipment weighs more than 100 pounds, as indicated on the hold sheet (PPQ Form 212), manifest, or invoice. To compute the number of subsamples to draw when the seeds are shipped in bags or packages, GO to 1. below. When the seeds are shipped in bulk, GO to 2.

1. Use Table 2-5 to look up the total number of bags or packages in the shipment and find the number of subsamples to draw.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the number of bags or packages in the shipment is:</th>
<th>Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 84</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 to 94</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 to 104</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 to 114</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 to 124</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 to 134</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 to 144</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145 to 154</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155 to 164</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165 to 174</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175 to 184</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185 to 194</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195 to 204</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205 to 214</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215 to 224</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 to 234</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235 to 244</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 or more</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Compute the number of subsamples to draw in a bulk shipment of seeds by doing the following:
   A. Divide the total weight of the grain by 100 (an equivalent number to bags or packages).
   B. Take the results from A. and use Table 2-5 to look up the number of subsamples to draw.

**EXAMPLE**

A bulk shipment of seeds is invoiced as weighing 2,000 pounds
2,000 divided by 100 = 20
Look up 20 in Table 2-5
Table 2-5 directs you to draw 7 subsamples
Step 4: Draw the Subsamples and Combine Them Into One Sample

This step has two parts. First, sample the grain with a trier. If the seeds are too large, do not flow freely, or are packaged to prevent the use of a trier, then scoop up the seeds in your hand. Hand method of sampling is the least preferred method because it yields the least representative sample. Second, combine the subsamples to make up one sample of the shipment ready for inspecting.

1. Randomly draw the subsamples with a trier by doing the following. When sampling bulk shipments, draw the sample at equal intervals throughout the shipment.
   A. Insert trier into the seeds (with the holes down and closed).
   B. Rotate the entire trier until the holes are facing up.
   C. Rotate the inner core of the trier to open the holes.
   D. Lightly move the trier in and out to get the seeds into the trier.
   E. Rotate the inner core of the trier to close the holes.
   F. Remove the trier from the bag or bulk seeds.
   G. Close the hole in the bag made by the trier. If it is a burlap or cloth bag, then close the hole in the bag by moving the tip of the trier over the weave. If it is a paper bag, then close the hole with a pressure sensitive label or masking tape.

2. Combine the subsamples drawn to make up one sample by doing the following:
   A. Place the subsamples of seeds in a container or on a piece of paper large enough to hold all the subsamples.
   B. Mix the seeds thoroughly to blend the subsamples. Make sure you collected enough seeds to have a sufficient amount to analyze (computed in Step 3: Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw).
   C. Go to Step 5: Inspect the Sample.
Step 5: Inspect the Sample
Inspect all seed shipments for plant pests. Because seeds are excellent hosts, look for all types of plant pests, not just insects. Some pests may survive for years, safely lodged on or in seeds or on bits of stems or leaves mixed with seeds. Inspecting also includes examining bagging and containers for the presence of plant pests and other contaminants. Look for soil and other prohibited seeds, such as wheat in a corn shipment from a country infected with Karnal bunt. When inspecting bird seeds, thoroughly examine for noxious weed seeds as they are usually present.

Here is a list of what to look for in seeds and in their containers followed by detailed inspection techniques for each:

- Burlap and Jute Bags
- Contaminants
- Insects
- Mollusks (snails)
- Nematodes
- Noxious Weed Seeds
- Pathogens (diseases)

Burlap and Jute Bags
If you are inspecting seeds in bags (especially in burlap and jute) and the seeds are being imported from a khapra beetle endemic country, then examine the seams and ears of the bags to uncover any khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium) that might be hiding there.

**NOTICE**
If bags are made of used burlap or jute from khapra beetle endemic countries, then the shipment must be fumigated.

1. REQUIRE an import permit under 7 CFR 319.75.
2. REQUIRE T302c.
3. HOLD the shipment.
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements.

---

3 List of Countries Infested with Khapra Beetle. Countries where khapra beetle is endemic:
- Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority (West Bank), Qatar, Republic of Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.
Contaminants
When seeds are harvested or collected, they may be contaminated with prohibited trash, soil, manure, and seeds of other crops and weeds. In addition to looking for pests and pathogens, look for any plant litter in the seeds that could carry a pest. Be alert for soil, fungal bodies (like ergot and smut balls), nematode galls, chaff, stems, and parts of prohibited plants.

Insects
When inspecting for insects, look for frass and evidence of feeding. In the seeds of legumes, look for circular, transparent windows-evidence of seed borers. Examine seeds for exit holes and the presence of cast skins.

If the seed shipment is from a khapra beetle endemic country 4, then inspect the seeds closely for khapra beetle (primarily cast skins and larvae).

Mollusks
Look for slime trails, shells, and aestivating snails.

Nematodes
Look for discolored seeds or kernels that are replaced by one or several galls.

Noxious Weed Seeds
Look for seeds and other reproductive parts of these weeds. Inspect carefully because some seeds of parasitic plants are as fine as dust. Use a magnification lamp or dissecting scope to look for noxious weed seeds.

Pathogens
Although some seed-borne diseases cannot be detected visually, you can see the following characteristics:

- Discoloration near the germ end on cereals and grasses
- Pinkish kernels with a rough and scabby surface
- Small brown to black raised, circular spots on the seeds
- Brownish-gray spots with a light center
- Brown to yellowish sunken lesions
- Rust pustules, smuts, and sclerotic

---

4 List of Countries Infested with Khapra Beetle. Countries where khapra beetle is endemic:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority (West Bank), Qatar, Republic of Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.
Step 6: Take the Appropriate Regulatory Action

Take the appropriate regulatory action beginning with Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Take Regulatory Action Based on How Seeds Are Contained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are contained in:</th>
<th>And arriving from or originating in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Used burlap or jute           | Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cyprus, Egypt, India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Kuwait; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories (State of Palestine), (Palestinian Authority (West Bank); Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan (Republic of Sudan), Syria (Syrian Arab Republic); Tunisia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates | 1. REQUIRE an import permit \(^1\)  
2. HOLD the shipment  
3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements  
4. REQUIRE treatment T302-c-1 \(^2\) (see the Treatment Manual; methyl bromide rate cannot exceed label rate for the commodity)  
5. GO to Table 2-7 | 7 CFR 319.75 |
| Country other than listed above | | GO to Table 2-7 | |
| Other than used burlap or jute | | GO to Table 2-7 | |

1 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit (see Plant Health Permits).

2 Other pests or contaminants may be found that require a more potent treatment.

Table 2-7 Take the Appropriate Regulatory Action Based on Inspection Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you find:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pests such as insects, mites, snails, or pathogens \(^1\) | 1. HOLD the shipment  
2. SEND the interception for identification to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station through proper channels | |
| Soil or manure | 1. HOLD the shipment  
2. FOLLOW local protocol to contact the appropriate district, region, or headquarters agricultural specialist | |
| Plants or plant parts including their seeds \(^2\) | GO to Table 2-8 | |
| No presence of pests or contaminants | RELEASE the shipment if it was otherwise admissible | 7 CFR 330.105 |

1 Although infested with the larva of the Mexican jumping-bean moth, *Cydia dehaisiana*, the seeds of *Sebastania* spp. and *Sapium* spp. are admissible. These seeds may be released without an import permit. Nevertheless, some States regulate these infested seeds.

2 If you cannot identify the plant from which the contaminant came, then HOLD shipment and SEND the interception for identification to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station through proper channels.
### Table 2-8  Take Appropriate Regulatory Action Based on Contamination of Plants or Plant Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the plant contaminant is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn, millets, or a corn relative specifically:</td>
<td>Is <strong>not likely</strong> the seed will be released into the environment (such as seeds that will be used as spice, for manufacturing, or further processed)</td>
<td>28 or fewer seeds of contaminant per quart of seed</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>GO to Table 2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other than Australia or New Zealand</td>
<td>GO to Table 2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionachne spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coix spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinochloa spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleusine spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euchlaena spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscanthus spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennisetum spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytoca spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sclerachne spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setaria spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trilobachne spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripsacum spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus spp.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra (<em>Abelmoschus</em> spp.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>You calculate the percent of wheat seed in commodity imported (see Table 2-9)</td>
<td>5 percent or more wheat seed contaminant in sample</td>
<td>Less than 5 percent wheat seed contaminant in sample</td>
<td>TREAT the wheat as a component, <strong>not</strong> as a contaminant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 2-10 and regulate the shipment wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant contaminant that is <strong>not</strong> identifiable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Go to Table 2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Go to Table 2-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2-9 Percentage of Wheat Seed as a Contaminant of Other Seed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>1. COLLECT a 40 gram sample (original sample)</th>
<th>2. SEPARATE the wheat seed from the sample</th>
<th>3. WEIGH the wheat seed</th>
<th>4. RECORD the weight of the wheat seed</th>
<th>5. CALCULATE the percentage of wheat contaminant present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight of wheat seed found in sample ( \frac{\text{Weight of wheat seed}}{\text{Weight of original sample}} \times 100 = % \text{ of wheat in sample} )</td>
<td>EXAMPLE 3 grams (Divide by 40 grams (Multiply by 100) Equals 8% wheat contaminant present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure:

1. COLLECT a 40 gram sample (original sample).
2. SEPARATE the wheat seed from the sample.
3. WEIGH the wheat seed.
4. RECORD the weight of the wheat seed.
5. CALCULATE the percentage of wheat contaminant present.

Example:

3 grams (Divide by 40 grams (Multiply by 100) Equals 8% wheat contaminant present)
### Table 2-10 Take Regulatory Action Based on Plant Contaminants Including Federal Noxious Weeds and Plants Regulated by 7 CFR 319, 7 CFR 330, or 7 CFR 360

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the contaminants are:</th>
<th>And the seeds:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal noxious weeds 7 CFR 360</td>
<td>Can be freed from contaminants by cleaning, devitalizing (heat treatment), or grinding to mitigate pest risk of noxious weed contamination (SEE Treatment Manual and Special Procedures for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Federal Noxious Weed Seeds to determine appropriate method)</td>
<td>Seeds will be cleaned, devitalized, or grinding is an appropriate option to mitigate risk of noxious weed contaminants for nonpropagative commodities contaminated with Federal noxious weed seeds</td>
<td>AUTHORIZÉ movement of the shipment to a facility that will grind the seeds, remove the contaminant ¹, or devitalize (heat treatment) If the seeds are freed from the contaminants or the seeds are ground or devitalized, then RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot be freed from the contaminants, cannot be devitalized or ground to mitigate the risk of noxious weed contamination, or the importer disagrees</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant structures prohibited by 7 CFR 319 ² or 7 CFR 330 ³</td>
<td>Is not likely to be released into the environment (e.g., used as a spice, for manufacturing, or for processing)</td>
<td>Can be cleaned or treated (heat or irradiation)</td>
<td>HOLD the shipment NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be cleaned or treated to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is likely to be released into the environment and is not processed (e.g., animal feed or bird seed)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot be cleaned or treated</td>
<td>Lacks a PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than listed in the cells above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Before the entire shipment is cleaned, encourage the importer to have a sufficiently large sample run through the operation to verify that the contaminants can be removed.

² 7 CFR 319 covers seeds of corn and its relatives (millets; see list in Table 2-8), wheat, cotton, sugarcane, rice, coffee (to Hawaii and Puerto Rico only), and seeds for propagation.

³ 7 CFR 330 covers seeds of parasitic plants which always must be reported as quarantine significant.
Table 2-11  Take the Appropriate Regulatory Action Based on Plant Contaminants of Corn or Corn Relatives Including Millets in Seeds From Australia (from Table 2-8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If grown in:</th>
<th>And the seeds are contaminated with:</th>
<th>And the seeds:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New South Wales, Australia | *Pennisetum clandestinum*, *Pennisetum macrourum*, *Pennisetum pedicellatun*, *Pennisetum polystachion*, or *Setaria pallide-fusca* | Can be freed from contaminants and the importer is in agreement, or the contaminants can be devitalized | 1. AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will remove contaminants or have them devitalized  
2. If the seeds are freed from contaminants or they are devitalized, then RELEASE; otherwise PROHIBIT ENTRY  
Cannot be freed from contaminants, cannot be devitalized, or the importer disagrees |
|                            | *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., or a *Pennisetum* species or *Setaria* species **not** listed above | RELEASE                                                                    | PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a validated PPQ Form 526²       |
| Queensland, Australia      | *Pennisetum clandestinum*, *Pennisetum macrourum*, *Pennisetum pedicellatun*, *Pennisetum polystachion* | Can be freed from contaminants and the importer is in agreement, or the contaminants can be devitalized | 1. AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will remove the contaminants or have them devitalized  
2. If the seeds are freed from contaminants or they are devitalized, then RELEASE; otherwise PROHIBIT ENTRY  
Cannot be freed from contaminants, cannot be devitalized, or the importer disagrees |
|                            | *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., or a *Pennisetum* species **not** listed above | RELEASE                                                                    | PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a validated PPQ Form 526²       |
|                            | *Panicum* spp.                                                           |                                                                              |                                                                      |
|                            | *Setaria* spp.                                                           |                                                                              |                                                                      |
| An Australian state **other than** listed above |                                                                              |                                                                              |                                                                      |

1  Before the importer has the entire shipment cleaned, encourage the importer to have a sufficiently large sample run through the operation to verify that the contaminant can be removed.

2  PPQ Form 526, Application for Permit to Move Live Plant Pests, Biological and Noxious Weeds.
### Table 2-12  Take the Appropriate Regulatory Action Based on Plant Contaminants of Corn or Corn Relatives Including Millets in Seeds From New Zealand (from Table 2-8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are contaminated with:</th>
<th>And the seeds:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Pennisetum clandestinum,*  
*Pennisetum macrourum,*  
*Pennisetum pedicellatum,*  
*Pennisetum polystachion,* or  
*Setaria pallide-fusca* | Can be freed from contaminants and the importer is in agreement, or the contaminants can be devitalized | 1. AUTHORIZE the shipment to move to the facility that will remove contaminants\(^1\) or have them devitalized  
2. If the seeds are freed from contaminants or they are devitalized, then RELEASE; otherwise PROHIBIT ENTRY |
| **Cannot** be freed from contaminants, **cannot** be devitalized, or the importer disagrees | PROHIBIT ENTRY unless accompanied by a validated PPQ Form 526\(^2\) |
| **Species of millet not listed above** | If the millet is the **only** contaminant, then RELEASE |

---

1. Before the importer has the entire shipment cleaned, encourage the importer to have a sufficiently large sample run through the operation to verify that the contaminant can be removed.

Special Procedures for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Federal Noxious Weed Seeds

Use these special procedures for determining if grinding is an appropriate option for nonpropagative commodities contaminated with Federal noxious weed seeds.

NOTICE
If regulatory officials find disease-significant contaminants, then grinding is not appropriate.

Background Information
USDA-APHIS-PPQ policy is to allow entry of commodities contaminated with noxious weed seeds when the commodities are not intended for planting or growing and after processing provided the following:

- Contaminated seeds can be moved safely to the processing facility;
- Importer or processor enters into a compliance agreement with USDA-APHIS-PPQ;
- Processing facility is not used for cleaning seeds;
- Processing facility is located where USDA-APHIS-PPQ can provide monitoring;
- Processing of the contaminated seeds will eliminate the pest risk; and
- Processing will eliminate risk from generated waste materials.
Determine if Grinding Is an Appropriate Option for Mitigating Risk

Table 2-13 and Table 2-14 provide the necessary information needed to determine whether the grinding process proposed by the importer will successfully mitigate the risk. These tables provide consistent information to ensure that the approval of grinding is consistent among ports of entry. These tables provide guidance, but do not preclude the need to monitor and spot check the milled products.

The first column of each table lists actionable weeds that have been detected in commodities such as spices, herbal medicines, and grain. Table 2-13 lists actionable weed names beginning A through L; and Table 2-14 lists those beginning M through Z.

The second column of each table provides the dimensions of the smallest propagule for the taxa, while the third column provides the largest appropriate U.S. standard screen size for the milling process.

The information contained in these tables may be incorporated into compliance agreements.

If you find noxious weeds other than those listed in these tables, then contact PPQ’s National Identification Services (NIS) through proper channels. NIS will determine the smallest seed size for new noxious weeds and will update the information in the tables.

Continue to Table 2-13 to select a screen size A through L; and see Table 2-14 to select a screen size M through Z.
### Table 2-13 Select a Screen Size A through L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the noxious weed is:</th>
<th>Then the smallest seed dimensions¹ in length x width (in mm) are:</th>
<th>Then the largest U.S. standard screen² through which milled products must pass 100 percent is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Asphodelus fistulosus</em> (onionweed)</td>
<td>(seed) 2.5 x 1.7</td>
<td>1.00 mm (USS # 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Avena sterilis</em> (animated oat)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 7 x 2</td>
<td>1.18 mm (USS # 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Borreria alata</em> = <em>Spermacoce alata</em> (borreria)</td>
<td>(seed) 1.3 x 0.8</td>
<td>500 µm (USS # 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carthamus oxycantha</em> (wild safflower)</td>
<td>(achene) 3 x 1.8</td>
<td>1.18 mm (USS # 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commelina benghalensis</em> (Benghal dayflower)</td>
<td>(seed) 1.6 x 1.3</td>
<td>710 µm (USS # 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cuscuta</em> spp. (dodder)</td>
<td>(seed of smallest species) 0.6 x 0.6 (round)</td>
<td>355 µm (USS # 45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>437 µm (SSBC #46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wire cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Digitaria scalarum</em> = <em>Digitaria abyssinica</em>  (African couch grass)</td>
<td>(spikelet) 1.7 x 0.8</td>
<td>500 µm (USS # 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Digitaria velutina</em> (velvet fingergrass)</td>
<td>(spikelet) 1.6 x 0.5</td>
<td>300 µm (USS # 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Emex spinosa</em> (devil’s thorn)</td>
<td>(removed fruit/floral parts) 3 x 1.6</td>
<td>1.00 mm (USS # 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heracleum mantegazzianum</em> (giant hogweed)</td>
<td>(mericarp) 7 x 4.5</td>
<td>2.80 mm (USS # 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Imperata cylindrica</em> (cogongrass) and <em>Imperata brasiliensis</em> (Brazilian satintail)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 0.8 x 0.3</td>
<td>180 µm (USS # 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ipomoea aquatica</em> (Chinese water spinach)</td>
<td>(seed) 4 x 2.8</td>
<td>1.70 mm (USS # 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ischaemum rugosum</em> (murain-grass)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 2 x 0.9</td>
<td>500 µm (USS # 35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens.
2 Smaller-pored screens may be used.

Use Table 2-14 to select a screen size M through Z.
### Table 2-14 Selecting a Screen Size M through Z

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the noxious weed is:</th>
<th>Then the smallest seed dimensions(^1) in length x width (in mm) are:</th>
<th>Then the largest U.S. standard screen(^2) through which milled products must pass 100 percent is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Mimosa invisa</em> (giant sensitive plant)</td>
<td>(seed) 2 x 1.6</td>
<td>1.00 mm (USS # 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oryza spp.</em> (hulled red rices)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 3 x 1.2</td>
<td>710 µm (USS # 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paspalum scrobiculatum</em> (Kodo-millet)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 1.3 x 0.9</td>
<td>500 µm (USS # 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pennisetum clandestinum</em> (^3) (kikuyu grass)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 1.5 x 1.1</td>
<td>710 µm (USS # 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rottboellia exaltata</em> = <em>R. cochinchinensis</em> (itchgrass)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 3 x 1.75</td>
<td>1.00 mm (USS # 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Setaria pallide-fusca</em> (cattail grass)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 1.6 x 1.0</td>
<td>600 µm (USS # 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum torvum</em> (turkeyberry)</td>
<td>(seed) 1.5 x 1.0</td>
<td>600 µm (USS # 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tridax procumbens</em> (coat buttons)</td>
<td>(achene) 1.5 x 0.5</td>
<td>300 µm (USS # 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urochloa panicoides</em> (liverseed grass)</td>
<td>(caryopsis) 2 x 1.5</td>
<td>850 µm (USS # 20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens.
2 Smaller-pored screens may be used.
3 *Pennisetum clandestinum* only if admissible under 7CFR 319.24 and 7CFR 319.41.
### Table 2-15 Pore Diameters of U.S. Standard Screens (not part of the job aid)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Screen (mm)</th>
<th>Opening Dimension Exceeded By No More than 5 Percent of the Openings (mm)</th>
<th>Alternate Screen Designation</th>
<th>Port Diameter (mm) Based on Opening Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>USS # 100</td>
<td>0.246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.180</td>
<td>0.207</td>
<td>USS # 80</td>
<td>0.293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.212</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>USS # 70</td>
<td>0.342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>USS # 60</td>
<td>0.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.300</td>
<td>0.337</td>
<td>USS # 50</td>
<td>0.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.396</td>
<td>USS # 45</td>
<td>0.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>0.471</td>
<td>USS # 40</td>
<td>0.666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>USS # 35</td>
<td>0.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.600</td>
<td>0.660</td>
<td>USS # 30</td>
<td>0.933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.710</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>USS # 25</td>
<td>1.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.850</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>USS # 20</td>
<td>1.308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.080</td>
<td>USS # 18</td>
<td>1.527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.270</td>
<td>USS # 16</td>
<td>1.796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.505</td>
<td>USS # 14</td>
<td>2.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.820</td>
<td>USS # 12</td>
<td>2.574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.135</td>
<td>USS # 10</td>
<td>3.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.515</td>
<td>USS # 8</td>
<td>3.557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.975</td>
<td>USS # 7</td>
<td>4.207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.555</td>
<td>USS # 6</td>
<td>5.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>USS # 5</td>
<td>5.982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTICE**

Standard screen size indicates measurement of the side of a square pore.

Diameter = square root of the (side-size squared x 2).
Screenings

Screenings are regulated to prevent the entry of noxious weeds. To regulate screenings, see Table 3-44.

Special Procedures for Packaging and Mailing Samples of Screenings

The target for these special procedures is noxious weeds.

If you have samples of screenings that need to be sent for identification, then follow the directions below for packaging and mailing:

1. Pour the screenings into a plastic bag.
2. Secure the plastic bag with a rubber band or a string.
3. Use a separate cloth bag and place the plastic bag inside the cloth bag (double bag).
5. Place the completed Part 3 (pink copy) of PPQ Form 237 and the declaration of labeling (copy of the label and invoice) inside the cloth bag.
6. Secure the cloth bag (outer bag) by tying with the mailing tag.
7. Send the sample by PRIORITY MAIL to the following address:
   NIS Botany Lab
   USDA-APHIS-PPQ
   10300 Baltimore Ave.
   Bldg. 12, Rm. 10, BARC-West
   Beltsville, MD 20705-2350
8. Give the completed Part 4 (yellow copy) of PPQ Form 237 to the consignee or the consignee’s agent.
9. Place the completed Parts 1 and 2 (remaining white copies) of PPQ Form 237 in a separate envelope and send the envelope to NIS Botany by First Class Mail on the same day you send the sample.
10. If the importer has posted a performance bond, then you may allow the screenings to go forward to the owner’s premises pending release by NIS Botany Lab. Otherwise, hold the screenings until released by NIS Botany Lab.
11. Request additional bags, forms, and tags from NIS Botany Lab at the address listed above.

**NOTICE**

Never use staples to secure a plastic bag that contains screenings.
Controls Substances

Although not regulated specifically as controlled substances by USDA-APHIS regulations, some seeds in the *Seeds Not for Planting Manual* may be prohibited entry as a controlled substance by another U.S. authority’s regulations.

Apply all APHIS restrictions to seeds not for planting first; continue to Table 2-16 below; and then contact a CBP Officer to determine admissibility as a controlled substance.

Table 2-16  Suspect Controlled Substances Imports of Seeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are:</th>
<th>And the seeds:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Suspected to be a controlled substance referenced in this manual (*Seeds Not for Planting Manual*) | Are free of pests and contaminants | 1. APPLY APHIS restrictions  
2. REFER to a CBP Officer for enforcement and final disposition  
3. If CBP determines the seeds are not a controlled substance, then INSPECT and RELEASE |
| Have pest(s) or contaminant(s) present | | 1. APPLY safeguarding measures ² and requirements, including double-bagging with 3-mil bags to ensure prevention of pest dissemination  
2. APPLY APHIS restrictions  
3. REFER to a CBP Officer for enforcement and final disposition  
4. If CBP determines the seeds are not a controlled substance, then handle the seeds based on agriculture pest risk as any other plant material |

1 If CBPAS inspects a controlled substance as a condition of entry, then CBP requires at least two uniformed CBP personnel to be present during the inspection.

2 Safeguarding measures for CBP are included in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* (MAC), Chapter 11, *Preventing the Spread of Pests and Diseases*. 
Reference

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  Chickpeas (Cicer spp.)  3-9
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  Cucurbits (cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash) (Cucurbitaceae)  3-24
  Cumin (Cuminum cyminum)  3-25
  Cut Grass, Catch-fly Grass, White Grass (Leersia spp.)  3-26
  Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)  3-27
  Elm (Ulmus spp.)  3-28
  Faba Bean, Horsebean (Vicia faba)  3-29
  Goatgrass (Aegilops spp. and its intergeneric crosses)  3-30
  Hemp/Marijuana (Cannabis sativa)  3-32
  Hibiscus (Hibiscus spp.)  3-33
  Kola Nut (Cola spp.) (Cola spp.)  3-34
  Lentils (Lens spp.)  3-35
  Macadamia Nut (Macadamia spp.)  3-36
  Mahoberberis (Mahoberberis spp.)  3-37
  Mexican Jumping Beans (seeds of Sebastiania pavoniana or Sebastiania bilocularis of the family Euphorbiaceae)  3-38
  Millets and Pseudo-Millets (various genera)  3-39
  Niger (Guizotia abyssinica)  3-46
  Okra (Avena spp.)  3-49
  Peanut and Related Groundnuts, Raw and Unroasted (Arachis spp.)  3-51
  Poppy, Opium (Papaver somniferum)  3-52
  Prunus spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, plum, and other stone fruits)  3-53
  Ribes spp. (currants, gooseberry)  3-55
  Rice (Oryza spp.)  3-56
  Safflower (Carthamus tinctorius)  3-57
Introduction

The Reference chapter includes decision tables that provide the regulatory action to take on importations of unprocessed seeds, and information about external databases used to identify protected plants and genera of taxa regulated higher than genus.

Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus

◆ Infrequently, higher taxa are used in the Reference Tables, such as bamboo (Bambusoideae) and citrus (Rutaceae).

If you are unsure whether the unprocessed seeds are any of the following:

◆ Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants
◆ Protected by CITES or ESA
◆ Regulated by taxa higher than genus (as the family, subfamily, and tribe);

then access external databases in the following order:

1. GRIN (Germplasm Resources Integrated Network, a taxonomic database that also identifies CITES-listed plants, ESA-listed plants, and Federal noxious weeds)
2. Parasitic Plants Database
3. CITES Species Database
4. Federal Noxious Weed List
5. List of plants protected by ESA
The reference tables in this chapter are listed alphabetically by common name and include prohibitions, restrictions to be met, regulatory action to take, and authorities for the regulatory actions taken when encountering unprocessed seeds not intended for planting or growing. The regulatory actions also apply to unprocessed seeds arriving from Guam and Northern Mariana Islands.

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying a consignment, then determine the admissibility of each kind of seed using the reference tables. (See Step 1: Determine if Admissible or Prohibited.) Some seeds are not listed in the reference tables. If the seeds are not listed, then use Table 2-3 to determine admissibility.

Before using the reference tables, be aware of the following:

- Seeds, including nuts, are listed only if the regulations or previous instructions have specified the conditions of entry (treatments, prohibitions, restrictions, and import permits).
- Seeds are listed alphabetically by common names, except Prunus spp., Ribes spp., and Solanum spp., which have common names cross-referenced in the Index.
- Seeds that are closely related or that have the same conditions of entry and regulatory actions are listed together. These seeds are as follows:
  - Corn and closely-related plants
  - Cucurbits (melon, squash, cucumber, and pumpkin)
  - Wheat, goatgrass, and their intergeneric crosses
- Higher taxa are used in some reference tables, such as for bamboo (Bambusaceae), citrus (Rutaceae), cucurbits (Cucurbitaceae). If you are unsure whether a genus is regulated by a higher taxa, then see the Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus on page 3-2 for direction about how to access GRIN and other related databases.
- If you do not find the name of the seeds or nuts, then look in the Index. If the seeds are neither in the reference tables nor in the index, then you may be able to inspect the consignment and release the seeds with oral permission if pest-free following the sampling and inspecting procedures in this manual. See Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample.

If the regulated seeds require fumigation as a condition of entry, then prohibit entry to the seeds because Guam does not have fumigation facilities.
Prohibited seeds may be imported for research or experimental purposes 
only under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit.

Plant pests, including noxious weeds, may be imported for research or experimental purposes only under a validated PPQ Form 526, "Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds," that has been validated by PPQ's Biological and Technical Services.

If you encounter seeds that are contained in used burlap or jute arriving from Khapra beetle endemic countries¹, then the consignment must be fumigated. Be aware that an additional treatment may be required depending on pest findings. REQUIRE an import permit under 7 CFR 319.75 and T306-c. HOLD the consignment and NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be fumigated in order to meet entry requirements.

If you encounter articles that contain more than one kind of seed and one or more of the components of the mixture are listed in the tables that follow, then take action based on the most restrictive ingredient.

EXAMPLE: If you are inspecting a consignment of wild bird seed originating in Mexico that lists as ingredients: canola seed, flax seed, niger seed, and proso millet, then you would take action on the niger seed. Handicrafts, seed art, animal feed, and wild bird seed are articles that may be mixtures of seeds.

---

¹ List of Countries Infested with Khapra Beetle. Countries where khapra beetle is endemic: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority (West Bank), Qatar, Republic of Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.
**Acorn (Quercus spp.)**

Acorns are regulated to prevent the entry of *Curculio elephas, C. nuncum, Cydia splendana,* and *Hemimene juliana.* Use Table 3-1 to regulate acorns.

**Table 3-1  Acorn (Quercus spp.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the acorns were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the acorns are intended for:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td>Food or feed</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                  | Analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use | 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ under 7CFR 319.56  
                                  |                                  | 2. REQUIRE T302-g-1 or T302-g-2  
                                  |                                  | 3. HOLD the consignment          
                                  |                                  | 4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment **must** be treated in order to meet entry requirements  |

1  If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. See Plant and Plant Products Permits for instructions and information about permits.
Bamboo (Bambusoideae)

Bambusoideae (Bamboo) is a subfamily of Poaceae and its tribes Bambusaceae and Brachyelytreae include the genera and species of bamboo. A list of all genera and species of bamboo is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus on page 3-2.

Seeds of bamboo are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of bamboo smut, Ustilago shiraiana, and other exotic pathogens. Prohibit entry to seeds of Bambusoideae. See Table 3-2 to regulate bamboo.

Table 3-2  Bamboo (Bambusoideae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the bamboo seeds are from:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All countries</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chestnuts (Castanea spp.)**

Chestnuts (Castanea spp.) are regulated to prevent the entry of Curculio elephas, Curculio nuncum, Cydia splendana, and Hemimene juliana. See Table 3-3 to regulate chestnuts.

### Table 3-3 Chestnuts (Castanea spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the chestnuts were harvested in:</th>
<th>And destined to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea)</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of (South Korea)</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td>Guam or Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Guam or Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REQUIRE an import permit 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1 3. HOLD the consignment 4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment <strong>must</strong> be treated in order to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3-4 Chestnuts (*Castanea* spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If harvested in:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea) or Korea, Republic of (South Korea)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment, endorsed by a PPQ Officer in Korea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All blocks are complete</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Korean NPPO that states the carrier’s identification, U.S. Port of Entry, shipper’s name and address, and consignee’s name and address and an additional declaration that states: “This is to further certify that this consignment is composed solely of the chestnuts covered by the attached Master Form 203 [203#] issued by APHIS inspector [name].”</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the phytosanitary certificate described in the cell above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blocks 5. Carrier Identification, 6. U.S. Port of Entry, 7. Shipper, and/or 8. Consignee are not complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Master PPQ Form 203 is issued by PPQ Preclearance Officers for chestnuts that are stored following the end of the season. Because chestnuts ship after the end of the season, the PPQ preclearance officer may not complete the following fields in the Master PPQ Form 203: “5. Carrier Identification, 6. U.S. Port of Entry, 7. Shipper, 8. Consignee”. This information is, by bilateral agreement, stated instead on the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Korean NPPO.
Chickpeas (Cicer spp.)

Chickpeas (Cicer spp.) are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium) from countries infested with khapra beetle and designated by USDA as having endemic khapra beetle and considered as high risk for introduction. See Table 3-5 to regulate chickpeas.

Table 3-5 Chickpeas (Cicer spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is or the shipment transited through:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso (Upper Volta); Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Kuwait; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories (Palestine, State of), (Palestinian Authority (West Bank); Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria (Syrian Arab Republic); Tunisia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Is commercial</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a re-export certificate with an additional declaration stating, &quot;The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium).&quot;</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.75-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is non-commercial</td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> the certificate or the additional declaration</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than the countries listed in the cells above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citrus (Rutaceae Family)

Citrus seeds (Rutaceae family) are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of seed borne citrus diseases. The citrus family of Rutaceae includes all species of the subfamilies Aurantiioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae. A list of all genera and species of citrus is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If imported from:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any country</td>
<td>Is accompanied by an import permit</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks an import permit</td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to APPLY for an import permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coconut (Cocos nucifera)

Coconuts are regulated to prevent the entry of lethal yellowing and cadang-cadang disease. Begin at Table 3-7 to regulate coconuts.

The coconut seed consists of the hard-shelled, woody-textured endocarp, enclosing the pulp (endosperm) and liquid (milk or water). The coconut seed is three-angled, with three large, slightly sunken pores; the coconut seed is smaller than the coconut fruit.

The coconut fruit is comprised of the epicarp (also called exocarp) layer, the middle mesocarp layer, and the inner endocarp layer, all of which encloses the coconut nut or seed. Coconut fruit is botanically classified as a drupe. The coconut of commerce is the fruit with the husk removed. The coconut fruit with liquid is viable and capable of sprouting. Coconut pulp and milk can be used as food. Examples of coconuts with labeled parts are shown in Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2. See also the definition of coconut fruit.

\[2\text{ A drupe is a fleshy or fibrous, one-seeded, indehiscent (does not split open at maturity) fruit.}\]
\[3\text{ The coconut husk includes the outer shell (epicarp) and middle layer (mesocarp) of the fruit wall of the coconut fruit (see Figure 3-2).}\]
Reference
Coconut (Cocos nucifera)

Figure 3-1 Coconut Seeds

Figure 3-2 Coconut Fruit With Seed Section (husk includes epicarp, mesocarp)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If coconuts were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the coconuts:</th>
<th>And coconuts are:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Have sprouted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have not sprouted</td>
<td>With husk (^1) and milk (liquid)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Costa Rican phytosanitary certificate stating that the coconuts are of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the phytosanitary certificate described above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Without husk (^1) or without milk (liquid)</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Have sprouted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have not sprouted</td>
<td>With husk (^1) and milk (liquid)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Jamaican phytosanitary certificate stating that the coconuts are of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the phytosanitary certificate described above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Without husk (^1) or without milk (liquid)</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-7 Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If coconuts were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the coconuts:</th>
<th>And coconuts are:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Have sprouted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have not sprouted</td>
<td>With husk (^1) and milk (liquid)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Mexican phytosanitary certificate stating the coconuts are of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety; and an import permit</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> the phytosanitary certificate described above</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> an import permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. PLACE the shipment on HOLD 2. ALLOW the importer to apply for an import permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without husk (^1) or without milk (liquid)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is <strong>not</strong> required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) The coconut husk includes the outer shell (epicarp) and middle layer (mesocarp) of the fruit wall of the coconut fruit.
### Table 3-8 Coconut (Cocos nucifera) from Other than Costa Rica, Jamaica, and Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the coconuts:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the coconuts:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have liquid (coconut milk)</td>
<td>Any portion of husks (^1) is present</td>
<td>Are immature</td>
<td>You can verify the coconuts were harvested in the Philippines</td>
<td>Green, outer shell surface of the husk has at least 75 percent (3/4) or more removed</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green, outer shell surface of the husk has less than 75 percent (3/4) removed</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can verify the coconuts were harvested in Thailand</td>
<td>Green, outer shell surface of the husks (^1) has been removed</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green, outer shell surface of the husks (^1) has not been removed</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You cannot verify the coconuts were harvested in the Philippines or Thailand</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coconuts were harvested in other than the Philippines or Thailand</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are mature</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husks (^1) were completely removed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have sprouted</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have not sprouted</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack liquid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) The coconut husk includes the outer shell (epicarp) and middle layer (mesocarp) of the fruit wall of the coconut fruit (see Figure 3-2).
Coffee (Coffea spp.) is regulated to prevent the entry of Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), coffee berry borer (Hypothenemus hampei), and Hemileia vastatrix that is an injurious rust disease of coffee. Use Table 3-9 to regulate green unroasted coffee.

**Table 3-9 Coffee, Green Unroasted (Coffea spp.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignment is destined to:</th>
<th>And the consignment is:</th>
<th>And the consignment is:</th>
<th>And the coffee is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Samples</td>
<td>Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests</td>
<td>ALLOW sample to move forward</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests</td>
<td>REPACKAGE samples to prevent the escape of plant pests ALLOW samples to move forward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Virgin Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Other than samples</td>
<td>Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. DO NOT allow coffee to be discharged from the carrier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the consignment is destined to:
- Alaska
- Continental United States
- Guam
- Northern Mariana Islands
- U.S. Virgin Islands
- Hawaii
- Puerto Rico
Corn (Zea mays) and Closely-related Plants


Corn and its relatives are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic plant diseases including *Peronospora maydis*, *Sclerospora sacchari*, and other downy mildews; also *Physoderma zeae-maydis* and *Physoderma maydis*.

Millets, close relatives of corn, are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic plant diseases including *Peronospora maydis*, *Sclerospora sacchari*, other downy mildews, and *Physoderma zeae-maydis*, and *Physoderma maydis*.

*Pennisetum*, a close relative of corn, is regulated to prevent the entry of exotic plant diseases.

Begin at Table 3-10 to regulate seed importations of corn and closely related plants. If plant contaminants, see Table 2-8.
Table 3-10  Corn (*Zea mays*) and Closely Related Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If destined to:</th>
<th>And the seeds are:</th>
<th>And the outer shells are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Guam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 CFR 319.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or territory other than listed above</td>
<td>Corn (<em>Zea mays</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Adlay (<em>Coix</em> spp.)</td>
<td>Removed ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Job’s tears (<em>Coix lacryma</em>)</td>
<td>Intact ²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 CFR 319.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millets of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ <em>Echinochloa</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ <em>Eleusine</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ <em>Panicum</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ <em>Setaria</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet of <em>Pennisetum</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn relatives other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The remaining seed is grooved and about the size of a kernel of popcorn or smaller.

² Looks like a lacquered teardrop, slightly larger than a kernel of field corn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the corn was harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Africa; Algeria; Angola; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Benin; Bhutan; Botswana; Brunei Darussalam (Brunei); Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde (Cape Verde); Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan and adjacent islands; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea); Korea, Republic of (South Korea); Kyrgyzstan; Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Latvia; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Lithuania; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Moldova (Republic of); Mongolia Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Oceania; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation (Russia); Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Tajikistan; Tanzania (United Republic of); Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam; Zambia; Zimbabwe                                                                 | PROHIBIT ENTRY  
REFER all requests for import permits to Permit Services Plant and Plant Products Permits or call 1-877-770-5990; importations are allowed only under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit | 7 CFR 319.24  
7 CFR 319.41 |
| Country or region other than listed above                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1. REQUIRE an import permit  
2. INSPECT and RELEASE                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 7 CFR 319.41       |
Table 3-12  Adlay with Shell (Coix spp.), Job’s Tears with Shell (Coix lacryma), and Corn Relatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If:</th>
<th>And harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ◆ Coix spp. (Adlay)  
◆ Coix lacryma (Job’s tears with shell)  
◆ Chionachne spp.  
◆ Euchleana spp.  
◆ Miscanthus spp.  
◆ Polytoca spp.  
◆ Sclerachne spp.  
◆ Triticum spp.  
◆ Tripsacum spp. | Africa, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin; Bhutan; Botswana; Brunei Darussalam (Brunei); Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burma; Burundi; Cabo Verde (Cape Verde); Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of the; Congo, Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Estonia; Eswatini (Swaziland); Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan (and adjacent islands); Kazakhstan; Kenya; Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea); Korea, Republic of (South Korea); Kyrgyzstan; Laos (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); Latvia; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Lithuania; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Moldova (Republic of); Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar (Burma); Namibia; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Oceania; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation (Russia); Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Tajikistan; Tanzania (United Republic of); Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam; Zambia; Zimbabwe | 1. PROHIBIT ENTRY  
2. REFER all requests for import permits to Permit Services Plant and Plant Products Permits or call 1-877-770-5990; importations are allowed only under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit | 7 CFR 319.24  
7 CFR 319.41 |
| Country or region other than listed above | 1. REQUIRE an import permit  
2. INSPECT and RELEASE | 7 CFR 319.41 |
Cotton (Gossypium spp.)

Cotton seed is regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*. Use Table 3-14 to regulate cotton seeds.

### Table 3-13 Cotton (Gossypium spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If destined to:</th>
<th>And the seeds are:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Smooth (acid delinted)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>Smooth (acid delinted)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or territory other than listed above</td>
<td>Fuzzy (not acid delinted)</td>
<td>Unprocessed</td>
<td>GO to Table 3-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processed</td>
<td>SEE the <em>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference
Cotton (Gossypium spp.)
### Table 3-14 Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), Fuzzy (Not Acid Washed), Destined to Other Than Guam or North Mariana Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>And the port of arrival is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved areas of Mexico (State of Baja, State of Sinaloa, State of Sonora)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by an import permit and PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection or Treatment</td>
<td>All ports</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is accompanied by an import permit, but lacks PPQ Form 203</td>
<td>All ports <em>other than</em> ports south of Norfolk, Virginia (VA) and south of Portland, Oregon (OR)</td>
<td>1. REQUIRE T301 2. HOLD the consignment 3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>FOLLOW the instructions on the import permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ports south of Norfolk, VA</td>
<td>Ports south of Portland, OR</td>
<td>FOLLOW the instructions on the import permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks an import permit and PPQ Form 203</td>
<td>All ports</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Is accompanied by an import permit and an Australian phytosanitary certificate verifying that the shipment has been treated according to T301-e</td>
<td>All ports</td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks an import permit and/or an Australian phytosanitary certificate verifying that the shipment has been treated according to T301-e</td>
<td>All ports</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All countries <strong>other than</strong> Australia or approved areas of Mexico (State of Baja, State of Sinaloa, State of Sonora)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by an import permit</td>
<td>◆ Norfolk, VA ◆ North of Norfolk, VA ◆ Portland, OR ◆ North of Portland, OR</td>
<td>1. REQUIRE T-301 2. HOLD the consignment 3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South of Norfolk, VA</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South of Portland, OR</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks an import permit</td>
<td>Continue to next page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-14  Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), Fuzzy (Not Acid Washed), Destined to *Other Than* Guam or North Mariana Islands  (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>And the port of arrival is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All countries other than Australia or approved areas of Mexico listed above</td>
<td>Lacks an import permit</td>
<td>Norfolk, VA&lt;br&gt;North of Norfolk, VA&lt;br&gt;Portland, OR&lt;br&gt;North of Portland, OR</td>
<td>1. ALLOW the importer to apply for an import permit&lt;br&gt;2. REQUIRE T-301&lt;br&gt;3. HOLD the consignment&lt;br&gt;4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South of Norfolk, VA</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South of Portland, OR</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cucurbits (cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash) (Cucurbitaceae)

Cucurbit (cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash) seeds (Cucurbitaceae family) are regulated when originating in khapra beetle endemic countries to prevent the entry of khapra beetle, *Trogoderma granarium*. See Table 3-15 to regulate seeds of cucurbits (Cucurbitaceae 4).

Table 3-15 Cucurbits (cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash) (Cucurbitaceae family)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If consignment weighs:</th>
<th>And the cucurbit seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ounces or less</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| More than 2 ounces     | Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso (Upper Volta); Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Kuwait; Libya; Mal; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories (Palestine Authority) (Palestinian Authority (West Bank); Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria (Syrian Arab Republic); Tunisia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates | 1. REQUIRE an import permit 1 under 7CFR 319.75 and a phytosanitary certificate 2  
2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 (see the Treatment Manual; methyl bromide cannot exceed label rate for the commodity)  
3. HOLD the consignment  
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | 7 CFR 319.75-2 |
| Country other than listed above | INSPECT and RELEASE | 7 CFR 330.105 |

---

1. If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to Plant and Plant Products Permits for instructions and information about permits.

2. Do not prohibit entry if the importer lacks a phytosanitary certificate.

---

A list of all genera and species of cucurbits is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus.
Cumin (Cuminum cyminum) seeds in jute or burlap bagging are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium) from countries infested with khapra beetle and designated by USDA as having endemic khapra beetle and considered as high risk for introduction. See Table 3-16 to regulate cumin seeds.

### Table 3-16 Cumin (Cuminum cyminum)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>And were bagged in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pakistan                        | Jute or burlap (new or used) | 1. REQUIRE an import permit\(^1\) under 7CFR 319.75 and a phytosanitary certificate\(^2\)  
2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 (see the Treatment Manual; methyl bromide cannot exceed label rate for the commodity)  
3. HOLD the consignment  
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | 7 CFR 319.75-2 |
| Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso (Upper Volta); Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Kuwait; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories (Palestine, State of) (Palestinian Authority (West Bank); Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria (Syrian Arab Republic); Tunisia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates | Used jute or burlap | 1. REQUIRE an import permit\(^1\) under 7CFR 319.75  
2. REQUIRE T302-c-1 (see the Treatment Manual; methyl bromide cannot exceed label rate for the commodity)  
3. HOLD the consignment  
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | 7 CFR 319.75-2 |
| Country other than listed above | New jute or burlap or any other material | INSPECT and RELEASE | 7 CFR 330.105 |
|                                  | INSPECT and RELEASE | INSPECT and RELEASE | 7 CFR 330.105 |

\(^1\) If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to Plant and Plant Products Permits for instructions and information about permits.

\(^2\) Do not prohibit entry if the importer lacks a phytosanitary certificate.
Cut Grass, Catch-fly Grass, White Grass (*Leersia* spp.)

Cut grass (*Leersia* spp.) seeds are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *oryzae*. See Table 3-17.

Table 3-17  Cut Grass, White Grass (*Leersia* spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If from:</th>
<th>And the seeds are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All countries</td>
<td>◆ Catch-fly grass</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.)

More than 150 *Cuscuta* spp. are parasitic plant pests. Non-indigenous species are also Federal noxious weeds.

Unprocessed dodder seeds may be found in *Cuscuta* cakes, loose seed, herbal medicine, and tea bags. The most commonly used trade names appear on consignment labels as: *Cuscuta chinensis* (Tu Si Zi in Chinese), *Cuscuta japonica* (Toshishi in Japanese), *Cuscuta* spp. (Tosaja in Korean), and Semen *Cuscutae* ⁵; however this list of trade names is not all inclusive. See Table 3-18 to regulate dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).

Table 3-18 Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the imported item is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) | Seeds are whole | PROHIBIT ENTRY | 7 CFR 330  
7 CFR 360  
7 CFR 361 |
|                        | Seeds have been crushed or processed | SEE the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* | |
| Other than dodder seeds | Dodder is a contaminant mixed with other whole imported seeds | SEE *Contaminants and Special Procedures for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Federal Noxious Weed Seeds* | |
|                        | Dodder is a contaminant mixed with other processed seeds | SEE the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* | |

---

⁵ Semen *Cuscutae* is a pharmaceutical name and is not a botanical name.
Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)

Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) seeds are regulated to prevent the entry of the elm mottle virus. See Table 3-19 to regulate elm seeds.

**Table 3-19  Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe 1 Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See (Vatican City), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova (Republic of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia (Macedonia), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales)</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Europe</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The recognized countries of Europe, not dependencies and/or territories.
Faba Bean, Horsebean (*Vicia faba*)

Faba beans (*Vicia faba*) are regulated to prevent the entry of seed weevils, Bruchidae. Begin at Table 3-20 to regulate faba beans.

### Table 3-20 Faba Bean, Horsebean (*Vicia faba*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Eustatius, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, British (countries in Central America, North America, West Indies)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country or region <em>other than</em> listed above</td>
<td>GO to Table 3-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3-21 Faba Bean (*Vicia faba*) from *Other Than* Central America, North America, and West Indies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignment weighs:</th>
<th>And the consignment is a:</th>
<th>And there are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pound or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 pound</td>
<td>Commercial lot</td>
<td>No whole seeds in the consignment (seeds are decorticated (^1), split, or processed)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whole seeds in the consignment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REQUIRE an import permit (^2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. REQUIRE T101-c-2 or T101-d-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. HOLD the consignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncommercial lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Decorticated (outer covering removed) seeds are *not* whole.

\(^2\) If the importer *lacks* an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. See [Plant and Plant Products Permits](#) for instructions and information about permits.
Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp. and its intergeneric crosses)

Wheat and its relatives are regulated to prevent the entry of injurious pests and pathogens. See Table 3-22 to regulate seeds of *Aegilops* spp. and its intergeneric crosses. See also Wheat (*Triticum* spp. and its intergeneric crosses).

**NOTICE**

Confirm the origin of the grain, as grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment does not necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.

### Table 3-22  Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp. and its intergeneric crosses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If seeds are destined to:</th>
<th>And the seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the consignment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or territory other than Guam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate listing the state of origin of the goat grass and an additional declaration stating that “The grain originated in an area where Karnal bunt is not known to occur”, as attested to by either survey results, or by testing for bunted kernels or spores</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan; Algeria; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Bulgaria; Chile; China; Cyprus; Egypt; Estonia; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Georgia; Greece; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kazakhstan; Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea); Korea, Republic of (South Korea); Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Libya; Lithuania; Moldova; Morocco; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation (Russia); Spain; Tajikistan; Tanzania (United Republic of); Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; South Africa; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Venezuela</td>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td>Has goatgrass seeds which have been processed, milled, or manufactured for indoor use</td>
<td>SEE Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lacks the certification specified in the cell above  
Is other than above  
PROHIBIT ENTRY  
PROHIBIT ENTRY  
INSPECT and RELEASE  
INSPECT and RELEASE
The areas where Karnal bunt is not known to occur include the States of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Queretaro and the Mexicali valley of Baja California and Sonora.
Hemp/Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*)

Per the Agricultural Marketing Service’s Act of 1949, the term hemp is defined as *Cannabis sativa* plant and plant products and all derivatives with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis. Such seeds are not regulated by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). Seeds with a THC content greater than 0.3 percent are regulated by the DEA. See Table 3-23.

### Table 3-23 Hemp, Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Has a THC concentration of greater than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis | 1. REFER to CBP for enforcement and final disposition  
2. SEE and FOLLOW Table 2-16 |
| Is not as above | INSPECT and RELEASE |
Hibiscus \textit{(Hibiscus spp.)}

\textit{Hibiscus} seeds, like cotton seeds, are regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, \textit{Pectinophora gossypiella}. See Table 3-24 to regulate consignments of hibiscus seed.

Table 3-24 Hibiscus \textit{(Hibiscus spp.)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the Hibiscus seed:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Is intended for analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use | 1. REQUIRE T302-d  
2. HOLD the consignment  
3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | 7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting |
| Is a contaminant                               | INSPECT and RELEASE                                                   |                                     |
| Is intended for food or feed use              | PROHIBIT ENTRY                                                        | 7 CFR 330.106                        |
Kola Nut (cola nut) (*Cola* spp.)

Kola nuts are host to fruit flies (the pod) and various seed boring weevils (the nut). See Table 3-25 to regulate kola nuts.

Table 3-25  Kola Nut (cola nut, *Cola* spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignment is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solely the nuts (fresh or dry)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Nuts within its pod (fruit)</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Nuts with pulp attached</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lentils (Lens spp.)

Lentils are regulated to prevent the entry of seed weevils (Bruchidae) and injurious rust diseases. Begin at Table 3-26 to regulate lentils.

Table 3-26 Lentils (Lens spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas, The; Barbados; Belize; Canada; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Eustatius; Turks and Caicos Islands; Virgin Islands, British (countries in Central America, North America, West Indies)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country or region other than listed above</td>
<td>GO to Table 3-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-27 Lentils (Lens spp.) from Other Than Canada, Central America, Mexico, North America, West Indies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignment weighs:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And there are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pound or <strong>less</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>No whole seeds (seeds are decorticated (^1), split, or processed)</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **More than** 1 pound      | Commercial | Whole seeds | 1. HOLD the consignment  
2. REQUIRE treatment T101-e-1  
3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | |
| Noncommercial              |         |               | INSPECT and RELEASE | |
| Sample                     |         |               | INSPECT and RELEASE | |

**NOTICE**

SEE approved bags for treatment under “Penetration and Aeration of Boxes and Packages” in the Treatment Manual.

---

\(^1\) Decorticated (outer covering removed) lentils are **not** whole.
Macadamia nuts are regulated to prevent the entry of general feeders, specifically Lepidoptera. See Table 3-28 to regulate macadamia nuts.

Table 3-28  Macadamia Nut (*Macadamia* spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the nuts have:</th>
<th>And the nuts were harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Husks or shells  | Sint Eustatius                  | 1. REQUIRE an import permit \(^1\) under 7 CFR 319.56  
2. INSPECT and RELEASE | 7 CFR 319.56 |
| Other than Sint Eustatius | PROHIBIT ENTRY | |
| **No husks and no shells** | INSPECT and RELEASE | 7 CFR 330.105 |

\(^1\) If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Plant and Plant Products Permits* for instructions and information about permits.
Mahoberberis (Mahoberberis spp.)

Mahoberberis seeds are regulated to prevent the entry of new races of black stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f. *spp. tritici*. See Table 3-29 to regulate *Mahoberberis* seeds.

Table 3-29 Mahoberberis (Mahoberberis spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahoberberis</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mexican Jumping Beans (seeds of *Sebastiania pavoniana* or *Sebastiania bilocularis* of the family Euphorbiaceae)

Jumping beans (*Sebastiania pavoniana* and *Sebastiania bilocularis*) are tan to brown seeds in which the egg of a small moth (*Cydia deshaisiana*) has been laid. The moth's feeding larva moving inside the seed makes the beans jump. Use Table 3-30 that follows to determine admissibility.

### Table 3-30 Mexican Jumping Beans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your inspection reveals:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No external pests (hitchhikers) or disease</td>
<td>RELEASE ¹</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External pests (hitchhikers) or disease</td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. CONTACT APHIS Identifier through proper channels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The jumping bean moth larva consumes only *Sebastiania* seeds and is therefore of no economic importance as an agricultural pest. However, inform the importer or the importer’s agent that the State of Hawaii lists *Cydia deshaisiana* as a prohibited species.

**Figure 3-3 Mexican Jumping Bean 10X**
Millets and Pseudo-Millets (various genera)

Millets and pseudo millets (various genera) include various cereal and forage grasses which bear an abundance of small roundish grains. Millets may be close relatives of corn are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic cereal diseases. Continue to Table 3-31.
### Table 3-31 Millets and Pseudo-Millets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the grain is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkali treated, malted, parboiled, or pearled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not</strong> processed as described in the cell above</td>
<td>Is a corn relative:</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Coix</em> spp.†</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Milled (hulled) such that the husk (fibrous outer layers of grain) is removed</td>
<td>28 or fewer <strong>unhulled</strong> seeds per quart of milled millet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29 or more unhulled</strong> seeds per quart of milled millet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unmilled</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Echinochloa</strong> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eleusine</strong> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Panicum</strong> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Table 3-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Paspalum scrobiculatum</strong> (bastard millet, ditch millet, kodo millet)</td>
<td>One or more intact embryos are present</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks a permit</strong></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>No</strong> intact embryos are present</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pennisetum</em> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Setaria</strong> spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to Table 3-32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Urochloa panicoides</strong> (liverseed grass)</td>
<td>One or more intact embryos are present</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks a permit</strong></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>No</strong> intact embryos are present</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is a millet <strong>other than</strong> listed in the cells above</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Adlay millet for example.

2. Refer all requests for permits to Permit Services. Importations may be allowed under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit.

3. Examples of pseudo millets (*Amaranthus caudatus*, *Amaranthus cruentus*, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *Chenopodium* spp., *Fagopyrum esculentum*, and *Fagopyrum tataricu*).
Table 3-32 Millets of *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., and *Setaria* spp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the millets were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the genus and species is:</th>
<th>And the importer:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa all countries: Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cabo Verde (Cape Verde); Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of the; Congo, Republic of the; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini (Swaziland); Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania (United Republic of); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe); Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Bhutan; Brazil; Brunei (Brunei Darussalam); Bulgaria; Cambodia; China; Estonia, Georgia; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan and adjacent islands; Kazakhstan; Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea); Korea, Republic of (South Korea); Kyrgyzstan; Laos (Lao People’s Democratic Republic of), Latvia; Lithuania; Malaysia; Moldova; Mongolia; Myanmar (Burma); Nepal; New Zealand; Oceania; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation (Russia); Singapore; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Taiwan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. REFER all requests for import permits to ePermits or fax to 1-877-770-5990; importations may be allowed only under permit for specific purposes</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-32 Millets of *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., and *Setaria* spp. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or region other than listed above</th>
<th><em>Setaria pumila</em> ssp. <em>pallidefusca</em></th>
<th>Has a valid import permit, PPQ Form 526</th>
<th>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</th>
<th>7 CFR 360</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a valid permit</td>
<td>1. PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. REFER all requests for import permits to ePermits or fax to 1-877-770-5990; importations may be allowed only under permit for specific purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus and species other than listed above</th>
<th>Is accompanied by a valid import permit</th>
<th>INSPECT and RELEASE</th>
<th>7 CFR 319.41</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a valid import permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. DIRECT the importer to apply for a permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 An ePermit PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Biological Control Agents, Live Plant Pests, or Noxious Weeds or PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.
Table 3-33 Millets of *Pennisetum* spp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the species is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa all countries: Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cabo Verde (Cape Verde); Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Republic of the; Congo, Republic of the; Cote d’Ivoire; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini (Swaziland); Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania (United Republic of); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe); Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Bhutan; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam (Brunei); Bulgaria; Cambodia; China; Estonia, Georgia; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan and adjacent islands; Kazakhstan; Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North Korea); Korea, Republic of (South Korea); Kyrgyzstan; Laos (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); Latvia; Lithuania; Malaysia; Moldova; Mongolia; Myanmar (Burma); Nepal; New Zealand; Oceania; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation (Russia); Singapore; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Taiwan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. REFER all requests for import permits to ePermits or fax to 1-877-770-5990; importations may be allowed under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-33 Millets of *Pennisetum* spp. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the species is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>◆ <em>Pennisetum clandestinum</em> ◆ <em>Pennisetum macrorum</em> ◆ <em>Pennisetum pedicellatum</em> ◆ <em>Pennisetum polystachion</em> (Federal Noxious Weed seeds)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a validated permit PPQ Form 526</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a validated permit</td>
<td>1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. REFER all requests for import permits to ePermits or fax to 1-877-770-5990; importations may be allowed only under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species of <em>Pennisetum other than</em> listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a validated permit PPQ Form 587</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a validated import permit</td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to apply for a permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country or region other than listed above</td>
<td>◆ <em>Pennisetum clandestinum</em> ◆ <em>Pennisetum macrorum</em> ◆ <em>Pennisetum pedicellatum</em> ◆ <em>Pennisetum polystachion</em> (Federal Noxious Weed seeds)</td>
<td>Has a valid PPQ Form 526</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a valid permit</td>
<td>1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. REFER all requests for import permits to ePermits; importations may be allowed only under a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species of <em>Pennisetum other than</em> listed above</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 587</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a valid permit</td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to apply for a permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 An ePermit PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Biological Control Agents, Live Plant Pests, or Noxious Weeds or PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.
Niger seed, used in the feeding of wild birds, is regulated to prevent the entry of noxious weeds, in particular *Cuscuta* spp. (dodder). Use **Table 3-34** to regulate niger seeds.

### Table 3-34  Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the niger seed is arriving from:</th>
<th>And is from:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>7CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✷ Armstrong Milling Co. Ontario, Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✷ Baden Feed and Supply Baden, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✷ Heritage Acres Bird and Pet Nutrition, Arkona, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✷ Sun Country Seeds, Langham, SK, Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Company other than one listed in the cell above</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is U.S. returned seed in its original, unopened packaging from a USDA approved heat treatment facility (see <a href="#">Approved Heat Treatment Facilities for <em>Guizotia abyssinica</em> (niger) Seeds list</a>)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is <strong>not</strong> as above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GO to <strong>Table 3-35</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the seeds are arriving from:</td>
<td>And the consignment is from:</td>
<td>And:</td>
<td>And the port of arrival:</td>
<td>And the consignment is destined to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Ethiopia</td>
<td>◆ IMCO Agro Industries PCL (Ethiopia)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the seeds were heated to 248 °F (120 °C) for 15 minutes; and a certificate of sterilization with the bill of lading</td>
<td>1. VERIFY that the seal numbers match the documents</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ India</td>
<td>◆ M/S ASA Agrotech Private Limited (India)</td>
<td>2. SAMPLE the first and approximately every 25th containers following the procedures for sampling seeds</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Pravesh Exports Private Limited (India)</td>
<td>(see Approved Heat Treatment Facilities for Guizotia abyssinica (niger) Seeds list)</td>
<td>3. If federal noxious weeds are present, then send to NIS Botany Lab, USDA-APHIS-PPQ for viability testing</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other than a facility listed in the cell above

If the seeds are arriving from:

Is Maryland or New Jersey

Facility currently approved to treat niger seeds with dry heat (see Approved Heat Treatment Facilities for Guizotia abyssinica (niger) Seeds list)

1. AUTHORIZE the seeds to move under bond to the facility
2. REQUIRE T412-a
3. HOLD the consignment
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements

Other than a facility currently approved to treat niger seeds with dry heat

PROHIBIT ENTRY

Is other than Maryland or New Jersey

PROHIBIT ENTRY
Table 3-35  Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*) Seed from Other than Canada (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are arriving from:</th>
<th>And the consignment is from:</th>
<th>And the port of arrival:</th>
<th>And the consignment is destined to:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other than Ethiopia, India</td>
<td>Is Maryland or New Jersey</td>
<td>Facility currently approved to treat niger seeds with dry heat (see Approved Heat Treatment Facilities for <em>Guizotia abyssinica</em> (niger) Seeds list)</td>
<td>1. AUTHORIZE the seeds to move under bond to the facility 2. REQUIRE T412-a 3. HOLD the consignment 4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a facility currently approved to treat niger seeds with dry heat</td>
<td>Is other than Maryland or New Jersey</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Take as random a sample as possible but do not de-van the container. If contaminants are present, then remove and send them for identification through proper channels to a PPQ Botanist (List of PPQ Identifiers and National Specialists) at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station. If Federal noxious weeds are present, then send the seeds for viability testing to the attention of Colette Jacono, NIS Botany Lab, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, 10300 Baltimore Ave., Bldg. 12, Rm 10 BARC-West, Beltsville, MD 20705-2350. Do not hold the consignment while awaiting the results of viability testing.
Oats (Avena spp.)

*Avena sterilis* (synonym *Avena ludoviciana*) (animated oats, sterile oats, wild oats) is a Federal Noxious Weed. See Table 3-36 to regulate oats of *Avena sterilis*.

**Table 3-36 Oats (Avena sterilis)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the oats are:</th>
<th>And the importer:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animated oats, sterile oats, wild oats (<em>Avena sterilis</em>) (<em>Avena ludoviciana</em> is a synonym)</td>
<td>Has a validated PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lacks</strong> a validated PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than</strong> animated, sterile oats, wild oats (<em>Avena sterilis</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Okra (Abelmoschus spp.)

Okra (Abelmoschus spp.) seeds, like cotton seeds, are regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, Pectinophora gossypiella. See Table 3-37 to regulate okra seeds.

Table 3-37  Okra (Abelmoschus spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the Okra seed:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>And the shipment is:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is intended for analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use</td>
<td>Seeds are dried and incapable of harboring live bollworms</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seeds are other than above</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is a contaminant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is intended for food or feed use</td>
<td>Is accompanied by an import permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. REQUIRE T101-p-2-1 or T101-p-2 or T104-a-1 2. HOLD the consignment 3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks an import permit</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to APPLY for an import permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noncommercial and the consignment can be inspected 100 percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. WAIVE the permit requirement 2. INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noncommercial and <strong>cannot</strong> be inspected 100 percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to APPLY for an import permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peanut and Related Groundnuts, Raw and Unroasted (Arachis spp.)

Raw, unroasted peanuts are prohibited from specified countries to prevent the entry of peanut smut (Thecaphora frezii), peanut stripe virus, and peanut clump virus. Peanut smut occurs in Argentina and Brazil. Peanut stripe virus occurs in China, India, Japan, Philippines, Thailand, and Timor-Leste. Peanut clump virus occurs in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Côte d'Ivoire, India, and Senegal. See Table 3-38 to regulate raw, unroasted peanuts and related groundnuts.

Table 3-38  Peanut and Related Groundnuts, Raw and Unroasted (Arachis spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the peanuts were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the nuts:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Argentina</td>
<td>Are raw and unroasted (not processed)</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Brazil</td>
<td>Are processed</td>
<td>SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual to regulate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Burkina Faso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Guam ¹</td>
<td>Are raw and unroasted (not processed)</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 318.13-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are processed</td>
<td>SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual to regulate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ India</td>
<td>Are raw and unroasted (not processed)</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Indonesia</td>
<td>Are processed</td>
<td>SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual to regulate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Senegal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Timor-Leste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 U.S. Territory
Poppy, Opium (*Papaver somniferum*)

The importation of poppy seeds (*Papaver somniferum*) as a spice, cooking or baking ingredient, in bird feed, or as a cosmetic is legitimate. The slate blue poppy seeds we use as a spice actually comes from the plant that produces opium. Although not regulated as a controlled substance by USDA-APHIS regulations, poppy seeds may be prohibited entry as a controlled substance by another U.S. authority’s regulations. First see Table 3-39 below to regulate and apply APHIS restrictions; then see Controlled Substances.

Table 3-39  Poppy, Opium (*Papaver somniferum*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignment: And the seed is in: And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is commercial ¹</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bags, bottles, or other similar individual use containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is labeled for baking, bird feed, cooking, facial cleansing, or other such routine use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is labeled for planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEE the Seeds for Planting CBP job aid and the Plants for Planting Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is not labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEE and FOLLOW Table 2-16 to REFER the shipment to CBP for enforcement and final disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBP enforcement officials will determine if the plant material is the source of a controlled substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than bulk or bags, bottles, or other similar individual use containers</td>
<td>SEE and FOLLOW Table 2-16 to REFER the shipment to CBP for enforcement and final disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBP enforcement officials will determine if the plant material is the source of a controlled substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is not commercial (i.e., is in baggage or is in the mail)</td>
<td>Bags, bottles, or other similar individual use containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than bags, bottles, or other similar individual use containers</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEE and FOLLOW Table 2-16 to REFER the shipment to CBP for enforcement and final disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBP enforcement officials will determine if the plant material is the source of a controlled substance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ As evidenced by moving from a commercial supplier to a spice manufacturer, bakery, pet food manufacturer, or market in the United States.
Prunus spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, plum, and other stone fruits)

The seeds of stone fruits (almond, apricot, cherry, plum, *Prunus* spp., etc.) are regulated because of a wide diversity of diseases, many of them viruses. See Table 3-40 to regulate seeds of stone fruits that are not for planting.
Table 3-40  *Prunus* spp. Seeds Not for Planting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the <em>Prunus</em> species: And the country of origin is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Is not susceptible to plum pox virus:  
  ✦ *Prunus avium*  
  ✦ *Prunus cerasus*  
  ✦ *Prunus laurocerasus*  
  ✦ *Prunus mahaleb*  
  ✦ *Prunus sargentii*  
  ✦ *Prunus serotina*  
  ✦ *Prunus serrula*  
  ✦ *Prunus serrulata*  
  ✦ *Prunus subhirtella*  
  ✦ *Prunus virginiana*  
  ✦ *Prunus yedoensis*  
  ✦ *Prunus × effusa*  
  Any country | Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate | INSPECT and RELEASE |

**Lacks a phytosanitary certificate**  
**PROHIBIT ENTRY**

| Is susceptible to plum post virus (*Prunus* other than listed above)  
  Canada  
  Belgium, England, France  
  Germany  
  Netherlands  
  Scotland  
  Wales | Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with both of the following additional declarations:  
  ✦ Seeds are from parent stock grown in a nursery in [list country] that is free of plum pox (=Sharka) virus  
  ✦ Seeds have been found by the national plant protection organization of the country in which they were produced to be free of plum pox virus potyvirus based on the testing of parent stock by visual examination and indexing | INSPECT and RELEASE |

**Lacks a phytosanitary certificate or additional declarations above**  
**PROHIBIT ENTRY**

| Country in Europe other than listed above | Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that states:  
  Seeds were produced in a nursery free of plum pox virus  
  Seeds are free of plum pox virus based on test of parent stock | INSPECT and RELEASE |

**Lacks a phytosanitary certificate or additional declarations**  
**PROHIBIT ENTRY**

| Country other than listed above | Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate | INSPECT and RELEASE |

**Lacks a phytosanitary certificate**  
**PROHIBIT ENTRY**
Ribes spp. (currants, gooseberry)

Seeds of Ribes spp. are regulated to prevent the further spread of white pine blister rust. See Table 3-41 to regulate seeds of Ribes spp.

Table 3-41 Ribes spp. (currants, gooseberry)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the consignment is destined to</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Massachusetts</td>
<td>1. REQUIRE an import permit(^1) under 7CFR 319.37 to notify the State</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ New York</td>
<td>2. INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ West Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Wisconsin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State other than listed above</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to Plant and Plant Products Permits for instructions and information about permits.
Rice (*Oryza* spp.)

Rice (*Oryza* spp.) is regulated to prevent the entry of noxious weeds, and fungal and bacterial diseases of rice including blight (*Oospora oryzetorum*), glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *oryzae*), and leaf streak (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *oryzicola*). See Table 3-42 to regulate rice other than wild rice (*Zizania* spp.). If the rice is wild rice (*Zizania* spp.), then see Table 3-53.

### Table 3-42 Rice (*Oryza* spp.) Other than Wild Rice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If is:</th>
<th>And is:</th>
<th>And:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshed, unmilled rice in its hull</td>
<td>✓ <em>Oryza longistaminata</em> (wild rice, red rice, long-stamen rice)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a validated import permit (<em>PPQ Form 526, Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds</em>)</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ <em>Oryza punctata</em> (wild rice, red rice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ <em>Oryza rufipogon</em> (red rice, brown beard rice, wild rice, wild red rice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which are Federal Noxious Weeds</td>
<td>Lacks a validated permit</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than a rice species listed in the cell above</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a valid PPQ 588 Controlled Import Permit</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a valid permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husked, milled (hulls are detached), polished, or otherwise processed beyond harvesting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE “Rice” (under Grains) in <em>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) seeds are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) from countries infested with khapra beetle and designated by USDA as having endemic khapra beetle and considered as high risk for introduction. See Table 3-43 to regulate safflower.

### Table 3-43 Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is or the shipment transited through:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso (Upper Volta); Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq, Israel; Kuwait; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories (Palestine, State of), (Palestinian Authority (West Bank); Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria (Syrian Arab Republic), Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Is commercial</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a re-export certificate with an additional declaration stating, &quot;The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (<em>Trogoderma granarium</em>).&quot;</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.75-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the certificate or the declaration</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is non-commercial</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than the countries listed in the cells above</td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screenings

Screenings are the chaff, immature seeds, inert matter, sterile florets, weed seeds, and other material removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing; and which contain less than 25 percent of live agricultural or vegetable seeds. Screenings are imported for processing and used chiefly as food for livestock.

To determine which seeds are classified as agricultural and which seeds are classified as vegetable by the Federal Seed Act, see 7 CFR 361.

Screenings are regulated to prevent the entry of noxious weeds. To regulate screenings from Canada, see Table 3-44.

To regulate screenings from other than Canada, see Table 3-45.

If you have a sample of screenings that you need to send for identification, then see Special Procedures for Packaging and Mailing Samples of Screenings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the screenings are from:</th>
<th>And the screenings are:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Derived from corn</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the declaration &quot;screening for processing, not for seeding&quot;; and evidence that the importer holds a USDA-issued permit or the USDA permit number is written on the Canadian phytosanitary certificate</td>
<td>INSPECT and ALLOW movement to the processing facility¹ (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)</td>
<td>7 CFR 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the phytosanitary certificate, declaration, and/or evidence that the importer holds a USDA-issued permit</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from barley ¹, buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, millet (including proso), oats, rye, sorghum (including broomcorn), soybean, or wheat</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a declaration &quot;screening for processing or manufacture, not for seeding&quot;</td>
<td>INSPECT and ALLOW movement to the processing facility ² (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the declaration above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from other than the crops listed above</td>
<td>Is moving to an approved facility for processing (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)</td>
<td>1. ALLOW movement to the approved processing facility (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings) 2. SEND a copy of the invoice and entry summary to NIS Botany Lab, USDA-APHIS-PPQ ³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is not moving to an approved facility</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Canada</td>
<td>Pelletized</td>
<td>SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Barley seeds (not screenings) entering from Canada and originating in a third country that are intended for sprouting and malting for the production of beer do not require certification and may be released.

2 Processing screenings means the facility will be converting, preparing, or treating the plant or plant part by subjecting to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting.

3 NIS Botany Lab, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, 10300 Baltimore Ave., Bldg. 12, Rm. 10 and 11 BARC-West, Beltsville, MD 20705-2350.
# Table 3-45 Screenings from Other Than Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the screenings are:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Derived from:</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a declaration &quot;screening for processing or manufacture, not for seeding&quot;</td>
<td>INSPECT and ALLOW movement to the processing facility 1 (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)</td>
<td>7 CFR 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Barley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Buckwheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Cowpea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Field bean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Field pea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Flax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Oats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Rye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Soybean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived from:</td>
<td>Lacks the declaration above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Millet (including proso)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Sorghum (including broom-corn)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived from wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived from other than crops listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelletized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 Processing screenings means the facility will be converting, preparing, or treating the plant or plant part by subjecting to some physical or chemical procedure beyond harvesting.
Solanum spp. includes potatoes, tropical soda apple, turkey berry, and wetland nightshade. Seeds of Solanum spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of a variety of potato diseases. Use Table 3-46 to regulate seeds of Solanum spp., but not seed potatoes.

### Table 3-46 Solanum spp. (potatoes, tropical soda apple, turkey berry, and wetland nightshade)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the species is one that:</th>
<th>And seeds were collected in:</th>
<th>And the genus and species is:</th>
<th>And the consignment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Does not bear tubers</strong> (a species other than potatoes)</td>
<td><strong>Solanum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Solanum tampicense</strong> (wetland nightshade)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a validated PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds</td>
<td><strong>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</strong></td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Solanum torvum</strong> (turkey berry)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks a validated permit</strong></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Solanum viarum</strong> (tropical soda apple)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>INSPECT and RELEASE</strong></td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not listed above</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>INSPECT and RELEASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Does bear tubers</strong> (potatoes)</td>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Servicio Agricola y Ganadero of Chile stating that the conditions of 7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting have been met</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chile</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lacks such certification</strong></td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REQUIRE an import permit</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Country other than listed above</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PROHIBIT ENTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. See Plant and Plant Products Permits for instructions and information about permits.
Soybeans (*Glycine max*) seeds are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) from *countries infested with khapra beetle* and designated by USDA as having endemic khapra beetle and considered as high risk for introduction. See Table 3-47 to regulate soybeans.

### Table 3-47 Soybeans (*Glycine max*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country of origin is or the shipment transited through:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan; Algeria; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso (Upper Volta); Cyprus; Egypt; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Kuwait; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Myanmar (Burma); Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories (Palestinian State of), (Palestinian Authority West Bank); Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria (Syrian Arab Republic); Tunisia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Is commercial</td>
<td>Is accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a re-export certificate with an additional declaration stating, &quot;The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (<em>Trogoderma granarium</em>).&quot;</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.75-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And the shipment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacks the certificate or the declaration</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is non-commercial</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than the countries listed in the cells above</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sprangletop (*Leptochloa* spp.)

Sprangletop (*Leptochloa* spp.) are prohibited entry. Sprangletop seeds are regulated for *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. oryzae. See Table 3-48 to regulate.

**Table 3-48  Sprangletop (Leptochloa spp.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprangletop (Leptochloa spp.)</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sugarcane (Saccharum spp.)**

Sugarcane (Saccharum spp.) seeds are regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane. See Table 3-49 to regulate sugarcane seeds.

**Table 3-49  Sugarcane (Saccharum spp.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the species is:</th>
<th>And the consignment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Saccharum spontaneum</em> (wild sugarcane)</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a validated PPQ Form 526¹</td>
<td>RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit</td>
<td>7 CFR 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks a validated permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One of the genus <em>Saccharum</em> other than <em>spontaneum</em></td>
<td>Is destined to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is destined a State or territory other than listed above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.41, 7 CFR 319.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.
Sweet Pea and Other Peas of *Lathyrus* spp.

*Lathyrus* spp. includes the following peas: caley, chickling, everlasting, flat, grass, perennial, rough, sweet, tangier, and yellow. *Lathyrus* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of general feeders, especially bruchids. See Table 3-50 to regulate peas of *Lathyrus* spp.

### Table 3-50  Sweet Pea and Other Peas in the Genus *Lathyrus* spp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the peas are harvested in:</th>
<th>And the peas are intended for:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama</td>
<td>Food or feed</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Country or region other than listed above | Food or feed | 1. REQUIRE an import permit\(^1\) under 7CFR 319.37  
2. REQUIRE treatment T101-e-1  
3. HOLD consignment  
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | |
| Country or region other than listed above | Analytical, industrial, or other non-food use | 1. REQUIRE an import permit\(^1\) under 7 CFR 319.37  
2. REQUIRE treatment T203-a-2  
3. HOLD consignment  
4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements | |

\(^1\) If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Plant and Plant Products Permits* for instructions and information about permits.
Vetch (Vicia spp. Other Than Vicia faba)

Vetch (Vicia spp. other than Vicia faba) seeds are regulated to prevent the entry of general feeders, especially bruchids.

Use Table 3-51 to regulate vetch seeds other than Vicia faba.

If the seeds are Vicia faba (faba beans), then see Faba Bean, Horsebean (Vicia faba) and Table 3-20.

Table 3-51  Vetch (Vicia spp. Other Than Vicia faba)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country or region other than listed above</td>
<td>1. REQUIRE an import permit ¹</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. REQUIRE T101-e-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. HOLD consignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ If the importer lacks an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirements may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the consignment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to Plant and Plant Products Permits for instructions and information about permits.
**Wheat (Triticum spp. and its intergeneric crosses)**

Wheat (Triticum spp. and its intergeneric crosses) and its relatives are regulated to prevent the entry of injurious pests and pathogens.

Use Table 3-52 to regulate seeds of Triticum spp. (wheat) and its intergeneric crosses that are **not** milled and are **not** processed products. See also Goatgrass (Aegilops spp. and its intergeneric crosses).

**NOTICE**

Confirm the origin of the grain, as grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment **does not** necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.
**Reference**

Wheat (Triticum spp. and its intergeneric crosses)

---

**Table 3-52 Wheat (Triticum spp. and its intergeneric crosses) Not Milled and Not Processed Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the seeds are destined to:</th>
<th>And the seeds were harvested in:</th>
<th>And the consignment:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or territory other than Guam</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate listing the state of origin of the wheat and an additional declaration stating that &quot;The grain originated in an area where Karnal bunt is not known to occur 1, as attested to by either survey results, or by testing for bunted kernels or spores&quot;</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan; Algeria; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Belarus; Bulgaria; Chile; China; Cyprus; Egypt; Estonia; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Georgia; Greece; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kazakhstan; Korea, Democratic People’s Republic (North Korea); Korea, Republic of (South Korea); Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Libya; Lithuania; Moldova (Republic of); Morocco; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation (Russia); Spain; Tajikistan; Tanzania (United Republic of); Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; South Africa; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Venezuela</td>
<td>Has wheat seeds which have been processed, milled, or manufactured for indoor use</td>
<td>SEE Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks the certification specified in the cell above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 330.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is other than in cell above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td>7 CFR 319.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 The areas where Karnal bunt is not known to occur include the states of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Queretaro and the Mexicali Valley of Baja California and Sonora.
Wild Rice (Zizania spp.)

Wild rice (Zizania spp.) is regulated for Xanthomonas campestris pv. oryzae. Use Table 3-53 to regulate wild rice. See also Rice (Oryza spp.).

Table 3-53  Wild Rice (Zizania spp.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the wild rice was harvested in:</th>
<th>Then:</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>INSPECT and RELEASE</td>
<td>7 CFR 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country other than listed above</td>
<td>PROHIBIT ENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference
Wild Rice (Zizania spp.)
Glossary

Introduction

Use this Glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating unprocessed seeds imported for purposes other than planting or growing. To locate where in the manual a given definition, term, or abbreviation is mentioned, use the Index.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

areca nut. See betel nut.

basmati rice. Specialty rice with a long grain grown principally in India, Iran, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; commonly contaminated with husks and paddy rice.

bean. Several plants of the genus Phaseolus or related plants (e.g., Vigna unguiculata, Vigna radiata, and Glycine max) bearing similar pods or seeds.

betel nut. Hard, nutmeg sized seed of the betel palm (Areca catechu). Used as a folk remedy, gnawed to clean teeth, or shaved and wrapped in betel leaves to be chewed as a stimulant or breath freshener. Also known as areca nut.

bran. Seed husk or coat of a seed removed in milling.

brown rice. Rice that has been removed from the hulls but has not been polished and retains most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ.

bulk shipment. Loose material in carriers, bulk containers, or in storage.

cereal. Member of the grass family in which the seed is the most important part used for food or feed.

certificate. Authorization to move a regulated commodity, most often indicated by stamping “Released” or “Treated and Released” on documents or containers.
**coconut fruit.** The coconut fruit is a dry, fibrous, single-seeded drupe. The smooth, thin, outer layer of the fruit is the epicarp (also called exocarp). The epicarp of immature coconuts may be green, orange, yellow, or ivory in color. Mature coconuts have a brown or gray epicarp. The thick, fibrous, middle layer of the fruit is the mesocarp. Together, the epicarp and mesocarp comprise the husk of a coconut. The inner layer of the fruit wall is the hard, woody endocarp. The endocarp surrounds the seed. The seed is hollow and may be filled with liquid (coconut water or milk). The solid, white pulp is the endosperm of the seed. The coconut of commerce is the fruit with the husk removed.

**commercial shipment.** Goods that are imported for resale purposes or for profit (example corn imported for cattle feed); **not** for personal use.

**compliance agreement.** Written understanding in which a party agrees to follow PPQ procedures.

**consignment.** A quantity of plants, plant products, and/or other articles, including fruits or vegetables, being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate. A consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots.

**contaminant.** Undesirable impurity, e.g., soil, animal manure, and weed seeds.

**controlled import permit.** A single authorization that consolidates and makes consistent the conditions for importing otherwise prohibited or restricted plant material for experimental, therapeutic or developmental purposes.

**corn, shelled.** Dried individual kernel which has been removed from the cob; generally imported for animal feed.

**cotton seed.** The seed of the cotton plant separated from lint (for propagation). Contrast with **polished rice.**

**cover.** Material that covers or is laid, placed, or spread over or upon cargo.

**crating.** Rigid shipping structure that consists of a wood frame of which the size and shape are determined by the commodity to be shipped.

**declaration.** A written statement of a grower, shipper, processor, dealer, or importer giving for any lot of seed, the kind variety, type, origin, or use for which the seed is intended.

**disease.** Interaction between a pathogen and the plant resulting in damage to the plant. The damage caused is referred to as a symptom.
drupe. Fleshy or fibrous fruit with a hard, stony covering enclosing the seed. The fruit does not split open at maturity (indehiscent).

endemic. Native or indigenous to a particular place.

fuzzy seed. Linted cottonseed or that covered with short fibers that results from the cotton ginning process to remove the longer cotton fibers.

hemp. The plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis.

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. (noun) The dry outer covering of a fruit, seed, husk.

hulled. The hull or halls have been removed.

husk. (noun) The membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut.

husked. The husk has been removed.

husked rice. Rice removed from the hulls but not polished and retaining most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ.

inspectional unit. Portion of a shipment 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).

kola nut. 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. Also known as cola nut.

legume. Plant of the family Fabaceae characteristically bearing pods.

medicinal seeds. Those which are used for their curative powers, and are not to be planted.
**Mexican jumping-beans.** Seeds of several Mexican shrubs of the genera *Sebastiana* or *Sapium* of the family Euphorbiaceae that “jumps” because of the movement of the contained larva of a small moth, *Cydia dehaisiana*.

**milled.** Ground, pulverized, or broken down into small particles.

**millet.** Any of the several cereal grasses (or cereal crops) whose small grains are used for food and fodder.

**noncommercial.** Goods that are **not** imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption.

**Northern Mariana Islands.** Short form for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands that is a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines. Includes Farallon de Pajaros, Maug Islands, Asuncion Island, Agrihan, Pagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, Farallon de Medinilla, Saipan, Tinian, Rota.

**noxious weeds.** Undesirable plant as specified by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations. As defined by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations, noxious weeds are, “Any living stage (including, but **not** limited to seeds and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant or a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or **not** widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation or navigation or the fish or wildlife resources of the United States or the public health.”

**nut.** Hard shelled, woody-textured, one-sided fruit that **does not** split open as an acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut.

**packing material.** Covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods during shipment (e.g., straw, plant litter, paper, vermiculite).

**pallet.** Portable, wooden platform used for storing or moving cargo or freight.

**pathogen.** Organism that is capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts. Obtains its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism (e.g., microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus).

**polished rice.** Rice that has had the hulls removed, and most of the bran and starch cells rubbed off and screened out.

**processed seed.** That which has been subjected to any degree of alteration beyond harvesting, e.g., cracked corn.
**pulse.** Vegetables in the family Fabaceae (alt. Leguminosae) that bear or produce edible pods or seeds, such as beans, chickpeas, cowpeas, lentils, peas, and vetches.

**rice polish.** Finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice. It consists of the inner bran layer with a little of the starch interior that is rubbed off the kernels.

**sample.** Portion that is representative of the whole; a specimen.

**seed.** Ripened ovule, enclosing a rudimentary plant and food necessary for its germination.

**screenings.** The chaff, immature seeds, inert matter, sterile florets, weed seeds, and other material removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing; and which contain less than 25 percent of live agricultural or vegetable seeds.

**seed cotton.** Forms of unginned cotton from which the seed has not been separated (not used for propagation). Contrast with cotton seed.

**seeds not for planting.** Whole intact seeds (including grains and nuts) imported for purposes other than planting or sowing.

**smut.** Various destructive diseases of cereal grasses caused by parasitic fungi characterized by the transformation of various plant organs into dark brown or black often dusty masses of spores.

**transit permit.** 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. An example when a transit permit would be required is the movement of uncertified cotton products to northern markets. Transit permits are issued on the basis that the commodities will not be transshipped to non-approved destinations, and that there will be conformity to the conditions of a compliance agreement or the transit permit.

**treatment.** Chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests; fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat.

**triticale.** Intergeneric hybrid between wheat and rye sometimes used as a generic name.

**tritordeum.** Intergeneric hybrids between wheat and barley sometimes used as a generic name.
**unprocessed seed.** Seed that has **not** been subjected to any degree of alteration beyond harvesting.

**variety.** 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, e.g., Marquis wheat, Kennebec Irish potato, Winesap apple, and Kentucky wonder pole bean.

**West Indies.** Principal countries of: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Virgin Islands (British).
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