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variety in the country of origin before shipping in commercial quantities.

[31 FR 16601, Dec. 29, 1966; as amended at 32 FR 12832, Sept. 8, 1967; 32 FR 13215, Sept. 19, 1967; 35 FR 5031, Mar. 25, 1970; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 59 FR 40796, Aug. 10, 1994; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 61 FR 47666, Sept. 10, 1996]

§319.56-2e Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of cipollini from Morocco.

(a) Shipments of cipollini (*Muscari comosum*) from Morocco have frequently been found infested at time of entry with an injurious insect, *Exosoma lusitanica*, not known to occur in the United States. The limited type of inspection at our disposal is not considered adequate to detect all cases of infestation and, since the effectiveness of methyl bromide fumigation in freeing this product from the insect in question is now well established, it has been decided to require this fumigation as a condition of entry for future shipments.

(b) On and after December 7, 1939, therefore, fumigation with methyl bromide will be a condition of entry for all shipments of cipollini from Morocco. This treatment shall be carried out under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector at the expense of the importer, and release of the shipment will be withheld until the treatment has been completed. In addition to fumigation only such inspection will be given as the inspector may judge necessary from time to time to determine pest conditions on arrival or to assure himself of the effectiveness of the treatment.

(c) The entry of cipollini from Morocco may be made only through the ports of New York and Boston at which ports facilities for vacuum fumigation with methyl bromide, as herein required, are available.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959. Redesignated at 50 FR 9788, Mar. 12, 1985]

§319.56-2f Administrative instructions governing importation of grapefruit, lemons, and oranges from Argentina.

Fresh grapefruit, lemons, and oranges may be imported from Argentina into the continental United States (the

contiguous 48 States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia) only under permit and only in accordance with this section and all other applicable requirements of this subpart.

(a) *Origin requirement.* The grapefruit, lemons, or oranges must have been grown in a grove located in a region of Argentina that has been determined to be free from citrus canker. The following regions in Argentina have been determined to be free from citrus canker: The States of Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman.

(b) *Grove requirements.* The grapefruit, lemons, or oranges must have been grown in a grove that meets the following conditions:

(1) The grove must be registered with the citrus fruit export program of the Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA).

(2) The grove must be surrounded by a 150-meter-wide buffer area. No citrus fruit grown in the buffer area may be offered for importation into the United States.

(3) Any new citrus planting stock used in the grove must meet one of the following requirements:

(i) The citrus planting stock originated from within a State listed in paragraph (a) of this section; or

(ii) The citrus planting stock was obtained from a SENASA-approved citrus stock propagation center.

(4) All fallen fruit, leaves, and branches must be removed from the ground in the grove and the buffer area before the trees in the grove blossom. The grove and buffer area must be inspected by SENASA before blossom to verify that these sanitation measures have been accomplished.

(5) The grove and buffer area must be treated at least twice during the growing season with an oil-copper oxychloride spray. The timing of each treatment shall be determined by SENASA's expert system based on its monitoring of climatic data, fruit susceptibility, and the presence of disease inoculum. The application of treatments shall be monitored by SENASA to verify proper application.

(6) The grove and buffer area must be surveyed by SENASA 20 days before the grapefruit, lemons, or oranges are harvested to verify the grove's freedom

from citrus black spot (*Guignardia citricarpa*) and sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis*). The grove's freedom from citrus black spot and sweet orange scab shall be verified through:

(i) Visual inspection of the grove and buffer area; and

(ii) The sampling of 4 fruit from each of 298 randomly selected trees from each grove and buffer area covering a maximum area of 800 hectares. If the area to be sampled exceeds 800 hectares, SENASA must contact APHIS for APHIS' determination as to the number of trees to be sampled. The sampled fruit must be taken from those portions of the trees that are mostly likely to have infected, symptomatic fruit (*i.e.* near the outer, upper part of the canopy on the sides of the tree that receive the most sunlight). The sampled fruit must be held in the laboratory for 20 days at 27 °C, 80 percent relative humidity, and in permanent light to promote the expression of symptoms in any fruit infected with citrus black spot.

(c) *After harvest.* After harvest, the grapefruit, oranges, or lemons must be handled in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) The fruit must be moved from the grove to the packinghouse in field boxes or containers of field boxes that are marked to show the SENASA registration number of the grove in which the fruit was grown. The identity of the origin of the fruit must be maintained.

(2) During the time that any grapefruit, lemons, or oranges from groves meeting the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are in the packinghouse, no fruit from groves that do not meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section may enter the packinghouse. A packinghouse technician registered with SENASA must verify the origin of all fruit entering the packinghouse.

(3) After arriving at the packinghouse, the fruit must be held at room temperature for 4 days to allow bruises or other fruit damage to become apparent.

(4) After the 4-day holding period, bruised or damaged fruit must be culled and the fruit must be inspected by SENASA to verify its freedom from

citrus black spot and sweet orange scab. The fruit must then be chemically treated as follows:

(i) Immersion in sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) at a concentration of 200 parts per million for 2 minutes;

(ii) Immersion in orthophenilphenate of sodium;

(iii) Spraying with imidazole; and

(iv) Application of 2-4 thiazalil benzimidazole and wax.

(5) Before packing, the treated fruit must be individually labeled with a sticker that identifies the packinghouse in which they were packed and must be inspected by SENASA to verify its freedom from citrus black spot and sweet orange scab and to ensure that all stems, leaves, and other portions of plants have been removed from the fruit.

(6) The fruit must be packed in clean, new boxes that are marked with the SENASA registration number of the grove in which the fruit was grown and a statement indicating that the fruit may not be distributed in Hawaii, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or in any State (each of which must be individually listed) into which the distribution of the fruit is prohibited pursuant to paragraph (g)(1) or (g)(2) of this section.

(d) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Grapefruit, lemons, and oranges offered for entry into the United States from Argentina must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by SENASA that states the grapefruit, lemons, or oranges were produced and handled in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section and that the grapefruit, lemons, or oranges are apparently free from citrus black spot and sweet orange scab.

(e) *Cold treatment.* Due to the presence in Argentina of Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) (*Ceratitidis capitata*) and fruit flies of the genus *Anastrepha*, grapefruit, lemons (except smooth-skinned lemons), and oranges offered for entry from Argentina must be treated with an authorized cold treatment listed in the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at

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§300.1 of this chapter. The cold treatment must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of §319.56-2d of this subpart.

(f) *Disease detection.* If, during the course of any inspection or testing required by this section or §319.56-6 of this subpart, or at any other time, citrus black spot or sweet orange scab is detected on any grapefruit, lemons, or oranges, APHIS and SENASA must be notified and the grove in which the fruit was grown or is being grown shall be removed from the SENASA citrus export program for the remainder of that year's growing and harvest season, and the fruit harvested from that grove may not be imported into the United States from the time of detection through the remainder of that shipping season.

(g) *Limitations on distribution.* The distribution of the grapefruit, lemons, and oranges is limited to the continental United States (the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia.). In addition, during the 2000 through 2003 shipping seasons, the distribution of the grapefruit, lemons, and oranges is further limited as follows:

(1) During the 2000 and 2001 shipping seasons, the fruit may be distributed in all areas of the continental United States except Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Utah.

(2) During the 2002 and 2003 shipping seasons, the fruit may be distributed in all areas of the continental United States except Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

(3) For the 2004 shipping season and beyond, the fruit may be distributed in all areas of the continental United States.

(h) *Ports of entry.* The grapefruit, lemons, and oranges may enter the United States only through a port of entry located in a State where the distribution of the fruit is authorized pursuant to paragraph (g) of this section.

(i) *Repackaging.* If any grapefruit, lemons, or oranges are removed from their original shipping boxes and repackaged, the stickers required by paragraph (c)(5) of this section may not be removed or obscured and the new

boxes must be clearly marked with all the information required by paragraph (c)(6) of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0134)

[65 FR 37668, June 15, 2000]

§319.56-2g Administrative instructions prescribing method of treatment of garlic from specified countries.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in these administrative instructions, fumigation with methyl bromide in vacuum fumigation chambers, in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at §300.1 of this chapter, is a condition of entry under permit for all shipments of garlic (*Allium sativum*) from Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, the area of the Russian Federation west of the Ural Mountains, Slovakia, South Africa (Republic of), Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, and the area of the former Yugoslavia. Fumigation is to be carried out under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector and at the expense of the importer. While it is believed that the garlic will be unaffected by the fumigation, the treatment will be at the importer's risk. Such entry will be limited to ports named in the permits, where approved facilities for vacuum fumigation with methyl bromide are available.

(b)(1) The following alternate procedure is approved by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as a condition of entry under permit for shipments of garlic (*Allium sativum*) from Italy and Spain:

(i) A certificate shall be obtained from the appropriate phytosanitary official of the country of origin to the effect that such garlic is free of living stages of *Brachymerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula* (Bkh.), said certification to be based on field inspection and certification and subsequent reexamination at the port of departure prior to exportation. The