



United States Department of Agriculture

Seeds Not for Planting



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When using pesticides, read and follow all label instructions.

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Seeds Not for
Planting Manual

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 \(FAVIR\) On-line 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](#))

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.

Users

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.

Related Documents

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 zae-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 oryzaetorum*), 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
- ◆ Pest 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.

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:

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](#), [Reference](#).

Contents

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

Control Data

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

Decision Tables

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

Table 1-1 How to Use Decision Tables

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

Examples

Examples are used to clarify a point by applying 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 with the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples will always appear in a box.

Footnotes

Footnotes comment on or cite a reference to text and are referenced by number. The footnotes used in this manual include general text footnote, figure footnotes, and table footnotes.⁶

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

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.

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.

⁶ This is a general text footnote.

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, appendixes, 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 12/2017-99 is the transmittal number for this update and is located in the control data on the pages in this chapter

12 is the month the update was issued
2017 is the year the update was issued
99 is the number of updates (original new edition 01 plus 98 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*

If you:	Then:
Are unable to access the on-line manual	CONTACT PPQ Manuals Unit at 240-529-0350 or by e-mail at deborah.j.briggs@usda.gov
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting of the manual (design, layout)	
Disagree with a policy, procedure, or admissibility of a commodity	CBP: CONTACT the Field Office Agriculture Liaison through the chain of command with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation
	PPQ: CONTACT PPQ Import Services Customer Support at 301-851-2046 or toll-free at 1-877-770-5990
Have an urgent situation requiring an immediate response	CBP: CONTACT the Field Office Liaison through the chain of command
	PPQ: CONTACT PPQ Import Services Customer Support at 301-851-2046 or toll-free at 1-877-770-5990

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

2

Seeds Not for
Planting Manual

Procedures

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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 husks¹
- ◆ 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 2-1 Where to Collect Information Needed

If the shipment is:	Then get information from:
Commercial (for resale or for profit)	Carrier documents (air waybills and shipping papers) Computers and computer printouts Foreign phytosanitary certificates Interviews with importers, brokers, freight forwarders, or other representatives of the importer Invoices (obtained from importer or broker) Internet (search for the company's Web site) Labels Manifests and other U.S. Customs forms Notices of arrival Packing lists Permits: (APHIS, PPQ, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), and Endangered Species (ESA))
Noncommercial (not for sale or profit)	Declaration (oral or written U.S. Customs declaration) Documents (such as a sales receipt) Foreign phytosanitary certificates Internet (search for the company's Web site) Interviews with the importers Labels (information written on the packaging) Permits

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., a valid 588 permit either Departmental Permit or 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 588 permit (either a Departmental Permit or a 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.

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

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](#)

If the seeds are:	And the regulatory action listed is to:	Then:
Protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants ¹	—————→	FOLLOW the directions in the Reference
Not from protected plants, noxious weeds, or parasitic plants	INSPECT and RELEASE	GO to Step 2: Decide if You Need to Sample
	REQUIRE a treatment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD the shipment 2. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements
	PROHIBIT ENTRY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If unaccompanied by a valid 588 permit (either a Departmental Permit or a 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.

Procedures

General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds

Table 2-3 Screen for Prohibitions of Seeds Not Listed in the Reference

If the seeds are:	And the seeds are:	And the importer:	And the seeds are:	Then:	
Protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants ¹	CITES or ESA protected plants		→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> HOLD the shipment CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist to determine if you are a CITES designated port for the seeds being imported If you are a CITES designated port for the seeds being imported: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations REGULATE as CITES or ESA as appropriate If you are not a CITES designated port for the seeds being imported: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations GIVE the importer one of the following options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Re-export the seeds to the country of origin Reroute the seeds to a CITES designated port <p>NOTE: Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer</p>	
				Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants	Has a validated PPQ Form 526 ²
		Lacks a validated permit	Imported for research or experimental purposes		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> HOLD the shipment DIRECT importer to apply for a PPQ Form 526, Application for permit to move live plant pests, biological control agents, or noxious Weeds ³
			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			→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> INSPECT and RELEASE 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.
- 3 Permit Web site is http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/ppq_epermits.shtml or call or 1-877-770-5990.

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

If the shipment is:	Then:
100 pounds or less	1. DO NOT sample 2. SKIP to Step 5: Inspect the Sample
More than 100 pounds	GO to Step 3: Compute the Number of Subsamples to Draw

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 2-5 Determine the Number of Subsamples to Draw

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

NOTICE

Do not draw more than 30 subsamples when there are **more than** 245 bags or packages in the shipment.

Draw 5 subsamples if there are **less than** 5 bags or packages in the shipment.

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 ³, 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 country⁴, 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

If the seeds are contained in:	And arriving from or originating in:	Then:	Authority
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

If you find:	Then:	Authority
Pests such as insects, mites, snails, or pathogens ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOLD the shipment 2. SEND the interception for identification to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station through proper channels 	
Soil or manure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 dehaiana*, the seeds of *Sebastiania* 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.

Procedures

General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds

Table 2-8 Take Appropriate Regulatory Action Based on Contamination of Plants or Plant Parts

If the plant contaminant is:	And:	And:	And seeds were harvested in:	Then:	
Corn, millets, or a corn relative specifically: <i>Chionachne</i> spp. <i>Coix</i> spp. <i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Eleusine</i> spp. <i>Euchlaena</i> spp. <i>Miscanthus</i> spp. <i>Panicum</i> spp. <i>Pennisetum</i> spp. <i>Polytoca</i> spp. <i>Sclerachne</i> spp. <i>Setaria</i> spp. <i>Sorghum</i> spp. <i>Trilobachne</i> spp. <i>Tripsacum</i> spp.	Is not likely the seed will be released into the environment (such as seeds that will be used as spice, for manufacturing, or further processed)	28 or fewer seeds of contaminant per quart of seed	→	RELEASE	
		29 or more seeds of contaminant per quart of seed	Australia	GO to Table 2-11	
			New Zealand	GO to Table 2-12	
	Other than Australia or New Zealand		GO to Table 2-10		
	Is likely that the seed will be released into the environment (such as bird seed or seed to feed to animals)	→	Australia	GO to Table 2-11	
		→	New Zealand	GO to Table 2-12	
		→	Other than Australia or New Zealand	GO to Table 2-10	
		→			
	Hibiscus spp.)	→			INSPECT and RELEASE
	Okra (<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp.)	→			INSPECT and RELEASE
Wheat	You calculate the percent of wheat seed in commodity imported (see Table 2-9)	5 percent or more wheat seed contaminant in sample	→	TREAT the wheat as a component, not as a contaminant GO to Table 3-52 and regulate the shipment wheat	
		Less than 5 percent wheat seed contaminant in sample	→	REGULATE the commodity seed not for planting; do not regulate the wheat	
Plant contaminant that is not identifiable	→			GO to Table 2-10	
Other than listed above	→			GO to Table 2-10	

Table 2-9 Percentage of Wheat Seed as a Contaminant of Other Seed

Formula	
$\frac{\text{Weight of wheat seed found in sample}}{\text{Weight of original sample}} \times 100 = \% \text{ of wheat in sample}$	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>EXAMPLE 3 grams () Divide by 40 grams () Multiply by 100 Equals 8% wheat contaminant present</p>

Procedures

General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds

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

If the contaminants are:	And the seeds:	And:	And:	Then:	
Federal noxious weeds 7 CFR 360	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)	→	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	AUTHORIZE 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	
			Cleaning, heat treatment, and grinding are not appropriate options	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Cannot be freed from the contaminants, cannot be devitalized or ground to mitigate the risk of noxious weed contamination, or the importer disagrees	→	Is accompanied by a 588 Controlled Import Permit or Departmental Permit	RELEASE	
			Lacks a 588 Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Plant structures prohibited by 7 CFR 319 or 7 CFR 330 ²	Is not likely to be released into the environment (e.g., used as a spice, for manufacturing, or for processing)		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
				Is likely to be released into the environment and is not processed (e.g., animal feed or bird seed)	Can be cleaned or treated (heat or irradiation)
		Cannot be cleaned or treated	Is accompanied by a 588 Controlled Import Permit or Departmental Permit	→	RELEASE
					Lacks a 588 Permit
Other than listed in the cells above			→	RELEASE	

- 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 Examples of prohibited seeds include those from bamboo, parasitic plants, and rice.

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)

If grown in:	And the seeds are contaminated with:	And the seeds:	Then:
New South Wales, Australia	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> , <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> , <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> , <i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> , or <i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	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
	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp., <i>Eleusine</i> spp., <i>Panicum</i> spp., or a <i>Pennisetum</i> species or <i>Setaria</i> species not listed above	→	RELEASE
Queensland, Australia	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> , <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> , <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> , <i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	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 ¹ 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
	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp., <i>Eleusine</i> spp., or a <i>Pennisetum</i> species not listed above	→	RELEASE
	<i>Panicum</i> spp. <i>Setaria</i> spp.	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
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.

Procedures

General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Seeds

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)

If the seeds are contaminated with:	And the seeds:	Then:
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> , <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> , <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> , <i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> , or <i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	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.
- 2 PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds.

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

If the noxious weed is:	Then the smallest seed dimensions ¹ in length x width (in mm) are:	Then the largest U.S. standard screen ² through which milled products must pass 100 percent is:
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> (onionweed)	(seed) 2.5 x 1.7	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Avena sterilis</i> (animated oat)	(caryopsis) 7 x 2	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Borreria alata</i> = <i>Spermacoce alata</i> (borreria)	(seed) 1.3 x 0.8	500 µm (USS # 35)
<i>Carthamus oxycantha</i> (wild safflower)	(achene) 3 x 1.8	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> (Benghal dayflower)	(seed) 1.6 x 1.3	710 µm (USS # 25)
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. (dodder)	(seed of smallest species) 0.6 x 0.6 (round)	355 µm (USS # 45)
		437 µm (SSBC #46) wire cloth
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i> = <i>Digitaria abyssinica</i> (African couch grass)	(spikelet) 1.7 x 0.8	500 µm (USS # 35)
<i>Digitaria velutina</i> (velvet fingergrass)	(spikelet) 1.6 x 0.5	300 µm (USS # 50)
<i>Emex spinosa</i> (devil's thorn)	(removed fruit/floral parts) 3 x 1.6	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (giant hogweed)	(mericarp) 7 x 4.5	2.80 mm (USS # 7)
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (cogongrass) and <i>Imperata brasiliensis</i> (Brazilian satintail)	(caryopsis) 0.8 x 0.3	180 µm (USS # 80)
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (Chinese water spinach)	(seed) 4 x 2.8	1.70 mm (USS # 12)
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i> (muraïn-grass)	(caryopsis) 2 x 0.9	500 µm (USS # 35)

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.

Procedures

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

Table 2-14 Selecting a Screen Size M through Z

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

- 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)

Standard Screen (mm)	Opening Dimension Exceeded By No More than 5 Percent of the Openings (mm)	Alternate Screen Designation	Port Diameter (mm) Based on Opening Dimensions
0.150	0.174	USS # 100	0.246
0.180	0.207	USS # 80	0.293
0.212	0.242	USS # 70	0.342
0.250	0.283	USS # 60	0.400
0.300	0.337	USS # 50	0.477
0.355	0.396	USS # 45	0.560
0.425	0.471	USS # 40	0.666
0.500	0.550	USS # 35	0.778
0.600	0.660	USS # 30	0.933
0.710	0.775	USS # 25	1.096
0.850	0.925	USS # 20	1.308
1.00	1.080	USS # 18	1.527
1.18	1.270	USS # 16	1.796
1.4	1.505	USS # 14	2.128
1.7	1.820	USS # 12	2.574
2.00	2.135	USS # 10	3.193
2.36	2.515	USS # 8	3.557
2.80	2.975	USS # 7	4.207
3.35	3.55	USS # 6	5.020
4.00	4.23	USS # 5	5.982

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.

NOTICE

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

3. Use a separate cloth bag and place the plastic bag inside the cloth bag (double bag).
4. Complete *PPQ Form 237, Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act*.
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:

Seed Examination Facility
USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Room 319, Building 308, BARC-East
Beltsville, MD 20705
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 the Seed Examination Facility 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 the Seed Examination Facility. Otherwise, hold the screenings until released by the Seed Examination Facility.
11. Request additional bags, forms, and tags from the Seed Examination facility at the address listed above.

Controlled 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

If the seeds are:	And the seeds:	Then:
Suspected to be a controlled substance referenced in this manual (<i>Seeds Not for Planting Manual</i>)	Are free of pests and contaminants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLY APHIS restrictions 2. REFER to a CBP Officer for enforcement and final disposition ¹ 3. If CBP determines the seeds are not a controlled substance, then INSPECT and RELEASE
	Have pest(s) or contaminant(s) present	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ¹ 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*.

3

Seeds Not for
Planting Manual

Reference

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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](#)

Reference Tables

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.

NOTICE

If the regulated seeds require fumigation as a condition of entry, then **prohibit** entry to the seeds because Guam **does not** have fumigation facilities.

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](#) of 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** 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](#)

- ◆ Prohibited seeds may be imported for research or experimental purposes **only** under a valid 588 permit either Departmental Permit or 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 countries ¹, 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.)

If the acorns were harvested in:	And the acorns are intended for:	Then:	Authority
Canada	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56-11
Mexico	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Country other than listed above	Food or feed	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Reference

Bamboo (Bambusoideae)

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)

If the bamboo seeds are from:	Then:	Authority:
All countries	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting

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.)

If the chestnuts were harvested in:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority
Canada	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.56-11
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)	→	GO to Table 3-4	
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	→	GO to Table 3-4	
Mexico	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
Country other than listed above	Guam or Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Other than Guam or Northern Mariana Islands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1 3. HOLD the consignment 4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements 	7 CFR 319.56-11

Reference

Chestnuts (*Castanea spp.*)

Table 3-4 Chestnuts (*Castanea spp.*)

If harvested in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea) or Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	Is accompanied by a PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection and/or Treatment, endorsed by a PPQ Officer in Korea			RELEASE	
	Is accompanied by a Master PPQ Form 203 issued by a PPQ Preclearance Officer in Korea	All blocks are complete		RELEASE	
		<i>Blocks</i> 5. Carrier Identification, 6. U.S. Port of Entry, 7. Shipper, and/or 8. Consignee are not complete	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]."	RELEASE	
	Lacks a PPQ Form 203 endorsed by a PPQ Preclearance Officer in Korea		Lacks the phytosanitary certificate described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
				1. REQUIRE an import permit 2. REQUIRE T101-t-1 3. HOLD the consignment 4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated in order to meet entry requirements	7 CFR 319.56
Country other than listed above				SEE Table 3-3	

1 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.*)

If the country of origin is or the shipment transited through:	And the shipment:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
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	Is commercial	Is accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a re-export certificate with an additional declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.75-2
		Lacks the certificate or the additional declaration	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Is non-commercial	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than the countries listed in the cells above	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

Reference

Citrus (Rutaceae Family)

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 Aurantioideae, 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 3-6 Citrus (Rutaceae)

If imported from:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
Any country	Is accompanied by an import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
	Lacks an import permit	1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to APPLY for an import permit	

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 drupe². The coconut of commerce is the fruit with the husk³ 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 A drupe is a fleshy or fibrous, one-seeded, indehiscent (**does not** split open at maturity) fruit.

3 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 3-7 Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)

If coconuts were harvested in:	And the coconuts:	And coconuts are:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
Costa Rica	Have sprouted		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
	Have not sprouted	With husk ¹ and milk (liquid)	Is accompanied by a Costa Rican phytosanitary certificate stating that the coconuts are of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety	INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required	7 CFR 319.56
			Lacks the phytosanitary certificate described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Without husk ¹ or without milk (liquid)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required	7 CFR 319.56
Jamaica	Have sprouted		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
	Have not sprouted	With husk ¹ and milk (liquid)	Is accompanied by a Jamaican phytosanitary certificate stating that the coconuts are of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety	INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required	7 CFR 319.56
			Lacks the phytosanitary certificate described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Without husk ¹ or without milk (liquid)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE; an import permit is not required	7 CFR 319.56

Reference

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)

Table 3-7 Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) (continued)

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

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

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

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).

Reference

Coffee, Green Unroasted (*Coffea* spp.)

Coffee, Green Unroasted (*Coffea* spp.)

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.)

If the consignment is destined to:	And the consignment is:	And the consignment is:	And the coffee is:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Alaska ◆ Continental United States ◆ Guam ◆ Northern Mariana Islands ◆ U.S. Virgin Islands 	Samples	Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests	ALLOW sample to move forward	7 CFR 319.73
			Not packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests	REPACKAGE samples to prevent the escape of plant pests ALLOW samples to move forward	
		Not transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Other than samples	Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. DO NOT allow coffee to be discharged from the carrier	
			Not transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Hawaii ◆ Puerto Rico 			→	

Corn (*Zea mays*) and Closely-related Plants

The closely-related plants to corn include: *Chionachne* spp., *Coix* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Euchleana* spp., *Miscanthus* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pennisetum* spp., *Polytoca* spp., *Sclerachne* spp., *Setaria* spp., *Sorghum* spp., *Trilobachne* spp., and *Tripsacum* spp.

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 zae-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 zae-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](#).

Reference

Corn (*Zea mays*) and Closely-related Plants

Table 3-10 Corn (*Zea mays*) and Closely Related Plants

If destined to:	And the seeds are:	And the outer shells are:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Guam ◆ Northern Mariana Islands 		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
State or territory other than listed above	Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	→	GO to Table 3-11	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Adlay (<i>Coix</i> spp.) ◆ Job's tears (<i>Coix lacryma</i>) 	Removed ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41
		Intact ²	GO to Table 3-12	
	Millets of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Echinochloa</i> spp. ◆ <i>Eleusine</i> spp. ◆ <i>Panicum</i> spp. ◆ <i>Setaria</i> spp. 	→	GO to Table 3-32	
	Millet of <i>Pennisetum</i> spp.	→	GO to Table 3-33	
	Corn relatives other than listed above	→	GO to Table 3-12	

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 3-11 Corn (*Zea mays*)

If the corn was harvested in:	Then:	Authority
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 588 permit either Departmental Permit or 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

Reference

Corn (*Zea mays*) and Closely-related Plants

Table 3-12 Adlay with Shell (*Coix* spp.), Job’s Tears with Shell (*Coix lacryrma*), and Corn Relatives

If:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Coix</i> spp. (Adlay) ◆ <i>Coix lacryrma</i> (Job’s tears with shell) ◆ <i>Chionachne</i> spp. ◆ <i>Euchleana</i> spp. ◆ <i>Miscanthus</i> spp. ◆ <i>Polytoca</i> spp. ◆ <i>Sclerachne</i> spp. ◆ <i>Sorghum</i> spp. ◆ <i>Trilobachne</i> spp. ◆ <i>Tripsacum</i> spp. 	<p>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</p>	<p>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 588 permit either Departmental Permit or Controlled Import Permit</p>	<p>7 CFR 319.24 7 CFR 319.41</p>
	Country or region other than listed above	<p>1. REQUIRE an import permit 2. INSPECT and RELEASE</p>	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.)

If destined to:	And the seeds are:	And is:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Guam ◆ Northern Mariana Islands 	—————→		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8
State or territory other than listed above	Smooth (acid delinted)		INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Fuzzy (not acid delinted)	Unprocessed	GO to Table 3-14	
		Processed	SEE the <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i>	

Reference

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

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

If the country of origin is:	And the shipment:	And the port of arrival is:	Then:	Authority
Approved areas of Mexico (State of Baja, State of Sinaloa, State of Sonora)	Is accompanied by an import permit and PPQ Form 203, Foreign Site Certificate of Inspection or Treatment	All ports	RELEASE	7 CFR 319.8
	Is accompanied by an import permit, but lacks PPQ Form 203	All ports other than ports south of Norfolk, Virginia (VA) and south of Portland, Oregon (OR)	1. REQUIRE T301 2. HOLD the consignment 3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements	
		Ports south of Norfolk, VA	FOLLOW the instructions on the import permit	
		Ports south of Portland, OR	FOLLOW the instructions on the import permit	
	Lacks an import permit and PPQ Form 203	All ports	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Australia	Is accompanied by an import permit and an Australian phytosanitary certificate verifying that the shipment has been treated according to T301-e	All ports	RELEASE	
	Lacks an import permit and/or an Australian phytosanitary certificate verifying that the shipment has been treated according to T301-e	All ports	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
All countries other than Australia or approved areas of Mexico (State of Baja, State of Sinaloa, State of Sonora)	Is accompanied by an import permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Norfolk, VA ◆ North of Norfolk, VA ◆ Portland, OR ◆ North of Portland, OR 	1. REQUIRE T-301 2. HOLD the consignment 3. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements	
		South of Norfolk, VA	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		South of Portland, OR	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Lacks an import permit		Continue to next page	

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

If the country of origin is:	And the shipment:	And the port of arrival is:	Then:	Authority
All countries other than Australia or approved areas of Mexico listed above	Lacks an import permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Norfolk, VA ◆ North of Norfolk, VA ◆ Portland, OR ◆ North of Portland, OR 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ALLOW the importer to apply for an import permit 2. REQUIRE T-301 3. HOLD the consignment 4. NOTIFY local PPQ that the shipment must be treated to meet entry requirements 	7 CFR 319.8
		South of Norfolk, VA	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		South of Portland, OR	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

Cucurbits (cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash) (Cucurbitaceae)

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)

If consignment weighs:	And the cucurbit seeds were harvested in:	Then:	Authority
2 ounces or less	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ 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.

4 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*)

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*)

If the seeds were harvested in:	And were bagged in:	Then:	Authority:
Pakistan	Jute or burlap (new or used)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ under 7CFR 319.75 and a phytosanitary certificate² 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
	Neither jute nor burlap	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ 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
	New jute or burlap or any other material	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
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.

ReferenceCut Grass, Catch-fly Grass, White Grass (*Leersia* spp.)

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.)

If from:	And the seeds are:	Then:	Authority
All countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Catch-fly grass◆ Cut grass◆ White Grass	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting

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 Cuscutae⁵; 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.)

If the imported item is:	And:	Then:	Authority
Dodder (<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.)	Seeds are whole	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330 7 CFR 360 7 CFR 361
	Seeds have been crushed or processed	SEE the <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i>	
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 <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i>	

⁵ Semen Cuscutae is a pharmaceutical name and is **not** a botanical name.

Reference

Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)

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.)

If the seeds were harvested in:	Then:	Authority
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)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H— Plants for Planting
Other than Europe	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330

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*)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority
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)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
Country or region other than listed above	GO to Table 3-21	

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

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

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.

Reference

Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp. and its intergeneric crosses)

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)

If seeds are destined to:	And the seeds were harvested in:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority
Guam		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
State or territory other than Guam	Mexico	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 ¹ , as attested to by either survey results, or by testing for bunted kernels or spores”	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.59
		Lacks the certification specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	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	Has goatgrass seeds which have been processed, milled, or manufactured for indoor use	SEE Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual	
		Is other than above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.59
	Country other than listed above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

- 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.

Reference

Hemp/Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*)

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*)

If the shipment:	Then:
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 (*Hibiscus* spp.)

Hibiscus seeds, like cotton seeds, are regulated to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*. See [Table 3-24](#) to regulate consignments of hibiscus seed.

Table 3-24 Hibiscus (*Hibiscus* spp.)

If the Hibiscus seed:	Then:	Authority:
Is intended for analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

ReferenceKola Nut (cola nut) (*Cola* spp.)

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.)

If the consignment is:	Then:	Authority
Solely the nuts (fresh or dry)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.106
◆ Nuts within its pod (fruit) ◆ Nuts with pulp attached	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

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.)

If harvested in:	Then:	Authority
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)	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
Country or region other than listed above	GO to Table 3-27	

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

If the consignment weighs:	And is:	And there are:	Then:	Authority
1 pound or less	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
More than 1 pound	Commercial	No whole seeds (seeds are decorticated ¹ , split, or processed)	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		Whole seeds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">NOTICE</div> SEE approved bags for treatment under “Penetration and Aeration of Boxes and Packages” in the Treatment Manual .			
	Noncommercial	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Sample	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

1 Decorticated (outer covering removed) lentils are **not** whole.

Reference

Macadamia Nut (*Macadamia* spp.)

Macadamia Nut (*Macadamia* spp.)

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.)

If the nuts have:	And the nuts were harvested in:	Then:	Authority
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.)

If the seeds are:	Then:	Authority
Mahoberberis	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting

Reference

Mexican Jumping Beans (seeds of *Sebastiania pavoniana* or *Sebastiania bilocularis* of the family Euphorbiaceae)

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

If your inspection reveals:	Then:	Authority
No external pests (hitchhikers) or disease	RELEASE ¹	7 CFR 330
External pests (hitchhikers) or disease	1. HOLD the consignment 2. CONTACT APHIS Identifier through proper channels	

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](#).

Reference

Millet and Pseudo-Millet (various genera)

Table 3-31 Millets and Pseudo-Millets

If the grain is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority	
Alkali treated, malted, parboiled, or pearled)			→	INSPECT and RELEASE		
Not processed as described in the cell above	Is a corn relative: <i>Coix</i> spp. ¹	Milled (hulled) such that the husk (fibrous outer layers of grain) is removed	28 or fewer unhulled seeds per quart of milled millet	INSPECT and RELEASE		
			29 or more unhulled seeds per quart of milled millet	GO to Table 3-10		
		Unmilled	→	SEE Table 3-10		
	◆ <i>Echinochloa</i> spp. ◆ <i>Eleusine</i> spp. ◆ <i>Panicum</i> spp.			→	GO to Table 3-32	
		<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> (bastard millet, ditch millet, kodo millet)	One or more intact embryos are present	Is accompanied by a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	7 CFR 360
				Lacks a permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY ²	
		No intact embryos are present	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	
	<i>Pennisetum</i> spp.			→	GO to Table 3-33	
	<i>Setaria</i> spp.			→	GO to Table 3-32	
	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i> (liverseed grass)	One or more intact embryos are present		Is accompanied by a Permit to Move Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY ²		
No intact embryos are present		→	INSPECT and RELEASE			
Is a millet other than listed in the cells above			→	INSPECT and RELEASE		
Is a pseudo millet ³			→	INSPECT and RELEASE		

1 Adlay millet for example.

2 Refer all requests for permits to Permit Services. Importations may be allowed under a valid 588 permit (either Departmental Permit or 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.

If the millets were harvested in:	And the genus and species is:	And the importer:	Then:	Authority
<p>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</p>			<p>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</p>	7 CFR 319.24

Reference

Millets and Pseudo-Millets (various genera)

Table 3-32 Millets of *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Panicum* spp., and *Setaria* spp. (continued)

Country or region other than listed above	<i>Setaria pumila</i> ssp. <i>pallidifusca</i>	Has a valid import permit, PPQ Form 526 ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360
		Lacks a valid permit	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	
	Genus and species other than listed above	Is accompanied by a valid import permit	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.41
		Lacks a valid import permit	1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to apply for a permit	

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.

If seeds were harvested in:	And the species is:	And:	Then:	Authority
<p>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</p>			<p>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 588 permit (either Departmental Permit or Controlled Import Permit)</p>	<p>7 CFR 319.24</p>

Reference

Millets and Pseudo-Millets (various genera)

Table 3-33 Millets of *Pennisetum* spp. (continued)

If seeds were harvested in:	And the species is:	And:	Then:	Authority	
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> ◆ <i>Pennisetum macrorum</i> ◆ <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> ◆ <i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (Federal Noxious Weed seeds)	Is accompanied by a validated permit PPQ Form 526 ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360	
	Species of <i>Pennisetum</i> other than listed above	Is accompanied by a validated permit PPQ Form 587	INSPECT and RELEASE		7 CFR 319.41 and Assessment of <i>Pennisetum</i> Seeds from Australia 1992
		Lacks a validated import permit	1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to apply for a permit		
Country or region other than listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> ◆ <i>Pennisetum macrorum</i> ◆ <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> ◆ <i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (Federal Noxious Weed seeds)	Has a valid PPQ Form 526 ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360	
	Species of <i>Pennisetum</i> other than listed above	Is accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 587	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit		7 CFR 319.41
		Lacks a valid permit	1. PROHIBIT ENTRY 2. REFER all requests for import permits to ePermits ; importations may be allowed only under a valid 588 permit (either Department Permit or Controlled Import Permit)		
		Lacks a valid permit	1. HOLD the consignment 2. DIRECT the importer to apply for a permit		

- 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*.

Reference

Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*)

Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*)

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*)

If the niger seed is arriving from:	And is from:	And:	Then:	Authority
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Armstrong Milling Co. Ontario, Canada ◆ Baden Feed and Supply Baden, Ontario, Canada ◆ Heritage Acres Bird and Pet Nutrition, Arkona, Ontario, Canada ◆ Sun Country Seeds, Langham, SK, Canada 		RELEASE	7CFR 360
	Company other than one listed in the cell above	Is U.S. returned seed in its original, unopened packaging from a USDA approved heat treatment facility (see Approved Heat Treatment Facilities for Guizotia abyssinica (niger) Seeds list)		
		Is not as above	GO to Table 3-35	
Other than Canada				

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

If the seeds are arriving from:	And the consignment is from:	And:	And the port of arrival:	And the consignment is destined to:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ethiopia ◆ India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ IMCO Agro Industries PCL (Ethiopia) ◆ M/S ASA Agrotech Private Limited (India) ◆ Pravesh Exports Private Limited (India) 	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	→		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VERIFY that the seal numbers match the documents 2. SAMPLE the first and approximately every 25th containers following the procedures for sampling seeds ¹ 3. If federal noxious weeds are present, then send to the Seed Examination Facility for viability testing ¹ 4. RELEASE 	7 CFR 360
		Lacks a phytosanitary certificate with the statement that the seeds were heated to 248 °F (120 °C) for 15 minutes	→		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		Lacks the certificate of sterilization with the bill of lading	→		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		(see Approved Heat Treatment Facilities for Guizotia abyssinica (niger) Seeds list)				
Other than a facility listed in the cell above		→	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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	→		

Reference

Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*)

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

If the seeds are arriving from:	And the consignment is from:	And:	And the port of arrival:	And the consignment is destined to:	Then:	Authority
Other than Ethiopia, India			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	7 CFR 360
				Other than a facility currently approved to treat niger seeds with dry heat	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
			Is other than Maryland or New Jersey			PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 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 at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station. If Federal noxious weeds are present, then send the seeds for viability testing to the attention of David Bitzel at USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Bldg. 308, Room 319, BARC East, Beltsville, MD 20705. **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*)

If the oats are:	And the importer:	Then:	Authority
Animated oats, sterile oats, wild oats (<i>Avena sterilis</i>) (<i>Avena ludoviciano</i> is a synonym)	Has a validated PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360
	Lacks a validated PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than animated, sterile oats, wild oats (<i>Avena sterilis</i>)	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	

Reference

Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.)

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.)

If the Okra seed:	Then:	Authority
Is intended for analytical, industrial, or other nonfood use	1. REQUIRE an import permit ¹ 2. REQUIRE T203-g-1 or T203-g3 3. HOLD the consignment 4. 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 NOTE that okra seeds may be restricted by the Food and Drug Administration	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting

¹ If the importer **lacks** an import permit and the consignment is noncommercial and 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.

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.)

If the peanuts were harvested in:	And the nuts:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Argentina ◆ Brazil ◆ Burkina Faso ◆ China ◆ Côte d'Ivoire 	Are raw and unroasted (not processed)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
	Are processed	SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual to regulate	
◆ Guam ¹	Are raw and unroasted (not processed)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 318.13-17
	Are processed	SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual to regulate	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ India ◆ Indonesia ◆ Japan ◆ Philippines ◆ Senegal ◆ Thailand ◆ Timor-Leste 	Are raw and unroasted (not processed)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
	Are processed	SEE the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual to regulate	
Country other than listed above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105

1 U.S. Territory

Reference

Poppy, Opium (*Papaver somniferum*)

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*)

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

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.

Reference

Prunus spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, plum, and other stone fruits)

Table 3-40 Prunus spp. Seeds Not for Planting

If the <i>Prunus</i> species:	And the country of origin is:	And:	Then:
Is not susceptible to plum pox virus: ◆ <i>Prunus avium</i> ◆ <i>Prunus cerasus</i> ◆ <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ◆ <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> ◆ <i>Prunus sargentii</i> ◆ <i>Prunus serotina</i> ◆ <i>Prunus serrula</i> ◆ <i>Prunus serrulata</i> ◆ <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> ◆ <i>Prunus virginiana</i> ◆ <i>Prunus yedoensis</i> ◆ <i>Prunus</i> × <i>effusa</i>	Any country	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Lacks a phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Is susceptible to plum post virus (<i>Prunus</i> 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 [<i>list country</i>] 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)

If the consignment is destined to:	Then:	Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Massachusetts ◆ New York ◆ West Virginia ◆ Wisconsin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ under 7CFR 319.37 to notify the State 2. INSPECT and RELEASE 	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
State other than listed above	INSPECT and RELEASE	

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.

Reference

Rice (*Oryza* spp.)

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 oryzaetorum*), 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

If is:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority
Threshed, unmilled rice in its hull	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Oryza longistaminata</i> (wild rice, red rice, long-stamen rice) ◆ <i>Oryza punctata</i> (wild rice, red rice) ◆ <i>Oryza rufipogon</i> (red rice, brown beard rice, wild rice, wild red rice) which are Federal Noxious Weeds	Is accompanied by a validated import permit (<i>PPQ Form 526, Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds</i>)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360
		Lacks a validated permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Other than a rice species listed in the cell above	Is accompanied by a valid 588 permit either Departmental Permit or Controlled Import Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 319.55
Husked, milled (hulls are detached), polished, or otherwise processed beyond harvesting		Lacks a valid permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
			SEE "Rice" (under Grains) in Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual	

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*)

If the country of origin is or the shipment transited through:	And the shipment:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
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	Is commercial	Is accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a re-export certificate with an additional declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.75-2
		Lacks the certificate or the declaration	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Is non-commercial	—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than the countries listed in the cells above	—————▶	—————▶	INSPECT and RELEASE	

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 3-44 Screenings from Canada

If the screenings are from:	And the screenings are:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
Canada	Derived from corn	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the declaration "screening for processing, not for seeding"; and evidence that the importer holds a USDA-issued permit or the USDA permit number is written on the Canadian phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and ALLOW movement to the processing facility ¹ (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)	7 CFR 361
		Lacks the phytosanitary certificate, declaration, and/or evidence that the importer holds a USDA-issued permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Derived from barley ¹ , buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, millet (including proso), oats, rye, sorghum (including broomcorn), soybean, or wheat	Is accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing or manufacture, not for seeding"	INSPECT and ALLOW movement to the processing facility ² (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)	
		Lacks the declaration above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Derived from other than the crops listed above	Is moving to an approved facility for processing (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)	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 the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Seed Examination Facility ³	
		Is not moving to an approved facility	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Pelletized	—————→		SEE the <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i>	
Other than Canada	—————→		GO to Table 3-45	

- 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 USDA-APHIS-PPQ Dave Bitzel, Seed Examination Facility, Room 319, Building 308 BARC-East, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Table 3-45 Screenings from Other Than Canada

If the screenings are:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
Derived from: ◆ Barley ◆ Buckwheat ◆ Cowpea ◆ Field bean ◆ Field pea ◆ Flax ◆ Oats ◆ Rye ◆ Soybean	Is accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing or manufacture, not for seeding"	INSPECT and ALLOW movement to the processing facility ¹ (see list of Approved Facilities for Processing Screenings)	7 CFR 361
	Lacks the declaration above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Derived from: ◆ Corn ◆ Millet (including proso) ◆ Sorghum (including broom-corn)		GO to Table 3-10	
Derived from wheat		GO to Table 3-52	
Derived from other than crops listed above		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Pelletized		SEE the <i>Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual</i>	

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. (potatoes, tropical soda apple, turkey berry, and wetland nightshade)

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)

If the species is one that:	And seeds were collected in:	And the genus and species is:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority
Does not bear tubers (a species other than potatoes)		<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (wetland nightshade)	Is accompanied by a validated <i>PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds</i>	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360
		<i>Solanum torvum</i> (turkey berry)		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
		<i>Solanum viarum</i> (tropical soda apple)	Lacks a validated permit		
		Not listed above		INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
Does bear tubers (potatoes)	Canada			INSPECT and RELEASE	
	Chile		Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero of Chile stating that the conditions of 7 CFR 319 Subpart—Plants for Planting have been met	1. REQUIRE an import permit ¹ under 7 CFR 319.37 to notify the State 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
			Lacks such certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	New Zealand			REQUIRE an import permit ¹ INSPECT and RELEASE	
Country other than listed above			PROHIBIT ENTRY		

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.

Reference

Soybeans (*Glycine max*)

Soybeans (*Glycine max*)

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*)

If the country of origin is or the shipment transited through:	And the shipment:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority
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	Is commercial	Is accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a re-export certificate with an additional declaration stating, "The shipment was inspected and found free of Khapra beetle (<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>)."	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319.75-2
		Lacks the certificate or the declaration	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Is non-commercial	—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Other than the countries listed in the cells above	—————▶	—————▶	INSPECT and RELEASE	

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.)

If the seeds are:	Then:	Authority
Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting

Reference

Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.)

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.)

If the species is:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority:
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (wild sugarcane)	Is accompanied by a validated PPQ Form 526 ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the import permit	7 CFR 360
	Lacks a validated permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
One of the genus <i>Saccharum</i> other than <i>spontaneum</i>	Is destined to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
	Is destined a State or territory other than listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.41 7CFR 319.15

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.

If the peas are harvested in:	And the peas are intended for:	Then:	Authority
Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 319 Subpart H—Plants for Planting
Country or region other than listed above	Food or feed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ 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 	
	Analytical, industrial, or other non-food use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE an import permit¹ 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.

Reference

Vetch (*Vicia* spp. Other Than *Vicia faba*)

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*)

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

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

If the seeds are destined to:	And the seeds were harvested in:	And the consignment:	Then:	Authority	
Guam		→	INSPECT and RELEASE		
State or territory other than Guam	Mexico	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate listing the state of origin of the wheat and an additional declaration stating that “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”	INSPECT and RELEASE		
		Lacks the certification specified in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 330.105	
	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	Has wheat seeds which have been processed, milled, or manufactured for indoor use	SEE Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual		
		Is other than in cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7 CFR 319.59	
Country other than listed above		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105	

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.)

If the wild rice was harvested in:	Then:	Authority
Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7 CFR 330
Country other than listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

Reference

Wild Rice (*Zizania* spp.)

Glossary

Seeds Not for
Planting Manual

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 hulls 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 *Sebastiania* 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 unginning 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 transhipped 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.

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

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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