



**United States  
Department of  
Agriculture**

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Plant Protection  
and Quarantine

# Regulating the Importation of Cut Flowers and Greenery



## Update Record

Record the transmittal number and the date you received the update in the appropriate columns.

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# Cut Flowers and Greenery

## *Contents*

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### **Regulating the Importation of Cut Flowers and Greenery**

Background and Introduction *page 3-1*

Methods and Procedures *page 3-5*

Reference Section: Prohibition and Restriction *page 3-19*

Index *Index 3-1*

## Cut Flowers and Greenery:

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# 3

Nonpropagative  
Manual

## Cut Flowers and Greenery

### *Background and Introduction*

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#### Contents

Background and Introduction [page 3-1](#)

What is Covered [page 3-1](#)

What is Not Covered [page 3-2](#)

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#### Background and Introduction

##### What is Covered

Use this manual to regulate the fresh, cut portion of the plant when it is imported for decoration or ornamentation, as opposed to propagation or for food. How the article is to be used determines what restrictions apply. Stems of Chrysanthemum for example, could be used as greenery, as a cut flower, as an herb or vegetable, or to propagate the plant. When you don't know the intended use of the article, regulate it as a propagative entry using the manual for propagative material.

If roots are attached to decorative articles, as sometimes occurs with lily-of-the-valley, regulate the article as propagative. However, when it is practical, you may give the importer the option of cutting off the roots and entering the material under 7CFR 319.74.

Articles covered in this manual are fresh, cut branches or stems of a plant (including those with fruits attached) to be used for decoration or ornamentation. The cut portions of a plant include cut flowers and greenery. Examples include, but are **not** limited to:

**TABLE 3-1: Examples of Articles Covered in This Manual**

Flowers and stems of herbaceous annuals and perennials		Branches and stems from trees and shrubs	
◆ amaryllis	◆ iris	◆ apple blossoms	◆ gardenia
◆ anthurium	◆ lilies	◆ azalea	◆ lilac
◆ begonias	◆ orchids	◆ boronia	◆ palm fronds
◆ carnations	◆ protea	◆ camellia	◆ pine
◆ freesias	◆ statice	◆ cape-jasmine	◆ rhododendron
◆ gerberas	◆ tulips	◆ eucalyptus	◆ roses
◆ hyacinth		◆ flax	◆ ruscus
		◆ flowering quince	



Several entries are by taxa higher than genus (Bambusoideae, Proteaceae, and Rutaceae). If you're **unsure** whether a plant falls into one of these higher regulated taxa (is a bamboo, citrus, or protea) see the appropriate list at the end of this manual

## What is Not Covered

Do **not** use this manual to regulate plant material intended for propagation, unprocessed seeds intended food or animal feed, fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plant or plant products. Examples include:

**TABLE 3-2: Examples of Articles not Covered in This Manual**

Articles not covered by this manual	Where to go to find the information you need:
Potted plants, rooted plants, forced bulbs, or any article intended for propagation.	The manual on propagative material
Plant material which has been bleached, chemically treated, dried, or dyed. Structures include cones, flowers, fronds, fruit, fruit pods, leaves, roots, seed heads, seed pods, and stems.	The manual on Miscellaneous and Processed Products
Fresh cut flowers, fronds, fruit, fruit pods, leaves, roots, seed heads, seed pods, and stems intended to be eaten or utilized as an herb (a few examples include, banana flowers, chrysanthemum greens, cockscomb inflorescences, fiddleheads, roselle calyxes, and squash flowers).	The manual on Fruits and Vegetables
Plants, straw, leaves, stems, seed heads, and other plant parts processed or manufactured into decorative or ornamental articles.	The manual on Miscellaneous and Processed Products

In addition, the inspection procedures for fresh, cut articles of the florist trade in transit to Canada are in the safeguard regulations. Inspection procedures for those cut articles in quarters on planes and vessels are in the Airport and Maritime Operations Manual (Clearing Aircraft and Clearing Vessels). The regulatory actions to take for cut articles moving interstate are in the territorial regulations.





# 3

Nonpropagative  
Manual

# Cut Flowers and Greenery

## *Methods and Procedures*

### Contents

Introduction	page 3-5
Overview	page 3-5
Equipment	page 3-5
Inspectional Support	page 3-6
Inspection Station Facilities for Fumigating Commercial Shipments	page 3-6
Inspection Procedures	page 3-7
Pest Risk Level	page 3-9

### Introduction

#### Overview

The information presented below is a supplement to the standard inspection procedures used in PPQ to inspect all imports of plants and plant parts. Here are the main steps for inspecting cut flowers and foliage:

- Step 1**—Determine if admissible (and restrictions, if any) or prohibited
- Step 2**—Determine if you will inspect or authorize movement
- Step 3**—Check permit (oral permits may be given except for those noted in the Reference Section)
- Step 4**—Decide the level of pest risk
- Step 5**—Determine the sample size
- Step 6**—Inspect the flowers and foliage
- Step 7**—Decide what actions to take based on pest findings

#### Equipment

When inspecting, you'll need the following equipment:

- ◆ Flash light
- ◆ Hand lens
- ◆ Knife
- ◆ Paint brush (to pick up insects)
- ◆ Plastic gloves (when inspecting treated flowers and foliage)
- ◆ Probe
- ◆ Vials (for interceptions)

## Inspectional Support

In order to inspect effectively, you need: 1) A designated inspection area, 2) An adequate inspection surface; and 3) Adequate lighting.

**Designated Inspection Area:** The ports of entry where cut flower shipments are received regularly should have a designated area for inspectional operations. The designated area should be: 1) In an interior location, 2) In a safe area away from moving, heavy equipment; and 3) Free of any wind.

**Inspection Surface:** The surface used to inspect cut flowers should be flat and clean. A sturdy, large table (8' x 4') waist high or slightly higher is ideal. The surface of the table should be white to provide the greatest visibility.

**Lighting:** Good, strong lighting is necessary to inspect cut flowers. Fluorescent lighting is the best. Where possible, supplement the overhead fluorescent lighting with a table lamp with magnifier.

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## Inspection Station Facilities for Fumigating Commercial Shipments

Inspection stations may fumigate commercial shipments of cut flowers only when four criteria are met. These criteria are:

1. The size of the inspectional unit must be small enough so that it fits into the chamber and the entire inspectional unit can be treated in a single fumigation.
2. The facility is **not** being used to fumigate nursery stock. Fumigation of propagative material takes precedence over the fumigation of cut flowers.
3. The agency will benefit from fumigating the cut flowers in the inspection station. It would cost the program less manpower fumigating in the inspection station rather than supervising a commercial fumigation which may involve officers traveling long distances.
4. The Assistant Regional Director must approve the procedure. (The option to use the inspection station facilities for fumigating commercial shipments of cut flowers must have the support of local management, considering the available manpower and facilities availability.)



Before inspecting cut flowers, try to learn whether the shipment was treated. Use the steps that follow to guide your inspection and protect your health.

**Step 1**—Check container markings, labels, and accompanying documents to learn if the container or its contents were treated. If the accompanying documents indicate that the contents were treated, skip to Step 3. If the documents tell you nothing, go to Step 2.

**Step 2**—If you didn't learn anything from the labels or accompanying documents, carefully examine the container and its contents for pesticide residue. If you detect a chemical odor, suspect that the contents were treated. If pesticides are suspected, recheck the documentation and labeling to learn what is the pesticide. By knowing what is the pesticide, you can take the most appropriate action if pesticide poisoning occurs.

**Step 3**—Before examining treated shipments, have the importer or the importer's representative open and aerate the containers.

**Step 4**—Once opened, don't breathe the air around the open container. Work in a well-ventilated area.

**Step 5**—Have the importer or the importer's representative remove the contents from the shipping container for inspection. If there is pesticide residue, have the importer or importer's representative vacuum the contents and container.

**Step 6**—If it is necessary for you to touch any of the material, put on latex gloves. To increase your protection, handle the material as little as possible.

**Step 7**—Once you complete your inspection, appropriately discard the latex gloves. Wash your hands with soap and water.

**Step 8**—If the shipment showed evidence of having been treated but was not so marked, mark the documents and container. Mark them to alert other people who may have to handle the shipment.

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## Inspection Procedures

Here are the seven main steps for inspecting cut flowers and foliage:

### **Step 1—Determine if Admissible or Prohibited**

After you know what's in the shipment, determine what action to take on each kind of flower. If you are sure the cut flower is **neither** a Federal noxious weed, **nor** a parasitic plant, **nor** protected by CITES, proceed to the Reference Section that follows. Otherwise scan the article through **Appendix F**, “A List of Weeds, Parasitic Plants, and Endangered Plants”.

**TABLE 3-3: Screening for Prohibitions**

If the flower was:	And is:	And you were directed to:	Then:
Listed in the Reference Section	Found in the list behind Tab 13	—————→	FOLLOW the directions in the Reference Section
	<b>Not</b> found in the list behind Tab 13	INSPECT AND RELEASE	GO to Step 2
		REQUIRE TREATMENT	CONTINUE with the inspection, requiring treatment when your inspection is completed (GO to <a href="#">Step 2</a> )
		REFUSE ENTRY	If unaccompanied by a Departmental permit, ALLOW the importer to reexport or abandon the shipment for destruction (seize if in baggage or the mail). Exit this Manual <sup>1</sup>
<b>Not</b> listed in the Reference Section	Found in the list behind Tab 13	A parasitic plant	REFUSE ENTRY
		A Federal noxious weed	CONTACT Biological & Technical Services (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)
		A CITES or ESA protected plant	CONTACT a designated port for directions
	<b>Not</b> found in the list behind Tab 13	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE (GO to Step 2)

- 1 **NOTE:** If you find prohibited articles mixed with admissible articles, then you have two options:  
1) HOLD the shipment until you can complete a 100 percent inspection of the contents, or 2) REFUSE ENTRY to the shipment. Which option you select depends upon your port's policy and the situation at hand—how large the shipment is, what your workload is, how the individual stems or varieties are packed, for example.

When prohibited and admissible articles are mingled in a box, first inspect the prohibited articles. If the prohibited articles are infested, then REQUIRE TREATMENT or REFUSE ENTRY to the admissible articles; REFUSE ENTRY to the prohibited articles.

### **Step 2—Determine if You Will Inspect or Authorize Movement**

Use the table below to determine if you will authorize movement to another port staffed by PPQ and equipped to complete the inspection.

**TABLE 3-4: Handling Residue Cargo**

If the cut flowers are:	And the other port is:	Then:
Remaining on board a continuing flight that is destined to another port	A PPQ port equipped to complete the inspection	1. STAMP the airway bill, "SHIPMENT AUTHORIZED TO:"  2. RELEASE the inbound manifest
	<b>Not</b> equipped to complete the inspection	1. INSPECT the shipment at the port of arrival, then  2. CONTINUE on to <a href="#">Step 3</a>
Removed at the first port of arrival	—————→	GO to <a href="#">Step 3</a> and continue with your inspection

### Step 3—Check Permit

Except where noted in the Reference Section, most cut flowers do **not** require a permit. If the importer lacks a permit when one is required, issue one at the port of entry. Refer to Appendix 5 for instructions and information on permits.

### Step 4—Decide the Level of Pest Risk

The level of pest risk helps determine the extent to which you should inspect cut flowers for significant pests. The pest risk of cut flowers differs depending on the genera and where they were grown. There are three levels of pest risk: high, moderate, and low. The levels are determined for genera of cut flowers based on previous imports and interceptions.

Cut flowers that are a high or low risk are listed in the following Inspection Level Guide. Cut flowers **not** listed in the guide are a moderate level of pest risk. The guide is only an aid to help you determine the thoroughness of inspection. Inspect all shipments of cut flowers regardless of whether they are high, moderate, or low risk.



If you feel that the levels of pest risk in the guide are either excessive or too lenient for a particular kind of flower from a specific country or region of the world, then notify the Planning and Design Staff, PPQ through normal supervisory channels. Biological & Technical Services, PPQ will periodically reevaluate the levels of pest risk and make appropriate changes based on new interceptions, field input, or other pest information.

### Pest Risk Level

Following are the steps to decide the level of pest risk:

1. Look up the genus name of the cut flower in the Inspection Level Guide (which follows). The genera are listed in alphabetical order down the left column. Not all genera are listed. If the genus is **not** listed, then the level of pest risk is moderate.

2. Identify the country where the flowers were grown. Sometimes the foreign phytosanitary certificate will list the country of origin next to the flower entry. You may also look at the box markings, as sometimes a country is listed.
3. Once you find the genus listed, look in the center column for the country where the flowers were grown. If the country is **not** listed, then the level of pest risk is moderate.
4. Identify the level of pest risk listed in the right column next to the cut flower and country entries.
5. Make a note next to the flower entry on the invoice or the phytosanitary certificate as to the inspection level—high, moderate, or low.
6. Go to Step 5 and continue with your inspection.

**TABLE 3-5: Risk Level of Cut Flowers**

<b>Cut Flower</b>	<b>Country or region where the flowers were grown</b>	<b>Pest risk level</b>
<i>Achillea</i> (yarrow)	Netherlands	low
<i>Alstroemeria</i> (Peruvian lily)	Eastern Hemisphere (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia) Ecuador	high low
<i>Amaryllis</i> (belladonna)	Netherlands South Africa	low low
<i>Anemone</i> (windflower)	Israel Netherlands	low low
<i>Anthurium</i> (tailflower)	Colombia Costa Rica Jamaica	low low low
<i>Antirrhinum</i> (snapdragon)	Colombia	low
<i>Aster</i> (aster)	Colombia Costa Rica Dominica Republic	high low low
<i>Brodiaea</i> (= <i>Triteleia</i> ) (springstar flower)	Netherlands	high
<i>Centaurea</i> (cornflower)	Netherlands	low
<i>Chamaelaucium</i> (waxflower)	Israel	high
<i>Cytisus</i> (scotch broom)	Italy	high
<i>Delphinium</i> (larkspur)	Netherlands	high
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> ((mum) <sup>1</sup> )	Africa Colombia Chile Dominican Republic Ecuador Europe	high high high low low high

**TABLE 3-5: Risk Level of Cut Flowers (continued)**

<b>Cut Flower</b>	<b>Country or region where the flowers were grown</b>	<b>Pest risk level</b>
<i>Dianthus</i> (carnation, pinks)	Chile Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador Guatemala Panama Peru	low low low low low low low
<i>Eryngium</i> (button-snakeroot, sea holly, spirit weed)	Netherlands	high
<i>Euphorbia</i> (spurge, poinsettia)	Netherlands	low
<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i> ( <i>Lisianthus</i> )	Colombia Ecuador	low low
<i>Forsythia</i> (golden-bells)	Netherlands	low
<i>Freesia</i>	Colombia Netherlands	low low
<i>Gerbera</i> (Transvaal daisy, Barberton daisy)	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Israel	low low low low
<i>Gloriosa</i> (glory lily)	Netherlands	low
<i>Gypsophila</i> (baby's-breath)	Colombia Eastern Hemisphere (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia)	low high
<i>Hippeastrum</i> (see Amaryllis)	Netherlands South Africa	low low
<i>Hyacinthus</i> (hyacinth)	Netherlands	low
<i>Hypericum</i> (St. John's wort)	All countries	high
<i>Ixia</i> (African corn lily)	Netherlands	low
<i>Liatris</i> (blazing star, button snakeroot, gay-feather)	Colombia Dominican Republic Ecuador Netherlands	low low low high
<i>Lilium</i> (lily)	Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador New Zealand South Africa	low low low low low low
<i>Limonium</i> (sea lavender, statice)	Ecuador	low
<i>Montbretia</i> (= Tritonia)	Netherlands	low
<i>Muscari</i> (grape-hyacinth)	Netherlands	low
<i>Narcissus</i> (daffodil)	Great Britain Israel Netherlands	low low low

**TABLE 3-5: Risk Level of Cut Flowers (continued)**

<b>Cut Flower</b>	<b>Country or region where the flowers were grown</b>	<b>Pest risk level</b>
<i>Nerine</i> (Guernsey lily)	Netherlands	low
Orchid	Australia Netherlands New Zealand Singapore Thailand	low low low high high
<i>Ornithogalum</i> (chincerinchee, star-of-Bethlehem)	Colombia Netherlands	low low
<i>Physostegia</i> (false-dragonhead, obedient plant)	Netherlands	high
<i>Ranunculus</i> (Persian buttercup)	Israel	low
<i>Rosa</i> (rose) <sup>2</sup>	Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador Guatemala Panama Peru	low low low low low low low low low
Rose Bouquets <sup>3</sup>	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala	low low low low
<i>Rudbeckia</i> (coneflower, black-eyed Susan)	Netherlands	high
<i>Ruscus</i> (butcher's broom, box holly)	Israel	low
<i>Scabiosa</i> (scabious, pincushion flower)	Netherlands	high
<i>Spiraea</i> (spirea, bridal-wreath)	Netherlands	high
<i>Strelitzia</i> (bird of paradise)	Costa Rica Guatemala	low low
<i>Triteleia</i> (= Brodiaea)	Netherlands	low
<i>Tritonia</i> (= Montbretia)	Netherlands	low
<i>Tulipa</i> (tulip)	Netherlands	low
<i>Zantedeschia</i> (arum lily, calla)	Colombia Netherlands New Zealand	low low low


- Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish to light green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores)
- If inspecting *Rosa* spp. in Puerto Rico, then assign a moderate risk level. Take action if *Phragmidium* is found.
- If 75 percent of the stems in a bouquet are roses, excluding greenery, the bouquet is defined as a Rose Bouquet.



## Step 5—Determine the Sample Size


1. a. When determining the sample size, use the following tables to consider the inspection unit.

**TABLE 3-6: Determining Sample Size**

If there:	And:	And:	And the boxes:	Then:
Is one bill of lading			Contain the same genus <sup>1</sup>	Consider all the boxes as one inspectional unit
			Contain different genera <sup>1</sup>	<a href="#">GO to the next table</a>
Are two or more bills of lading <sup>2</sup>	Imported by one consignee	All the flowers are from the same grower who can be identified	Contain the same genus <sup>1</sup>	Consider all the boxes as one inspectional unit
			Contain different genera <sup>1</sup>	<a href="#">GO to the next table</a>
	Imported by more than one consignee	It is uncertain that the flowers were grown at the same location (the grower can't be identified)	Contain the same genus <sup>1</sup>	Consider all the boxes on one bill of lading as one inspectional unit
		All the flowers are from the same grower who can be identified	Contain the same genus <sup>1</sup>	Consider all boxes as one unit, if operationally feasible. If not, consider those boxes on one bill of lading as one unit
			Contain different genera <sup>1</sup>	<a href="#">GO to the next table</a>

- 1 **NOTE:** Flowers of the same genus that appear to be grown at different locations or under different conditions may be considered as a separate inspectional unit
- 2 Includes air waybill—a bill of lading for one consignee; a house air waybill for one consignee; not a consolidated air waybill

**TABLE 3-7: Determining Sample Size (continued)**

<b>If the boxes recorded on one bill of lading<sup>1</sup> with different genera<sup>2</sup> contain:</b>	<b>With:</b>	<b>Then consider all boxes:</b>
One genus <sup>2</sup> per box		Containing the same genus as one inspectional unit (one inspectional unit for each genus)
Mixed flowers (more than one genus <sup>2</sup> per box)	The same mixture in each box	One inspectional unit
	Different mixtures in each box	Containing common contents (genera) grouped into one inspectional unit

1 Includes air waybill—a bill of lading for one consignee; a house air waybill for one consignee; not a consolidated air waybill

2 **NOTE:** Flowers of the same genus that appear to be grown at different locations or under different conditions may be considered as a separate inspectional unit

2. Now determine the sample size using the table that follows. A sample size is how many boxes to open and how many flowers to examine for each inspectional unit. This table is only a guide. Increase the sample size and/or the amount of flowers you examine if:
  - ❖ The shipment has been transshipped (pest risk increases because of the possibility of infestation at the transshipment point)
  - ❖ Symptoms or signs of pests are found in the sample
  - ❖ The time of year alerts you to seasonal pests
  - ❖ Recent pest findings indicate a higher level of pest risk than what is in the Inspectional Level Guide

**TABLE 3-8: Determine Sample Size (continued)**

If the boxes in the inspectional unit contain:	And the level of pest risk is:	And the number of boxes in the inspectional unit is:	Then, keeping in mind the criteria that would have you open more boxes or look at more flowers; <b>OPEN AND EXAMINE</b> at least:
One genus to a box	High	—————→	1. Two boxes of each genus, and 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the contents
	Moderate	—————→	1. One box of each genus, and 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the contents
	Low	Less than 50	1. One box of each genus, and 2. INSPECT between 25 and 50 percent of the contents
		50 or more	1. One box of each genus, and 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the contents
Two or more genera to a box	—————→	—————→	Enough boxes so that you can inspect two bunches of each genus, (place emphasis on examining cut flowers of high and moderate risk)

### Step 6—Inspect the Flowers and Foliage



If there is evidence that the flowers have been treated with a pesticide, wear disposable, plastic gloves while inspecting.

1. Tell the importer or broker which boxes you want pulled out of the shipment and opened for inspection.
2. Prepare the stems or bunches of flowers and foliage for inspection. The techniques used to prepare cut flowers and foliage for inspection are different for articles packed in bunches than for those packed as loose stems. Usually articles packed as loose stems are of a lower risk than those tied in bunches.

**TABLE 3-9: Preparation of Cut Flowers for Inspection**

If the cut articles are packed	Then:
In bunches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove the bunches one at a time from the box</li> <li>2. If the bunches are individually wrapped, then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Take off an end or side of the wrapping</li> <li>b. Remove the wrapping over the inspection surface</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Cut strings or bands to free the leaves and flowers</li> </ol>
As loose stems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the articles have a high level of pest risk, remove all the stems from the box</li> <li>2. If the articles have a low or moderate level of pest risk, then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Remove only the first layer of articles from the box</li> <li>b. Inspect the remaining flowers in the box</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

3. Examine for freedom from roots and soil. If roots are attached to decorative articles, then regulate the article as propagative.

4. Examine the cut stems for the presence of fruits:

**TABLE 3-10: Inspecting Cut Flowers for Presence of Fruit**

If fruit is:	And:	Then:
Present	The genus was listed in the Reference as admissible with fruit (for example <i>Ilex</i> spp. from Canada)	CONTINUE with your inspection
	The genus was <b>not</b> listed in the Reference as admissible with fruit	REFUSE ENTRY (such fruits are hosts to fruit flies)
Absent	—————→	CONTINUE with your inspection

5. Examine any packing material. Have unauthorized material removed and destroyed.

6. Inspect the articles for pests.



Carefully but thoroughly inspect flowers that are delicately packed.



- A. Shake or tap each flower or bunch while holding it over the inspection surface. Tap with enough force to dislodge any crawling insect larvae, adult flying insects that cling to the article, or fecal material.
- B. Closely examine the inspection surface to catch the smaller pests such as thrips, aphids, and early instar larvae. Look for anything that moves and for fecal material that may have been dislodged.

- C. Examine the leaves and stems for:
  - i. Signs of feeding—discolored tunneling in the leaves made by insects that feed internally.
  - ii. Symptoms of diseases—discolored sections, rust, or black spots.
  - iii. Snails, larvae, and/or insects.
- D. Examine the flowers and foliage by selectively:
  - i. Spreading apart inflorescences (petals of the flowers).
  - ii. Opening the calyx at the base of the flower.
  - iii. Breaking apart bracteal heads (leaflike plant part at the base of the flowers).
  - iv. Cutting open stems.
- E. Inspect the bottom of the box for larvae, insects, snails, or evidence of these pests.

### Step 7—Decide What Actions to Take Based on Pest Findings

1. When the cut articles are found infested or infected with quarantine significant pests which can be destroyed by an effective and authorized treatment, then **REQUIRE TREATMENT**. Provide the importer or broker with the following options:
  - A. Treat the inspectional unit if found infested/infected.
  - B. Abandon the inspectional unit for destruction under PPQ supervision at the owner's expense.
  - C. Reexport the inspectional unit.
2. Decide what regulatory action to take based on pest findings using the following table.

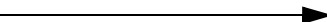
**TABLE 3-11: Taking Action Based on Identification Authority**

If you:	And the pest is:	And you:	Then:
Have identification authority for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	Actionable	Have authority to order treatment for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	1. HOLD shipment 2. REQUIRE TREATMENT <sup>1</sup> 3. PROVIDE options to the importer or broker
		Do <b>not</b> have authority to order treatment for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)	1. HOLD shipment 2. SEND the interception to the appropriate identifier 3. PROVIDE options to the importer or broker
	Nonactionable		RELEASE shipment if otherwise admissible
<b>Lack</b> identification authority for the pest(s) and/or pathogen(s)			1. HOLD shipment 2. SEND the interception to the appropriate identifier 3. PROVIDE options to the importer or broker
			

1 Your authority to treat cut flowers and foliage is 7CFR 319.74, and the authority to treat articles with fruits attached is 7CFR 330.106.

**3. When quarantine significant pests are found, determine the unit which requires quarantine action.**

**TABLE 3-12: Taking Action Based on Port Findings**

If pests are found in an inspectional unit containing:	And the pests found are:	Then take quarantine action on:
The same variety or genus in all the boxes		The whole inspection unit
Mixed varieties and genera with more than one variety or genus per box	On, or closely associated with one variety of cut articles (scale, insects, leafminers, or pathogens)	All the boxes containing the same variety or genus that are found infested or infected
	<b>Not</b> on, or closely associated with one variety of cut articles (mobile pests such as lepidopterans, thrips, and snails)	The whole inspectional unit

# 3

Nonpropagative  
Manual

## Cut Flowers and Greenery

### *Reference Section: Prohibition and Restriction*

#### Contents

Introduction	page 3-19
Applicability to Guam and the CNMI	page 3-20
Flowers and Greenery Precleared in Chile	page 3-20
Flowers and Greenery Precleared in Jamaica	page 3-20
Fresh Cut Articles Reference Tables	page 3-21
Taxa Regulated Higher than Genus	page 3-48

#### Introduction

When all the available information is gathered, then determine the admissibility of the fresh, cut article by finding any prohibitions or restrictions that apply. Some cut flowers are **not** listed in the Reference Section. If such is the case, use the table that follows.

If the cut article is **not** listed in the reference section that immediately follows:

And you are:	And:	And the stem was cut in:	Then:
Sure the plant is <b>not</b> an endangered species, <b>nor</b> a noxious weed, <b>nor</b> a parasitic plant	Fruit is attached to the cut article	Canada or New Zealand	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		<b>Other than</b> Canada or New Zealand	REFUSE ENTRY to prevent the establishment of fruit flies
Unsure whether the plant fits in one of the categories listed in the cell above	No fruit is attached to the article	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	→	→	SEE Appendix 5 that lists protected plants, noxious weeds, and parasitic plants

In this reference, most entries are by genus. Infrequently, higher taxa are used (Bambusaceae, Coniferae, Loranthaceae, Poaceae, Proteaceae, and Rutaceae). Common names and groups of plants listed by taxa higher than genus (except Poaceae) are cross-referenced in the Index. The decision tables include:

- ◆ Prohibition or restriction to be met
- ◆ Action to be taken
- ◆ Authority for the action

Prohibited plant material may be imported for research or experimental purposes under a Departmental permit issued by Permit Services in Riverdale. Plant pests, including noxious weeds, may also be imported for research or experimental purposes under a “Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds” issued by Permit Services of the Biological & Technical Services in Riverdale. See Appendix 5 in the Nonpropagative Manual for directions on handling material moving under **other than** plant pest permits.

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## Applicability to Guam and the CNMI

The regulatory actions listed in the following decision tables also apply to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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## Flowers and Greenery Precleared in Chile

Certain cut flowers have been approved for preclearance in Chile. Such shipments will be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 endorsed by APHIS inspectors.



Not all shipments will be precleared.

The flowers and greenery approved for USDA preclearance are as follows: *Alstroemeria* spp.; *Dendranthema* spp. (mum); *Dianthus* spp. (carnation); *Freesia* spp.; *Gerbera* spp. (transvaal daisy); *Gladiolus* spp.; *Gypsophila* spp. (baby's-breath); *Liatris* spp. (blazing star); *Limonium* spp. (statice); *Strelitzia* spp. (bird-of-paradise); *Rosa* spp. (rose).

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## Flowers and Greenery Precleared in Jamaica

Certain cut flowers have been approved for preclearance in Jamaica. Such shipments will be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 endorsed by APHIS inspectors.



Not all shipments will be precleared.

The flowers and greenery approved for USDA preclearance are as follows: *Alpinia purpurata* (red ginger); *Anthurium* spp. (anthurium); *Codiaeum variegatum* (croton leaves); *Cordyline terminalis* (ti leaves); *Cyperus* spp. (papyrus); *Dracaena* spp. (dracaena); *Gerbera* spp. (gerbera); *Gladiolus* spp. (gladiolus); *Heliconia* spp. (heliconia); Orchidaceae spp. (orchid); *Pandanus* spp. (pandanus); *Phaeomeria speciosa* (torch ginger); *Rosa* spp. (roses); *Rumohra adiantiformis* (leather leaf fern); *Strelitzia reginae* (bird-of-paradise).



## Fresh Cut Articles Reference Tables

### ***AEGILOPS* SPP. (goatgrass) AND ITS INTERGENERIC CROSSES—Fresh, decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Then:</b>
See <i>Triticum</i> ssp. on <a href="#">page 3-46</a>

<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to the *Miscellaneous Manual*.

### ***AJANIA PACIFICA*—a monotypic genus (yellow splash)**

<b>If grown in:</b>	<b>And is:</b>	<b>And is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Mexico	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	7CFR 330.105 and 7CFR 319.74
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	→		
Netherlands	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate <b>lacks</b> the additional declaration	→		
Venezuela	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
<b>Other than</b> Mexico, the Netherlands, or Venezuela	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	




<sup>1</sup> The certificate must list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan
Rancho del Pacifico	Mision, Ensenda, Baja, California
Rancho el Jacal	La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan
Rancho Hermanos Cardenas	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte
Rancho la Jolla	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California
Rancho las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California

<sup>2</sup> The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.

- 3 *Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish to light green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores)*
- 4 *The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.*
- 5 *AD that "The place of Production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of Puccinia horiana"*
- 6 *The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Moreover, each box must bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands*

**ANANAS SPP. (pineapple)**

If entering:	And:	And grown in:	Then:	Authority:
<b>Other than</b> Hawaii	With botanical fruit	Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Ghana, Grenada, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela	REQUIRE a permit, and  INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		New Zealand	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.74
		<b>Other than</b> a country listed in the two cells above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Stem, leaf, or inflorescence only— <b>never with fruit</b>		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.74
Hawaii			REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56

Fruits of *Ananas* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

**BAMBUSOIDEA, All genera and species of (bamboo)—Fresh, decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.34


<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to [page 3-23](#).

Bamboo is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*) and other exotic pathogens.

**CALLICARPA SPP. (mulberry, beautyberry)**

If:	Then:	Authority:
Stem leaf, or inflorescence only— <b>never with fruit</b>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

**CAPSICUM SPP. (pepper—bell, green, paprika, chili, bird, tabasco)**

If:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence only—never with fruit		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
With botanical fruit	Admissible <b>without</b> treatment or <b>without</b> special requirements by 7CFR 319.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	REQUIRE a written permit, and INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	<b>Inadmissible</b> by 7CFR 319.56, admissible <b>with</b> treatment by 7CFR 319.56, or has special requirements by 7CFR 391.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	REFUSE ENTRY	

Fruits of capsicums are regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*).

**CHAENOMELES SPP. (flowering quince) — Branches with or without foliage or blooms**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37-2 and 37-5(b)

*Chaenomeles* spp. are regulated because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases.

**CHAMAEDOREA SPP. (palm fronds)**

If inspection reveals:	And the pest:	And the fronds are destined to:	Then:	Authority:
No pest or a pest that is widely distributed in the United States			RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
An exotic pest or one that is not widely distributed in the United States	Requires PPQ action		TREAT OR SAFEGUARD AS APPROPRIATE	
	Does <b>not</b> require PPQ action	Florida	USE <b>Table 1 (CHAMAEDOREA SPP.)—Into Florida:</b>	
		Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Virgin Islands	NOTIFY State or Commonwealth through appropriate channels	Cooperation with State Regulatory Authorities
		<b>Other than</b> a State or region listed in the two cells above	RELEASE—no notification required	7CFR 330.105

**Table 1 (CHAMAEDOREA SPP.)—Into Florida:**

If the fronds are consigned to an importer:	Then:	Authority:
Not under a compliance agreement <sup>1</sup>	1. RELEASE, then 2. NOTIFY the State of Florida by memo <sup>2</sup> identifying: ◆ Port of entry ◆ Size of shipment (number of stems or bundles) ◆ Origin ◆ Consignee (if available)	Cooperation with State and Commonwealth Regulatory Authorities
Under a compliance agreement	RELEASE—no notification is required	7CFR 330.105

<sup>1</sup> The importers under compliance agreement in Florida are:

Best of Latin Greens, Inc. 4141 NW 36th Ave. Miami, FL	Bonderun & Adam P.O. Box 7423 Miami, FL	Florida Green Distributors 4621 NW 74 Ave. Miami, FL	J. A. Flower Services 2003 NW 70 Ave. Miami, FL
Lima Flowers 3100 NW 72 Ave. Miami, FL	Southern Distributing 7221 NW 43 St. Miami, FL	Uniflora Overseas, Inc. P.O. Box 56 Okahumpka, FL	W.F.R., Inc. P.O. Box 605 Zellwood, FL

<sup>2</sup> Send memo to: Division of Plant Industries  
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
P.O. Box 1269  
Gainesville, FL 32602

**CHRYSANTHEMUM—Species and Other Species Susceptible to Chrysanthemum White Rust<sup>1</sup> (Arctic chrysanthemum, arctic daisy, nojigiku, ryuno-giku, florist's chrysanthemum, chrysanthemum, mum, iso-giku, shio-giku, giant daisy or high daisy, Nippon daisy, Nippon-chrysanthemum)**

If grown in:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>2</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>3</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>4</sup>	7CFR 330.105 and 7CFR 319.74
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	—————→		
Netherlands	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands <sup>5</sup> with an additional declaration <sup>6</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>7</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate <b>lacks</b> the additional declaration	—————→		
Venezuela	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
<b>Other than</b> Mexico, the Netherlands, or Venezuela	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	

1 *Chrysanthemum arcticum* (= *Arctanthemum arcticum*, *Dendranthema arcticum*), *Chrysanthemum boreale* (= *Chrysanthemum indicum* var. *boreale*, *Dendranthema boreale*), *Chrysanthemum indicum* (= *Dendranthema indicum*), *Chrysanthemum japonense* (= *Dendranthema japonense*, *Dendranthema occidentali-japonense*), *Chrysanthemum japonicum* (= *Chrysanthemum makinoi*, *Dendranthema japonicum*), *Chrysanthemum* × *morifolium* (= *Anthemis grandiflorum*, *Anthemis stipulacea*, *Chrysanthemum sinense*, *Chrysanthemum stipulaceum*, *Dendranthema* × *grandiflorum*, *Dendranthema* × *morifolium*, *Matricaria morifolia*), *Chrysanthemum pacificum* (= *Ajania pacifica*, *Dendranthema pacificum*), *Chrysanthemum shiwogiku* (= *Ajania shiwogiku*, *Dendranthema shiwogiku*), *Chrysanthemum yoshinaganthum* (= *Dendranthema yoshinaganthum*), *Chrysanthemum zawadskii* subsp. *yezoense* (= *Chrysanthemum arcticum* subsp. *Maekawanum*, *Chrysanthemum arcticum* var. *yezoense*, *Chrysanthemum yezoense*, *Dendranthema yezoense*, *Leucanthemum yezoense*), *Chrysanthemum zawadskii* subsp. *Zawadskii* (= *Chrysanthemum sibiricum*, *Dendranthema zawadskii*, *Dendranthema zawadskii* var. *zawadskii*), *Leucanthemella serotina* (= *Chrysanthemum serotinum*, *Chrysanthemum uliginosum*, *Pyrethrum uliginosum*), *Nipponanthemum nipponicum* (= *Chrysanthemum nipponicum*, *Leucanthemum nipponicum*),

- 2 The certificate must list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan
Rancho del Pacifico	Mision, Ensenada, Baja, California
Rancho el Jacal	La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan
Rancho Hermanos Cardenas	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte
Rancho la Jolla	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California
Rancho las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California

- 3 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.
- 4 Carefully inspect for *Chrysanthemum White Rust*. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish to light green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores)
- 5 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.
- 6 AD that "The place of Production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*"
- 7 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Moreover, each box must bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands

### **COFFEA SPP. (coffee)**

If moving to:	And:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Hawaii or Puerto Rico		→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.73
<b>Other than</b> Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Stem, leaf, or inflorescence only—never with fruit	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
	With botanical fruit	Admissible <b>without</b> treatment or <b>without</b> special requirements by 7CFR 319.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		Inadmissible by 7CFR 319.56, admissible <b>with</b> treatment by 7CFR 319.56, or has special requirements by 7CFR 391.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	REFUSE ENTRY	

*Coffea* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), coffeeberry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*), and *Hemileia vastatrix* which is an injurious rust disease of coffee.

**CONIFERAE, all genera of (conifers) — Includes cut Christmas trees**

If cut in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Canada			→	Use <a href="#">Table 4</a>	
Mexico	From the State of Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas	Pinus	<b>Two or three</b> needles in a fascicle	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
			<b>Five</b> needles in a fascicle	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		<i>Abies, Cedrus, Juniperus, Larix, Picea, Pseudolarix, or Pseudotsuga</i>	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	From a State <b>other than</b> one listed in the cell above	A coniferous genus other than the one listed in the cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
			→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
			→		
<b>Other than</b> Canada or Mexico	Cut trees		→		
	Cut branches or wreaths	Pinus	<b>Two or three</b> needles in a fascicle		
			<b>Five</b> needles in a fascicle	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		<i>Abies, Cedrus, Juniperus, Larix, Picea, Pseudolarix, or Pseudotsuga</i>	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
		A coniferous genus other than the one listed in the cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37

Conifers are host to a wide variety of exotic insect pests and diseases—especially needle rusts.

<sup>1</sup>In addition to regulating the importation of pine trees, boughs, or wreaths for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle, the States of California and Oregon also regulate these importations to exclude the European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia bouliana*.

**TABLE 4—Canadian origin cut flowers and greenery**

If:	Then:
Christmas trees or conifer wreaths	GO to <a href="#">Table 5</a> below
<b>Other than</b> Christmas trees or conifer wreaths	GO to <a href="#">Table 10</a>


**TABLE 5—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths)<sup>1</sup>**

<b>If from:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
The Province of Ontario or Quebec	GO to <a href="#">Table 6</a>
The Province of British Columbia, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	GO to <a href="#">Table 7</a>
A province <b>other than</b> Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia	GO to <a href="#">Table 8</a>

<sup>1</sup> *Conifer boughs and wreaths made from branches less than 15 mm (1/2 inch) in diameter are **exempt** from certification requirements and may be released.*



**TABLE 6—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) from Ontario or Quebec**

<b>If:</b>	<b>And destined to:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
A pine species	CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle” or “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle.” The certificate must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the above statement	REQUIRE T313
	CA or OR	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth” or The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” The certificate must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	GO to <a href="#">Table 9</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the above statement	REQUIRE T313
	<b>Other than</b> a State listed above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth” or The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” The certificate must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the above statement	REQUIRE T313
<b>Not</b> a pine species	CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT		RELEASE
		Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certificate of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	
	<b>Other than</b> a State listed above	<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313

<sup>1</sup> MRC = Municipalité régionale de comté. This is a level of local government body located in the province of Quebec.

**TABLE 7—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) from British Columbia, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia**

If:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A pine species	CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	_____➔	RELEASE
	CA or OR	<del>Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i>, gypsy moth.” OR a Canadian certificate of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county and province where the trees were grown.</del>	GO to <a href="#">Table 9</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313
	<b>Other than a State listed above</b>	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certificate of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county and province where the trees were grown.	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313
<b>Not a pine species</b>	CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	_____➔	RELEASE
	<b>Other than a State listed above</b>	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certificate of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county and province where the trees were grown.	
		<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313

**TABLE 8—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) from a province OTHER THAN Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia**

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian certificate of origin	RELEASE
<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian certificate of origin	REQUIRE T313

**TABLE 9—Cut PINE Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) destined to CA or OR<sup>1</sup>, free from gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle**

If destined to:	And the date of entry falls between:	And the shipment is:	Then:
CA		Commercial	REQUIRE T313
		Non-commercial	PROHIBIT ENTRY
OR	January 1 and October 19	Commercial	REQUIRE T313
		Non-commercial	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	October 20 and December 31		RELEASE

<sup>1</sup> In addition to regulating the importation of pine trees, boughs, and wreaths for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle, the States of California and Oregon regulate importation of pine trees to exclude the European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia buoliana*.

**TABLE 10—Cut flowers and greenery of Canadian origin OTHER THAN Christmas trees and conifer wreaths**

If a flower or branch (stem) from:	Then:
Almond ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Apple ( <i>Malus</i> spp.), Apricot ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cotton ( <i>Gossypium</i> spp.), Crabapple ( <i>Malus</i> spp.), English laurel ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Flowering quince ( <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.), Grape ( <i>Vitis</i> spp.), Nectarine ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Peach ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> spp.), Prune ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), or Quince ( <i>Cydonia</i> spp.)	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a plant listed above	RELEASE

**COTONEASTER SPP.**

If:	And grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence only—never with fruit		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
With botanical fruit	Canada or New Zealand	→		
	The Netherlands	A foreign phytosanitary certificate which shows the name and address of the grower in The Netherlands <sup>1</sup> accompanies the shipment	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		No foreign phytosanitary certificate accompanies the shipment or the grower is not clearly indicated as in The Netherlands	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than Canada or The Netherlands	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330

<sup>1</sup> The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement

**CYDONIA SPP. (quince) — Branches with or without foliage or blooms**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37-2 and 37-5(b)

*Cydonia* spp. are regulated from all countries since they require postentry growing or are prohibited.

**CYNARA SPP. (artichoke)**

<b>If:</b>	<b>And grown in:</b>	<b>And is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Leaves and stems only			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Mature or immature floral head	Canada			
	Other than Canada	Admissible as an immature flower head by 7CFR 319.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		<b>Inadmissible</b> as an immature flower head by 7CFR 319.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	REFUSE ENTRY	

Flowers of *Cynara* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

**DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA (California pitcher plant or cobra lily)**

<b>If the CITES OR ESA protected article is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Entering at a designated port listed in 50 CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as CITES II	50CFR 23
<b>Not</b> entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options:  ◆ <b>Reexport</b> the articles to the country of origin; or  ◆ <b>Reroute</b> the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.	

These pitcher plants are protected because trade is threatening them with extinction.

**DENDRANTHEMA (florist's mum, florist's chrysanthemum, cultivated mum)**

If grown in:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	7CFR 330.105 and 7CFR 319.74
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
		—————→		
Netherlands	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate <b>lacks</b> the additional declaration	<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
		—————→		
Venezuela	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
<b>Other than</b> Mexico, the Netherlands, or Venezuela	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	

1 The certificate must list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan
Rancho del Pacifico	Mision, Ensenda, Baja, California
Rancho el Jacal	La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan
Rancho Hermanos Cardenas	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte
Rancho la Jolla	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California
Rancho las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California

2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.

3 Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish to light green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores)

4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.

5 AD that "The place of Production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of Puccinia horiana"

6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Moreover, each box must bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands

**DRACAENA SPP. (Includes dragon tree, isikonkwane, lucky bamboo, palmillo, and son-of-India)**

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
With panicles of flowers		INSPECT AND RELEASE →	7CFR 319.74
Canes, with or without leaves or roots	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate	REGULATE as a propagative entry under 7 CFR 319.37	7 CFR 319.37
	<b>Lacking</b> a phytosanitary certificate	REFUSE ENTRY	

**EUCALYPTUS SPP. (eucalyptus)**

Then:
INSPECT AND RELEASE

**GOSSYPIUM SPP. (cotton) — Decorative articles**


If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	REFUSE ENTRY	

Cotton is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

**HIBISCUS SPP.— Decorative Pods**

If:	And the pods are:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by certification that the pods were treated by T203(c)(5) or its equivalent	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
<b>Not</b> certified as in the cell above	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example, bleached, boiled, or dyed)		
	Unprocessed	REQUIRE T203(c)(5)	

**HIPPOPHAE SPP. (sea buckthorn)**





If:	And grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence only— <b>never with fruit</b>		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
With botanical fruit	Canada, New Zealand or the Netherlands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Other than Canada, the Netherlands, or New Zealand	REFUSE ENTRY	

Fruits of *Hippophae* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

**HYPERICUM SPP. (St. John's wort)**

If:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence <b>including</b> cut flowers with fruit attached	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.74

**ILEX SPP. (holly) — Botanical fruit with stem and leaves**

If branches are:	And were grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
With berries	Canada or New Zealand		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
	The Netherlands	A foreign phytosanitary certificate <sup>1</sup> which shows the name and address of the grower in The Netherlands <sup>2</sup> accompanies the shipment	REQUIRE a permit, and INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		No foreign phytosanitary certificate accompanies the shipment or the grower is not clearly indicated as in The Netherlands	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than Canada or the Netherlands		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330
Without berries			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate is required to ensure that *Ilex* spp. are grown in a country free from Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*)

2 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement



**LEUCANTHEMELLA (high daisy, giant-daisy)**

If grown in:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	7CFR 330.105 and 7CFR 319.74
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
		—————→		
Netherlands	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate <b>lacks</b> the additional declaration	<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
		—————→		
Venezuela	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
<b>Other than</b> Mexico, the Netherlands, or Venezuela	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	

1 The certificate must list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan
Rancho del Pacifico	Mision, Ensenda, Baja, California
Rancho el Jacal	La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan
Rancho Hermanos Cardenas	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte
Rancho la Jolla	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California
Rancho las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California

2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.

3 Carefully inspect for *Chrysanthemum White Rust*. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish to light green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores)

4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.

5 AD that “The place of Production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*”


6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Moreover, each box must bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands

***LIGUSTRUM* SPP. (privet)**

<b>If:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence including cut flowers with fruit attached	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.74

Fruits of *Ligustrum* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

**LORANTHACEAE, all genera of (mistletoe)**

<b>If branches are:</b>	<b>And grown in:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
With berries		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330
Without berries	Canada	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.74
	Other than Canada	1. HOLD shipment, and 2. REFER all requests for permits to Biological & Scientific Services (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7CFR 330

***MALUS* SPP. (apple) — Branches with or without foliage or bloom**

<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37-2 and 37-5(b)

*Malus* spp. are regulated from all countries since they require postentry growing or are prohibited.

**NEPENTHES SPP.<sup>1</sup> (pitcher plant)**

<b>If the species is:</b>	<b>And the article is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
<i> khasiana or raja</i> (giant pitcher plants)	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as <b>CITES I</b>	50CFR 23 and 7CFR 319.74 (or 7CFR 330.105 if from Canada)
	<b>Not</b> entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options:  ◆ <b>Reexport</b> the articles to the country of origin; or  ◆ <b>Reroute</b> the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.	
<b>Other than</b> <i> khasiana or raja</i>	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as <b>CITES II</b>	
	<b>Not</b> entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options:  ◆ <b>Reexport</b> the articles to the country of origin; or  ◆ <b>Reroute</b> the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.	

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the pitcher

These pitcher plants are protected because trade is threatening them with extinction.

***NIPPONANTHEMUM* (Nippon-daisy, Nipon-chrysanthemum)**

<b>If grown in:</b>	<b>And is:</b>	<b>And is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Mexico	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	7CFR 330.105 and 7CFR 319.74
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
		—————→		
Netherlands	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	
	<b>Not</b> Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate <b>lacks</b> the additional declaration	<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	REFUSE ENTRY	
		—————→		
Venezuela	—————	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
<b>Other than</b> Mexico, the Netherlands, or Venezuela	—————	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	

1 The certificate must list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan
Rancho del Pacifico	Mision, Ensenda, Baja, California
Rancho el Jacal	La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan
Rancho Hermanos Cardenas	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte
Rancho la Jolla	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California
Rancho las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California

2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.

3 Carefully inspect for *Chrysanthemum White Rust*. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish to light green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores)

4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.

5 AD that "The place of Production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*"

6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes must be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Moreover, each box must bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands

**ORYZA SATIVA (rice) — Fresh, decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.55
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	REFUSE ENTRY	


<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to the Miscellaneous Manual

Rice is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of rice pathogens and insect pests.

**PERNETTYA SPP. (pernettya)**


If:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence including cut flowers with fruit attached	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

**PHOENIX SPP. (date palm) — Leaves**

If grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria or Morocco		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
<b>Other than</b> Algeria or Morocco	Are accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the ministry of agriculture of the country in which the palm leaves were cut	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Lack the certification described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	

*Phoenix* spp. are regulated because these leaves could be a means of introducing Bayoud disease of date palms caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* var. *albedinis*.

**PHYSALIS SPP. (ground cherry, Chinese-lantern plant, Japanese-lantern)**

If:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence only—never with fruit		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
With botanical fruit	Admissible <b>without</b> treatment or <b>without</b> special requirements by 7CFR 319.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	<b>Inadmissible</b> by 7CFR 319.56, admissible <b>with</b> treatment by 7CFR 319.56, or has special requirements by 7CFR 391.56 (use your Fruits and Vegetables Manual in this volume of manuals)	REFUSE ENTRY	

Fruits of *Physalis* are regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

***PINUS* SPP.** (pine)—See Coniferae

**POACEAE, all genera and species of (grasses)—Fresh, decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

If grown in:	And is:	And is destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Bamboo or rice	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.35 7CFR 319.55
		<b>Other than</b> Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Broomcorn or corn and related genera		→	SEE entry under <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> or <i>Zea mays</i>	
	Sugarcane		→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.15
	A weed listed in the FNWA	→	Has seed	1. HOLD, and 2. REFER all requests for permits to Biological & Scientific Services (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7CFR 360
			Lacks seed	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
<b>Other than</b> Canada	<b>Not</b> a grass listed in the four cells above	→			
			→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to page the Miscellaneous Manual.

**PROTEACEAE, all genera of the protea family**

If cut in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
South Africa	Arriving directly from South Africa or reexported from a country <b>other than</b> the Netherlands	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of South Africa	INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>1</sup>	7CFR 319.74
		<b>Lacking</b> a phytosanitary certificate	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.106
	Reexported from the Netherlands	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Swaziland	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.106
<b>Other than</b> South Africa or Swaziland	—————→	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
				7CFR 330.106 (from Canada)

<sup>1</sup> *Protea* will be allowed trial entry from South Africa because of a reduction in intercepted plant pests. Should interception rates increase, PPQ will become more restrictive.

Proteaceae are regulated primarily because of diseases for which there are not approved treatments

**PRUNUS SPP. (almonds, apricots, cherries, cherry laurels, nectarines, peaches, plums) — Branches with or without foliage or blooms**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37-2 and 37-5(b)

*Prunus* spp. are regulated from all countries since they require postentry growing or are prohibited.

**PYRACANTHA SPP. (firethorn)**


If:	Then:	Authority:
Stem, leaf, or inflorescence <b>including</b> cut flowers with fruit attached	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

**PYRUS SPP. (pear) — Branches with or without foliage or blooms**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37-2 and 37-5(b)

*Pyrus* spp. are regulated from all countries since they require postentry growing or are prohibited.

**QUERCUS SPP. and other genera and species<sup>1</sup> which are host plants of the sudden oak death syndrome**

If grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, or the United Kingdom	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate attesting that the articles were dipped for one hour in water that was held at 160°F (71.11°C)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	<b>Lacking</b> the required certification	REFUSE ENTRY	
A country <b>other than</b> one in the European Union		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

- 1 The known host plants of *Phytophthora ramorum* are arrowwood (*Viburnum x bodnantense*), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodii*), California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), California hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), California honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*), California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), camellia (*Camellia reticulata* and *Camellia x williamsii*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*), Chinese pieris (*Pieris formosa* var. *forrestii* and *Pieris formosa* var. *forrestii* x *Pieris japonica*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), David viburnum (*Viburnum davidii*), doublefile viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum* var. *tomentosum*), drooping leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), European cranberry bush viburnum (*Viburnum opulus*), European turkey oak (*Quercus sativa*), European yew (*Taxus baccata*), fragrant viburnum (*Viburnum farreri* = *V. fragrans*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Himalaya pieris (*Pieris formosa*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Japanese camellia (*Camellia japonica*), Japanese pieris (*Pieris japonica*), laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), parry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), pieris "Brouwer's Beauty" (*Pieris floribunda* x *japonica*), pieris "Forest Flame" (*Pieris formosa* x *japonica*), Prague viburnum (*Viburnum x pragense*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp., including *azalea*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), sasanqua camellia (*Camellia sasanqua*), Shreve's oak (*Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei*), southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), viburnum eskimo (*Viburnum x carlcephalum* x *V. utile*), victorian box (*Pittosporum undulatum*), wayfaringtree viburnum (*Viburnum lantana*), western star flower (*Trientalis latifolia*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and wood rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)

**RUTACEAE, all genera and species of the citrus subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddaliodeae**

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth or the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.19
<b>Other than</b> Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	REFUSE ENTRY	

Rutaceae are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of citrus canker and other citrus diseases.



**SACCHARUM SPP. — Fresh, decorative sugarcane articles<sup>1</sup>**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.15

<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to the Miscellaneous Manual.



Sugarcane is regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane.

**SALIX SPP. (willow, pussy willow) — Branches with or without foliage or blooms**

If grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Europe	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Other than Europe	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

*Salix* spp. are regulated from Europe to prevent the entry of *Erwinia salicis* (watermark disease).

**SARRACENIA<sup>1</sup> SPP. (pitcher plant)**

If:	And the species is:	And the subspecies is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	<i>rubra</i>	<i>alabamensis</i> (Alabama canebread pitched plant) or <i>jonesii</i> (mountain sweet pitcher plant)	<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as <b>CITES I</b>	50CFR 23
		<b>Neither <i>alabamensis</i> nor <i>jonesii</i></b>	<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as <b>CITES II</b>	
	<i>oreophila</i> (green pitcher plant)		<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as <b>CITES I</b> and <b>ESA-E</b>	50CFR 17 50CFR 23
	<b>Neither <i>rubra</i> nor <i>oreophila</i></b>		<b>Take action(s)</b> under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first; then <b>regulate</b> as <b>CITES II</b>	50CFR 23
<b>Not</b> entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options:  ◆ <b>Reexport</b> the articles to the country of origin; or  ◆ <b>Reroute</b> the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.			50CFR 17 or  50CFR 23

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the pitcher itself

These pitcher plants are protected because trade is threatening them with extinction.

***SORGHUM BICOLOR* (broomcorn) — Fresh, decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

If grown in:	And is destined to:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	◆ Arizona,	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	◆ California,			
	◆ Colorado,	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a certificate that declares the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.41
	◆ South Carolina,			
	◆ Texas,	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	◆ Utah, or			
	◆ Washington	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.41
	<b>Other than</b> one of the States listed in the cell above			
<b>Other than</b> Canada				

<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to the Miscellaneous Manual.

***STRIGA* SPP. (witchweed)**

Then:	Authority:
REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 360 7CFR 330

*Striga* spp. are regulated from all countries because they are both parasitic and noxious weeds.

***TRITICUM* SPP. (wheat), *AEGILOPS* SPP. (goatgrass), AND THEIR INTERGENERIC CROSSES — Fresh, decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

If grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of) Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
Canada	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
<b>Other than</b> a country listed in the two cells above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to the Miscellaneous Manual.

Wheat is regulated from some countries to prevent the entry of *Urocystis agropyri* and Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*).

**ZEA MAYS (corn and closely related plants) — Fresh, cut decorative articles<sup>1</sup>**

<b>If grown in:</b>	<b>And destined to:</b>	<b>And is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Canada	Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, or Washington	Accompanied by a Canadian certificate that states the articles were fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
◆ Alberta,				
◆ Manitoba,				
◆ New Brunswick,				
◆ Newfoundland,		Without such certification as in cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.41
◆ Nova Scotia,				
◆ Ontario,	<b>Other than</b> one of the States listed in the cell above		RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
◆ Prince Edward Island,				
◆ Quebec, or				
◆ Saskatchewan				
Canada				
◆ British Columbia				
<b>Other than</b> Canada			REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 and 319.41

<sup>1</sup> If dried, go to the *Miscellaneous Manual*.

Corn is regulated because of the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) and other insects and plant diseases.

## Taxa Regulated Higher than Genus

### Bamboo (Bambusaceae)

<i>Acidosasa</i>	<i>Thamnocalamus</i>
<i>Ampleocalamus</i>	<i>Thyrsostachys</i>
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>Yushania</i>
<i>Bambusa</i>	
<i>Bashania</i>	
<i>Borinda</i>	
<i>Brachystachyum</i>	
<i>Cephalostachyum.</i>	
<i>Chimonobambusa</i>	
<i>Chusquea</i>	
<i>Dendrocalamus</i>	
<i>Dinochloa</i>	
<i>Drepanostachyum</i>	
<i>Eremitis</i>	
<i>Fargesia</i>	
<i>Gaoligongshania</i>	
<i>Gelidocalamus</i>	
<i>Gigantocloa</i>	
<i>Guadua</i>	
<i>Hibanobambusa</i>	
<i>Himalayacalamus</i>	
<i>Indocalamus</i>	
<i>Indosasa</i>	
<i>Lithachne</i>	
<i>Melocanna</i>	
<i>Menstruocalamus</i>	
<i>Moso</i>	
<i>Nastus</i>	
<i>Neohouzeaua</i>	
<i>Neomicrocalamus</i>	
<i>Ochlandra</i>	
<i>Oligostachyum</i>	
<i>Olmea</i>	
<i>Otatea</i>	
<i>Oxytenanthera</i>	
<i>Phyllostachys</i>	
<i>Pleioblastus</i>	
<i>Pseudosasa</i>	
<i>Qiongzhusa</i>	
<i>Raddia</i>	
<i>Rhipidocladum</i>	
<i>Sasa</i>	
<i>Sasaella</i>	
<i>Sasamorpha</i>	
<i>Schizostachyum</i>	
<i>Semiarundinaria</i>	
<i>Shibatea</i>	
<i>Sinarundinaria</i>	
<i>Sinobambusa</i>	
<i>Tetragonocalamus</i>	

**Citrus (Rutaceae)**

<p><i>Acmadenia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Acradenia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Acronychia</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Adenandra</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Adiscanthus</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Aegle</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Aeglopsis</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Afraegle</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Agathosma</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Almeidea</i> of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Amyris</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Araliopsis</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Atalantia</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Balfourodendron</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Balsamocitrus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Barosma</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Bauerella</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Boenninghausenia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Boninia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Boronella</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Boronia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Bosistoa</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Bouchardatia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Burkillanthus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Calodendrum</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Calomondin</i> spp. (citrus) (Rutaceae),  <i>Casimiroa</i> of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Choisya</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Citropsis</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Citrus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Clausena</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Clausenopsis</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Clymenia</i> of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Cneoridium</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Coleonema</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Comptonella</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Crowea</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Cusparia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Decagonocarpus</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Dictamnus</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Diosma</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Diphasia</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Diplolaena</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Dutailleya</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Empleuridium</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Empleurum</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Eriostemon</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Erythrochiton</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),</p>	<p><i>Esenbeckia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Euchaetis</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Euxylophora</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Fagara</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Feronia</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Feroniella</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Fortunella</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Galipea</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Geijera</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Geleznovia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Glycosmis</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Halfordia</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Helietta</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Hesperethusa</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Humblotiodendron</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Husteinia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Jahnia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Leptothyrsa</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Limnocitrus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Lubaria</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Lunasia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Lunasiinae</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Luvunga</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Macrostylis</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Medicosma</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Megasigma</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Melicope</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Merope</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Merrillia</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Metrodorea</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Microcitrus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Microcybe</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Micromelum</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Monanthocitrus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Monnieria</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Murraya</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Myrtopsis</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Naudinia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Nematolepis</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Oricia</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Oriciopsis</i> spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  <i>Orixa</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Oxanthera</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Pagetia</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Pamburus</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Paramignya</i> spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Pelea</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  <i>Peltostigma</i> spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),</p>
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**Citrus (Rutaceae) (continued)**

*Pentaceras* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Phebalium* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Phellodendron* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Philotheca* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Phyllosma* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Pilocarpus* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Platydesma* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Pleiococca* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Pleiospermium* spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  
*Plethadenia* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Pleurandropsis* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Polyaster* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Poncirus* spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  
*Psilopeganum* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Ptelea* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Raputia* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Rauia* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Ravenia* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Rossittia* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Ruta* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Sarcomelicope* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Sargentia* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Severinia* spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  
*Skimmia* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Sohnreyia* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Spiranthera* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Swinglea* spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  
*Taravalia* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Teclea* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Terminthodia* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Thamnosma* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Ticorea* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Toddalia* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Toddaliopsis* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Triphasia* spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  
*Vepris* spp. of Toddalioidae (Rutaceae),  
*Wenzelia* spp. of Aurantioideae (Rutaceae),  
*Zanthoxylum* = *Xanthoxylum* (spp. of Rutoideae),  
*Zieria* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),  
*Zieridium* spp. of Rutoideae (Rutaceae),

**Proteaceae (Proteaceae)**

*Adenostephanus*  
*Alloxylon*  
*Anadenia*  
*Aulax*  
*Banksia*  
*Bellendena*  
*Brabejum*  
*Buckinghamia*  
*Conchium*  
*Conospermum*  
*Dryandra*  
*Embothrium*  
*Erodendrum*  
*Euplassa*  
*Faurea*  
*Finschia*  
*Floydia*  
*Gevuina*  
*Grevillea*  
*Hakea*  
*Helicia*  
*Hicksbeachia*  
*Isopogon*  
*Kermadecia*  
*Knightia*  
*Lambertia*  
*Leucadendron*  
*Leucospermum*  
*Linkia*  
*Lomatia*  
*Macadamia*  
*Mimetes*  
*Nivenia*  
*Orites*  
*Orothamnus*  
*Paranomus*  
*Persoonia*  
*Petrophila*  
*Petrophile*  
*Protea*  
*Roupala*  
*Rymandra*  
*Serruria*  
*Spatalla*  
*Spatallopsis*  
*Stenocarpus*  
*Telopea*  
*Tricondylus*  
*Triunia*  
*Xylomelum*





# Cut Flowers and Greenery

## Index

### Numerics

7CFR 319.74 3-1

### A

*Achillea*  
risk level 3-10

*Acidosasa* 3-47

*Acmadenia* 3-48

*Acradenia* 3-48

*Acronychia* 3-48

*Adenandra* 3-48

*Adenostephanus* 3-50

*Adiscanthus* 3-48

*Aegilops* 3-21, 3-45

*Aegle* 3-48

*Aeglopsis* 3-48

*Afraegle* 3-48

African Corn Lily (*Ixia Maculata*)  
risk level 3-11

*Agathosma* 3-48

*Ajania Pacifica*  
approved growers in Mexico 3-21, 3-36, 3-39

*Alloxylon* 3-50

*Almeidea* 3-48

Almond  
regulating 3-31

Almond (*Prunus dulcis*) 3-42

*Alpinia Purpurat* 3-20

*Alstroemeria*  
risk level 3-10

*Amaryllis*  
risk level 3-10

*Ampleocalamus* 3-47

*Amyris* 3-48

*Anadenia* 3-50

*Ananas* 3-22

*Anemone*  
risk level 3-10

*Anthurium*  
risk level 3-10

*Anthurium* 3-20

*Antirrhinum majus*  
risk level 3-10

Apple  
regulating 3-31

Apple (*Malus domestica*, *M. sylvestris*, *Malus*) 3-37

Apricot  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) 3-42

*Araliopsis* 3-48

Arctic chrysanthemum *Archanthemum*  
*arcticum* 3-25

Arctic daisy (*Archanthemum arcticum*) 3-25

Arrowwood (*Viburnum x bodnantense*) 3-43

Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)  
risk level 3-12

*Arundinaria* 3-47

*Atalantia* 3-48

*Aulax* [3-50](#)

Aurantioideae [3-43](#)

Authorize movement  
when to allow [3-8](#)

---

## B

Baby's-breath (*Galium sylvaticum*, *Gypsophila elegans*, *G. paniculata*)  
risk level [3-11](#)

Background [3-1](#)

*Balfourodendron* [3-48](#)

*Balsamocitrus* [3-48](#)

Bamboo (*Bambusa*) [3-23](#), [3-41](#), [3-47](#)

*Bambusa* [3-47](#)

Bambusoidea [3-23](#)

*Banksia* [3-50](#)

Barberton's Daisy (*Gerbera jamesonii*)  
risk level [3-11](#)

*Barosma* [3-48](#)

*Bashania* [3-47](#)

*Bauerella* [3-48](#)

Beautyberry (*Callicarpa*) [3-23](#)

*Belladonna*  
risk level [3-10](#)

*Bellendena* [3-50](#)

Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) [3-43](#)

Bird of Paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)  
risk level [3-12](#)

Bird-of-paradise (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*) [3-20](#)

Black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) [3-43](#)

Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)  
risk level [3-12](#)

Blazing Star  
risk level [3-11](#)

*Boenninghausenia* [3-48](#)

*Boninia* [3-48](#)

*Borinda* [3-47](#)

*Boronella* [3-48](#)

*Boronia* [3-48](#)

*Bosistoa* [3-48](#)

*Bouchardatia* [3-48](#)

Boughs, Christmas tree, [3-28](#) to [3-31](#)

Box Holly  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Brabejum* [3-50](#)

*Brachystachyum* [3-47](#)

Bridal-wreath  
risk level [3-12](#)

British Columbia  
Christmas trees from, [3-30](#)

*Brodiaea* [3-10](#)

Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum*) [3-45](#)

*Buckinghamia* [3-50](#)

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.) [3-35](#)

Bunches of flowers  
preparing for inspection [3-15](#)

*Burkillanthus* [3-48](#)

burkwood viburnum [3-43](#)

Butcher's broom  
risk level [3-12](#)

Button snakeroot  
risk level [3-11](#)

---

## C

California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) [3-43](#)

California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) [3-43](#)

California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*) [3-43](#)

California hazelnut [3-43](#)

California honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*) [3-43](#)

- California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) 3-43
- Calla*  
risk level 3-12
- Callicarpa* 3-23
- Calodendrum* 3-48
- Calomondin* 3-48
- camellia 3-43
- canyon live oak 3-43
- Capsicum* 3-23
- Carnation, pinks  
risk level 3-11
- Cascara 3-43
- Casimiroa* 3-48
- Centaurea*  
risk level 3-10
- Cephalostachyum* 3-47
- Certificate  
of origin, Canadian, 3-30
- Chaenomeles*  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31
- Chaenomeles* 3-23
- Chamaedorea* 3-24
- Chamaelaucium*  
risk level 3-10
- Cherry  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31
- Cherry (*Prunus*) 3-40, 3-42
- Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) 3-31, 3-42
- Chimonobambusa* 3-47
- Chincherinchee*  
risk level 3-12
- Chinese pieris 3-43
- Chinese-lantern Plant *Physalis alkekengi* 3-40
- Choisya* 3-48
- Christmas Trees 3-27
- Christmas trees
- Canadian origin, 3-27 to 3-31
- Chrysanthemum  
arctic *Archanthemum arcticum* 3-25  
florist's (*Archanthemum arcticum*) 3-25
- Chrysanthemum (*Archanthemum arcticum*) 3-25
- Chusquea* 3-47
- Citropsis* 3-48
- Citrus  
list of genera 3-48
- Citrus* 3-48
- Clausena* 3-48
- Clausenopsis* 3-48
- Clymenia* 3-48
- Cneoridium* 3-48
- Coast live oak 3-43
- Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) 3-43
- Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) 3-43
- Codiaeum variegatum* 3-20
- Coffea* 3-26
- Coffee (*Coffea*) 3-26
- Coleonema* 3-48
- Comptonella* 3-48
- Conchium* 3-50
- Coneflower  
risk level 3-12
- Conifer 3-27
- Conifer wreaths  
Canadian origin, 3-27 to 3-31
- Coniferae 3-27
- Conospermum* 3-50
- Cordylina terminalis* 3-20
- Corn 3-46
- Cornflower  
risk level 3-10
- Cotoneaster* 3-32

Cotton  
cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

Covered articles  
described [3-1](#)

Crabapple [3-31](#)

Croton leaves [3-20](#)

Crowea [3-48](#)

Cusparia [3-48](#)

Cut flowers  
Canadian origin, [?? to 3-27](#)

Cydonia  
cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

Cydonia [3-32](#)

Cynara [3-33](#)

Cyperus [3-20](#)

Cytisus  
risk level [3-10](#)

Dianthus  
risk level [3-11](#)

Dictamnus [3-48](#)

Dinochloa [3-47](#)

Diosma [3-48](#)

Diphasia [3-48](#)

Diplolaena [3-48](#)

Doublefile viburnum [3-43](#)

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var *menziesii*) [3-43](#)

Dracaena [3-20](#)

Drepanostachyum [3-47](#)

Drooping leucothoe [3-43](#)

Dryandra [3-50](#)

Dutaillyea [3-48](#)

---

## D

Daffodil  
risk level [3-11](#)

Daisy  
arctic (*Archanthemum arcticum*) [3-25](#)  
giant (*Archanthemum arcticum*) [3-25](#)

*Darlingtonia Californica* [3-33](#)

Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) [3-40](#)

David viburnum [3-43](#)

*Decagonocarpus* [3-48](#)

Decorative Articles [3-34](#)

Decorative Pods [3-35](#)

*Delphinium*  
risk level [3-10](#)

*Dendranthema*  
approved growers in Mexico [3-34](#)

*Dendranthema* [3-25](#)

*Dendrocalamus* [3-47](#)

---

## E

*Embothrium* [3-50](#)

*Empleuridium* [3-48](#)

*Empleurum* [3-48](#)

English laurel [3-31](#)

Equipment  
for inspecting cut flowers [3-5](#)

*Eremitis* [3-47](#)

*Eremocitrus* [3-48](#)

*Eriostemon* [3-48](#)

*Erodendrum* [3-50](#)

*Eryngium*  
risk level [3-11](#)

*Erythrochiton* [3-48](#)

*Esenbeckia* [3-48](#)

*Eucalyptus* [3-34](#)

*Euchaetis* [3-48](#)

*Euphorbia*  
risk level 3-11

*Euplassa* 3-50

European beech 3-43

European cranberry bush viburnum 3-43

European pine shoot moth, 3-31

European turkey oak 3-43

European yew 3-43

*Euxylophora* 3-48

Examples of when not to regulate as cut flowers 3-2

## F

*Fagara* 3-48

False-dragonhead  
risk level 3-12

*Fargesia* 3-47

*Faurea* 3-50

*Feronia* 3-48

*Feroniella* 3-48

*Finschia* 3-50

Firethorn (*Pyracantha*) 3-42

Florist's chrysanthemum *Arctanthemum*  
*arcticum* 3-25

Flowering quince  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31

Flowering Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*) 3-23

Flowers, single stem  
preparing for inspection 3-15

*Floydia* 3-50

*Forsythia*  
risk level 3-11

*Fortunella* 3-48

Fragrant viburnum 3-43

*Freesia*  
risk level 3-11

Fruit  
inspecting cut flowers for 3-16

Fumigating commercial shipments  
policy on 3-6

## G

*Galipea* 3-48

*Gaoligongshania* 3-47

Gay-feather 3-11

*Geijera* 3-48

*Geleznovia* 3-48

*Gelidocalamus* 3-47

*Gerbera*  
risk level 3-11

*Gerbera* 3-20

*Gevuina* 3-50

Giant daisy *Arctanthemum arcticum* 3-25

*Gigantocloa* 3-47

*Gladiolus hortulanus* 3-20

*Gloriosa*  
risk level 3-11

Glory lily  
risk level 3-11

*Glycosmis* 3-48

Goatgrass *Aegilops* 3-21, 3-45

Golden-bells  
risk level 3-11

*Gossypium* 3-34

*Gossypium*, 3-31

Grand fir 3-43

Grape  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31

Grape-hyacinth  
risk level 3-11

greenery  
Canadian origin, 3-27 to 3-31

*Grevillea* 3-50

*Guadua* 3-47

Guernsey lily  
risk level 3-12

*Gypsophila*  
risk level 3-11

Gypsy moth, 3-29 to 3-31

---

## H

*Hakea* 3-50

*Halfordia* 3-48

*Helicia* 3-50

*Heliconia* 3-20

*Helietta* 3-48

*Hesperethusa* 3-48

*Hibanobambusa* 3-47

Hibiscus *Hibiscus moscheutos* 3-35

*Hicksbeachia* 3-50

High daisy (*Arctanthemum arcticum*) 3-25

Himalaya pieris 3-43

*Himalayacalamus* 3-47

*Hippeastrum*, See *Amaryllis* 3-11

*Hippophae* 3-35

Holly (*Ilex*) 3-36

Holm oak 3-43

Horse chestnut 3-43

Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*) 3-43

*Humblotiodendron* 3-48

*Husteinia* 3-48

Hyacinth  
risk level 3-11

*Hyacinthus*  
risk level 3-11

*Hypericum*  
risk level 3-11

*Hypericum* 3-35

---

## I

Identification authority  
taking action based on 3-18

*Ilex* 3-36

*Indocalamus* 3-47

*Indosasa* 3-47

Inspecting cut flowers  
equipment 3-5  
procedures For 3-7  
what Is Needed 3-6

Inspection area  
description 3-6

Inspection of cut flowers  
for fruit 3-16  
preparation of 3-16

Inspection procedures  
summary of steps 3-5

Inspection Surface  
description 3-6

Inspection unit  
determining 3-13

Intended use  
for regulating as cut flower 3-1

Iso-giku *Arctanthemum arcticum* 3-25

*Isopogon* 3-50

*Ixia*  
risk level 3-11

---

## J

*Jahnia* 3-48

Japanese camellia 3-43

Japanese pieris 3-43

Japanese-lantern (*Physalis alkekengi*) 3-40

---

**K**

*Kermadecia* 3-50

*Knightia* 3-50

---

**L**

*Lambertia* 3-50

Larkspur  
risk level 3-10

*Laurustinus* 3-43

Leatherleaf Fern (*Rumohra adiantiformis*) 3-20

*Leptothyrsa* 3-48

*Leucadendron* 3-50

*Leucanthemella* 3-36

*Leucospermum* 3-50

Level of pest risk  
determining 3-9

*Liatris*  
risk level 3-11

Lighting  
description 3-6

*Ligustrum* 3-37

Lilac 3-43

*Lilium*  
risk level 3-11

Lily 3-11

*Limnocitrus* 3-48

*Limonium*  
risk level 3-11

Lingonberry 3-43

*Linkia* 3-50

*Lithachne* 3-47

*Lomatia* 3-50

*Loranthaceae* 3-37

*Lubaria* 3-48

*Lunasia* 3-48

*Lunasiinae* 3-48

*Luvunga* 3-48

*Lymantria dispar*, 3-29, 3-30

---

**M**

*Macadamia* 3-50

*Macrostylis* 3-48

Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) 3-43

*Malus*  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31

*Malus* 3-37

*Medicosma* 3-48

*Megasigma* 3-48

*Melicope* 3-48

*Melocanna* 3-47

*Menstruocalamus* 3-47

*Merope* 3-48

*Merrillia* 3-48

*Metrodorea* 3-48

*Microcitrus* 3-48

*Microcybe* 3-48

*Micromelum* 3-48

*Mimetes* 3-50

Mistletoe (*Phoradendron*) 3-37

*Monanthocitrus* 3-48

*Monnieria* 3-48

*Montbretia*  
risk level 3-11

*Moso* 3-47

Mountain laurel 3-43

MRC (Municipalité régionale de comté), [3-29](#)

Mulberry (*Morus*) [3-23](#)

Mum  
risk level [3-10](#)

Mum (*Archanthemum arcticum*) [3-25](#)

Municipalité régionale de comté (MRC), [3-29](#)

*Muraya* [3-48](#)

*Muscari*  
risk level [3-11](#)

*Myrtopsis* [3-48](#)

---

## N

Narcissus  
risk level [3-11](#)

*Nastus* [3-47](#)

*Naudinia* [3-48](#)

Nectarine  
cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

Nectarines (*Prunes persica* var. *nucipersica*) [3-42](#)

*Nematolepis* [3-48](#)

*Neohouzeaua* [3-47](#)

*Neomicrocalamus* [3-47](#)

*Nepenthes* [3-38](#)

*Nerine*  
risk level [3-12](#)

New Brunswick  
Christmas trees from, [3-30](#)

Nippon daisy (*Archanthemum arcticum*) [3-25](#)

*Nipponanthemum* [3-39](#)

Nippon-chrysanthemum (*Archanthemum arcticum*) [3-25](#)

*Nivenia* [3-50](#)

Nojigiku (*Archanthemum arcticum*) [3-25](#)

Northern red oak [3-43](#)

Nova Scotia

Christmas trees from, [3-30](#)

---

## O

Obedient Plant  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Ochlandra* [3-47](#)

*Oligostachyum* [3-47](#)

*Olmea* [3-47](#)

Ontario  
Christmas trees from, [3-29](#)

Orchid  
risk level [3-12](#)

Orchidaceae [3-20](#)

*Orcia* [3-48](#)

*Orciopsis* [3-48](#)

*Orites* [3-50](#)

*Orixa* [3-48](#)

*Ornithogalum*  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Orothamnus* [3-50](#)

*Oryza Sativa* [3-39](#)

*Otatea* [3-47](#)

*Oxanthera* [3-48](#)

*Oxytenanthera* [3-47](#)

---

## P

*Pagetia* [3-48](#)

Palm Fronds [3-24](#)

*Pamburus* [3-48](#)

*Pandanus* [3-20](#)

*Papyrus* [3-20](#)

*Paramignya* [3-48](#)

*Paranomus* [3-50](#)



- Parry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*) 3-43
- Peach  
(*Prunus persica*) cut flowers and greenery, 3-31
- Peach (*Prunus persica*) 3-42
- Pear (*Pyrus communis*)  
cut flowers and greenery, 3-31
- Pear (*Pyrus communis*) 3-42
- Pelea* 3-48
- Peltostigma* 3-48
- Pentaceras* 3-49
- Pepper—Bell, Green, Paprika, Chili, Bird, Tabasco  
(*Capsicum*) 3-23
- Pernettya* 3-40
- Persoonia* 3-50
- Peruvian Lily  
risk level 3-10
- Pest findings  
taking action based on 3-18
- Pesticides suspected  
what to do if 3-7
- Pests intercepted  
regulatory actions 3-17
- Petrophila* 3-50
- Petrophile* 3-50
- Phaeomeria Speciosa* 3-20
- Phebalium* 3-49
- Phellodendron* 3-49
- Philotheca* 3-49
- Phoenix (*Firmiana simplex*) 3-40
- Phyllosma* 3-49
- Phyllostachys* 3-47
- Physalis* 3-40
- Physostegia*  
risk level 3-12
- Phytophthora ramorum*, known hosts of 3-43
- Pieris “Brouwer’s Beauty” 3-43
- Pieris “Forest Flame” 3-43
- Pilocarpus* 3-49
- Pincushion Flower  
risk level 3-12
- Pine  
cut Christmas trees, 3-29 to 3-31
- Pine shoot beetle 3-29, 3-31
- Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) 3-22
- Pinus* 3-40
- Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) 3-38, 3-44
- Platydesma* 3-49
- Pleioblastus* 3-47
- Pleiococca* 3-49
- Pleiospermium* 3-49
- Plethadenia* 3-49
- Pleurandropsis* 3-49
- Plums (*Prunus domestica*) 3-42
- Poaceae 3-41
- Poinsettia  
risk level 3-11
- Polyaster* 3-49
- Poncirus* 3-49
- Prague viburnum 3-43
- Precleared Flowers And Greenery  
Chile 3-20  
Jamaica 3-20
- Privet* 3-37
- Prohibited with admissible articles  
if found 3-8
- Prohibitions  
screening for 3-8
- Protaceae  
list of genera 3-50
- Protea* 3-50
- Proteaceae 3-42
- Prune

cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

*Prunus*

cut flowers and greenery [3-31](#)

*Prunus* [3-42](#)

*Pseudosasa* [3-47](#)

*Psilopeganum* [3-49](#)

*Ptelea* [3-49](#)

Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*) [3-44](#)

*Pyracantha* [3-42](#)

*Pyrus*

cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

*Pyrus* [3-42](#)

---

## Q

*Qiongzhusa* [3-47](#)

Quebec

Christmas trees from, [3-29](#)

Quince

cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

---

## R

*Raddia* [3-47](#)

*Ranunculus*

risk level [3-12](#)

*Raputia* [3-49](#)

*Rauia* [3-49](#)

*Ravenia* [3-49](#)

Red Ginger (*Alpinia purpurata*) [3-20](#)

Regulatory actions

based on pest findings [3-17](#)

Residue cargo

handling [3-9](#)

*Rhipidocladum* [3-47](#)

Rhododendron (*Rhododendron spp*) [3-43](#)

*Rhyacionia buoliana*, [3-31](#)

Rice (*Oryza sativa*) [3-39](#)

Roots attached to cut flowers

how to regulate [3-1](#)

*Rosa*

risk level [3-12](#)

*Rosa* [3-20](#)

Rose

risk level [3-12](#)

*Rossittia* [3-49](#)

*Roupala* [3-50](#)

*Rudbeckia*

risk level [3-12](#)

*Rumohra Adiantiformis* [3-20](#)

*Ruscus*

risk level [3-12](#)

*Ruta* [3-49](#)

Rutaceae [3-43](#)

*Rutoideae* [3-43](#)

*Ryandra* [3-50](#)

---

## S

*Salix* [3-44](#)

Salmonberry [3-43](#)

Sample size

determining [3-13](#)

*Sarcomelicope* [3-49](#)

*Sargentia* [3-49](#)

*Sarracenia* [3-44](#)

*Sasa* [3-47](#)

*Sasaella* [3-47](#)

*Sasamorpha* [3-47](#)

*Sasanqua camellia* [3-43](#)

*Scabiosa*

risk level [3-12](#)

<i>Scabious</i> risk level 3-12	<i>Star flower (Trientalis latifolia)</i> 3-43
<i>Schizostachyum</i> 3-47	<i>Star-of-Bethlehem (Ornithogalum umbellatum)</i> risk level 3-12
<i>Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)</i> risk level 3-10	<i>Statice</i> risk level 3-11
<i>Sea Holly (Eryngium maritimum)</i> risk level 3-11	<i>Stems of flowers</i> preparing for inspection 3-15
<i>Sea Lavender (Limonium)</i> risk level 3-11	<i>Stenocarpus</i> 3-50
<i>Semiarundinaria</i> 3-47	<i>Steps, for inspecting cut flowers</i> 3-5
<i>Serruria</i> 3-50	<i>Strawberry tree</i> 3-43
<i>Severinia</i> 3-49	<i>Strelitzia</i> risk level 3-12
<i>Shibatea</i> 3-47	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> 3-20
<i>Shio-giku (Archanthemum arcticum)</i> 3-25	<i>Striga</i> 3-45
<i>Shreve's oak (Quercus parvula var. shrevei)</i> 3-43	<i>Sweet chestnut</i> 3-43
<i>Sinarundinaria</i> 3-47	<i>Swinglea</i> 3-49
<i>Sinobambusa</i> 3-47	
<i>Skimmia</i> 3-49	
<i>Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)</i> risk level 3-10	
<i>Sohnreyia</i> 3-49	
<i>Sorghum</i> 3-45	
<i>Southern red oak</i> 3-43	
<i>Spatalla</i> 3-50	
<i>Spatallopsis</i> 3-50	
<i>Spiraea</i> risk level 3-12	
<i>Spiranthera</i> 3-49	
<i>Spirit Weed (Lachnanthes tinctoria)</i> risk level 3-11	
<i>Springstar Flower (Ipheion uniflorum)</i> risk level 3-10	
<i>Spurge (Euphorbia)</i> risk level 3-11	
<i>St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum)</i> risk level 3-11	
<i>St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum)</i> 3-35	
	<b>T</b>
	<i>Tailflower (Anthurium)</i> risk level 3-10
	<i>Tanoak (Lithocarpus densiflorus)</i> 3-43
	<i>Taravalia</i> 3-49
	<i>Teclea</i> 3-49
	<i>Telopea</i> 3-50
	<i>Terminthodia</i> 3-49
	<i>Tetragonocalamus</i> 3-47
	<i>Thamnocalamus</i> 3-47
	<i>Thamnosma</i> 3-49
	<i>Thyrsostachys</i> 3-47
	<i>Ti Leaves (Cordyline terminalis)</i> 3-20
	<i>Ticorea</i> 3-49
	<i>Toddalia</i> 3-49
	<i>Toddalioideae</i> 3-43
	<i>Toddaliopsis</i> 3-49

*Tomicus piniperda*, [3-29](#)

Torch Ginger (*Nicolaia elator*) [3-20](#)

Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) [3-43](#)

Transvaal Daisy  
risk level [3-11](#)

*Tricondylus* [3-50](#)

*Triticum* [3-45](#)

*Triphasia* [3-49](#)

*Triteleia*  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Tritonia*  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Triunia* [3-50](#)

Tulip (*Tulipa*)  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Tulipa*  
risk level [3-12](#)

---

## U

Unmarked, treated flowers  
if encountered [3-7](#)

Update record  
for the manual [1-2](#)

---

## V

*Vepris* [3-49](#)

*Viburnum eskimo* [3-43](#)

Victorian box [3-43](#)

*Vitis*  
cut flowers and greenery, [3-31](#)

---

## W

Waxflower *Chimphila*  
risk level [3-10](#)

Wayfaringtree viburnum [3-43](#)

*Wenzelia* [3-49](#)

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) [3-45](#)

Willow (*Salix*) [3-44](#)

Windflower *Anemone*  
risk level [3-10](#)

Witch hazel [3-43](#)

Wood rose [3-43](#)

Wreaths, [3-28 to 3-31](#)

---

## X

*Xylomelum* [3-50](#)

---

## Y

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)  
risk level [3-10](#)

Yellow splash  
approved growers in Mexico [3-21](#)

*Yushania* [3-47](#)

---

## Z

*Zantedeschia*  
risk level [3-12](#)

*Zanthoxylum* [3-49](#)

*Zea Mays* [3-46](#)

*Zieria* [3-49](#)

*Zieridium* [3-49](#)