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# Generally Authorized Non-Propagative Plant Products

Last Modified:

The following plant products DO NOT require an import permit or need to meet any USDA APHIS requirements and are generally admissible from all countries, unless specified, into the United States. Please note that this list is not all inclusive and all commodities are subject to inspection upon arrival into various ports of entry staffed by Customs and Border Protection officials.

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## Fruits and Vegetables

Dried, cured, cooked, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs and dates, raisins, nuts, and dried beans and peas, may be imported without permit, phytosanitary certificate, or other compliance from USDA APHIS.

This includes fruit and vegetable juices, cooked, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalades, preserves, and jellies.

Listed below are generally admissible fresh fruits and vegetables:

- Aloe vera; Above ground parts
- Bat Nut or Devil Pod; Fruit
- Cannonball Fruit
- Chinese Water Chestnut; Tuber
- Corn Smut Galls; Gall
- Cyperus Corm; Corm
- Edible Flowers; Inflorescence
- Garlic; Peeled cloves
- Ginger; Rhizome; Root
- Lily; Bulb
- Maguey; Leaf
- Matsutake; Above ground parts
- Mushroom; Above ground parts
- Singhara Nut; Nut
- St. Johns Bread; Pod
- Tamarind; Pod
- Truffle; Fruit
- Water Chestnut: Corm

## Other Miscellaneous and Processed Products

Products not listed in the [Miscellaneous Processed Products Manual or the Seeds Not for Planting Manual](#) are unrestricted unless covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species<sup>1</sup>, a Federal Noxious Weed, or part of the Federal Seed Act. Below is a list of commonly imported goods that are generally admissible without a permit or phytosanitary certificate.

- Corn flour, distilled grains (DDG), other products and by-products of grain milling (e.g. cornmeal, grits, oil, samp, and starch)
- Millet and Pseudo-millet that were alkali treated, malted, parboiled, or pearled
- Rice milk or amazake
- Commercially produced rice flour, rice powder, or rice starch
- Commercially produced “ready-to-eat” or “ready-to-be-cooked” product containing rice, basmati, brown rice, husked rice, or polished rice as an ingredient

- Wheat milled products and by-products: bulgur, couscous, flour, freek. Germ, kibbled wheat, pearled or semi-pearled spelt or wheat, pelted wheat, pollards, puffed wheat, semolina, roasted grain, wheat bran
- Wooden Handicrafts that are machined smooth on all side, such as, artificial trees, baskets, bird houses, boxes, carvings, Christmas ornaments, garden fencing and edging, pencils, pens, picture frames, potpourri, rustic garden and lawn/patio furniture, trellis towers, wooden knickknacks, and other similar items composed of wood
- A finished wood product that was machined smooth on all sides or manufactured or weathered product, such as wood flooring and crown molding that has been dove tailed or tongue and grooved; or wood sealed in acrylic meets the requirement as finished product.
- Herbal medicines, extracts, oils, and powders
- New burlap as packing material
- Shredded or bailed sphagnum, milled peat (in powder or crumb form), peat, peat briquettes, peat moss, or peat tar, dried decorative moss, Spanish moss that are clean and free from contamination
- Potpourri and potpourri ingredients solely aromatic plant parts and the fixative is of plant origin
- Dried teas, herbal teas, and herbal infusions of *Camellia sinensis*; Commercially packaged and ready to be boiled, steeped, or microwave in liquid of Citrus leaves and flowers, Hibiscus flowers (including seeds, lemongrass leaves or other plants, or mixtures of leaves, except Barberry or not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea

<sup>1</sup>Many plants are protected under the Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The plants listed in CITES are considered threatened with extinction due to excessive harvesting and trade. To prevent their extinction, CITES member countries monitor and control the trade in CITES plants through the issuance of permits. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), through its Memorandum of Agreement with PPQ, regulates imported, nonliving CITES plant materials by enforcing 50 CFR § 23 and 50 CFR § 24. Products produced from some CITES-protected plants may require permits.

For general questions:

Plant Permits Team

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