

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)	Additional restrictions (See paragraph (b) of this section.)
Suriname .....	Amaranth .....	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp .....	Leaf and stem.	
	Black palm nut .....	<i>Astrocaryum</i> spp .....	Fruit.	
	Jessamine .....	<i>Cestrum latifolium</i> .....	Leaf and stem.	
	Malabar spinach .....	<i>Bassella alba</i> .....	Leaf and stem.	
	Mung bean .....	<i>Vigna radiata</i> .....	Seed sprout.	
	Pak choi .....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> .....	Leaf and stem.	
Sweden .....	Dill .....	<i>Astrocaryum graveolens</i> .....	Above ground parts.	
Taiwan .....	Bamboo .....	<i>Bambuseae</i> spp .....	Edible shoot, free of leaves and roots.	
	Burdock .....	<i>Arctium lappa</i> .....	Root.	
	Wasabi (Japanese horseradich) .....	<i>Wasabia japonica</i> .....	Root and stem.	
Thailand .....	Dasheen .....	<i>Alocasia</i> spp., <i>Colocaisa</i> spp., and <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp..	Leaf and stem.	
	Tumeric .....	<i>Curcuma domestica</i> .....	Leaf and stem.	
Tonga .....	Burdock .....	<i>Arctium lappa</i> .....	Root, stem, and leaf.	
	Jicama .....	<i>Pachyrhizus tuberosus</i> .....	Root.	
	Pumpkin .....	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> .....	Fruit.	
Trinidad and Tobago ..	Lemongrass .....	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> .....	Leaf and stem.	
	Leren .....	<i>Calathea allouia</i> .....	Tuber.	
	Shield leaf .....	<i>Cecropia peltata</i> .....	Leaf and stem.	
Zambia .....	Snow pea .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> spp. <i>sativum</i> .....	Flat, immature pod.	

(b) Additional restrictions for applicable fruits and vegetables as specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) *Free areas.*

(i) The commodity must be from a Medfly-free area listed in § 319.56–2(j) and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the commodity originated in a Medfly-free area.

(ii) The commodity must be from a Medfly-free area listed in § 319.56–2(j) and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the commodity originated in a free area. Fruit from outside Medfly-free areas must be treated in accordance with § 319.56–2x of this subpart.

(iii) The commodity must be from a fruit-fly free area listed in § 319.56–2(h) and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the commodity originated in a free area.

(iv) The commodity must be from a fruit-fly free area listed in § 319.56–2(h) and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating: “These regulated articles originated in an area free from pests as designated in 7 CFR 319.56–2(h) and, upon inspection, were found free of *Dymicoccus neobrevipes* and *Planococcus minor*.”

(2) *Restricted importation and distribution.*

(i) Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped “Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, HI, or Guam.”

(ii) Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped “Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, or Guam.”

(iii) Prohibited entry into Hawaii. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped “Not for importation into or distribution within HI.”

(iv) Prohibited entry into Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped “Not for importation into or distribution within Guam.”

(3) *Commercial shipments only.*

(4) *Stage of fruit.*

(i) The bananas must be green at the time of export. Inspectors at the port of arrival will determine that the bananas were green at the time of export if: (1) Bananas shipped by air are still green upon arrival in the United States; and (2) bananas shipped by sea are either still green upon arrival in the United States or yellow but firm.

(ii) The tomatoes must be green upon arrival in the United States. Pink or red fruit may only be imported in accordance with § 319.56–2dd of this subpart.

(5) *Other conditions.*

(i) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the

commodity is apparently free of *Acrolepiopsis assectella*.

(ii) Entry permitted only from September 15 to May 31, inclusive, to prevent the introduction of a complex of exotic pests including, but not limited to a thrips (*Haplothrips chinensis*) and a leafroller (*Capua tortrix*).

(iii) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free from *Coccus molestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dymicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Psedococcus landoi*; and all damaged fruit was removed from the shipment prior to export under the supervision of the NPPO.

(iv) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free from *Planococcus minor*.

(v) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is of the Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety (=F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, Malayan Dwarf×Panama Tall) (which are resistant to lethal yellowing disease) based on verification of the parent stock. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0049)

4. Sections 319.56–2y and 319.56–2aa would be revised and a new § 319.56–2ll would be added to read as follows: