



**§ 319.56-2x**

in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at §300.1 of this chapter. Treatment by irradiation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter may be substituted for treatments in the PPQ Treatment Manual for the mango seed weevil *Sternochetus mangiferae*

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(Fabricus) or for one or more of the following 11 species of fruit flies: *Anastrepha fraterculus*, *Anastrepha ludens*, *Anastrepha obliqua*, *Anastrepha serpentina*, *Anastrepha suspensa*, *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera tryoni*, *Bactrocera jarvisi*, *Bactrocera latifrons*, and *Ceratitis capitata*.

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
Argentina	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Fruit.
Bolivia	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
Chile	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> and <i>C. latifolia</i>	fruit
	Mountain papaya	<i>Carica pubescens</i> (= <i>C. candamarcensis</i> )	fruit (Treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) not required if fruit is grown in Medfly free area (see § 319.56-2(l)).)
	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.	Fruit.
	Sandpear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	fruit (Treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) not required if fruit is grown in Medfly free area (see § 319.56-2(l)).)
China	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to litchi rust mite. Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL".)
Colombia	Longan	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Fruit.
	Cape gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Fruit.
	Yellow pitaya	<i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i>	Fruit.
Dominican Republic	Pigeon peas	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Pod or shelled (Treatment not required for pigeon peas (in the pod or fresh shelled) imported into Puerto Rico.)
Ecuador	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
El Salvador	Garden bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	pod or shelled.
Greece	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	fruit.
Guatemala	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	fruit.
Guyana	Tuna	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	fruit.
Honduras	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Pod or shelled.
	Yard long bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata, subsp. sesquipedalis</i>	Pod or shelled.
India	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to litchi rust mite. Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL".)
Israel	Cactus	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	fruit.
	Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	leaf (Treatment for leafminers, thrips, and <i>Sminthurus viridus</i> not required if the lettuce is imported in accordance with § 319.56-2u(a)).
Jordan	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit.
	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	fruit.
	Pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	fruit.
	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	fruit.
	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	fruit.
Lebanon	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
Mexico	Carabola	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	<i>Prunus avium</i>	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Fruit.
Cherry	Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	fruit.

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit. (Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Mexico stating: "These mangoes were treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual," unless fruit was grown in a fruit fly-free area listed in §319.56-2(h).)
Nicaragua	Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	fruit.
	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	fruit.
	Broad bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Pod or shelled.
	Green bean	<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.	Pod or shelled.
	Mung bean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Pod or shelled.
	Yard-long-bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Pod.
Panama	Bean, green and lima	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> and <i>P. lunatus</i>	pod.
Peru	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	fruit.
Spain	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Fruit.
	Lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.	Above ground parts, commercial shipments only.
	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros khaki</i>	Fruit.
	Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	fruit.
Taiwan	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	fruit (Prohibited entry into Florida due to <i>Eriophyes litchii</i> . Cartons in which litchi are packed must be stamped "Not for distribution in FL").
Thailand	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	fruit.
Uruguay	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	shoot.
Zimbabwe	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	fruit.
	Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	fruit.
	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	fruit.
	Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i>	fruit.
	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	fruit.
	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	fruit.
	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	fruit.

(b) If treatment has not been completed before the fruits and vegetables arrive in the United States, fruits and vegetables listed in the table in this section and requiring treatment for fruit flies may arrive in the United States only at a port listed in § 319.56–2d(b)(1) of this subpart.

[57 FR 54491, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69181, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 40796, Aug. 10, 1994; 59 FR 43712, Aug. 25, 1994; 60 FR 6958, Feb. 6, 1995; 60 FR 14209, Mar. 16, 1995; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 61 FR 47667, Sept. 10, 1996; 62 FR 597, Jan. 6, 1997; 66 FR 45161, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 8180, Feb. 22, 2002; 67 FR 65029, Oct. 23, 2002; 68 FR 2684, Jan. 21, 2003; 68 FR 6544, Feb. 7, 2003; 68 FR 37920, June 25, 2003]

**§ 319.56–2y Conditions governing the entry of melon and watermelon from certain countries in South America.**

(a) *Cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador.* Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*) and watermelon (fruit) (*Citrullus lanatus*) may be imported into the United States from Ecuador only in accordance with this paragraph and all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(1) The cantaloupe or watermelon may be imported in commercial shipments only.

(2) The cantaloupe or watermelon must have been grown in an area where trapping for the South American cucurbit fly (*Anastrepha grandis*) has been conducted for at least the previous 12 months by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Ecuador, under the direction of APHIS, with no findings of the pest.<sup>7</sup>

(3) The following area meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section: The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads:

(i) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road north through Nobol, Palestina, and Balzar to Velasco-Ibarra (Empalme);

(ii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road south through El 26, Puerto Inca, Naranjal, and Camilo Ponce to Enriquez;

(iii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road east through Palestina to Vinces;

(iv) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Piedrahita (Novol) to Pedro Carbo; or

(v) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Progreso, Engunga, Tugaduaaja, and Zapotal to El Azucar.

(4) The cantaloupe or watermelon may not be moved into Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words “Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI”.

(b) *Cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelon from Brazil.* Cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelon may be imported into the United States from Brazil only in accordance with this paragraph and all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(1) The cantaloupe, honeydew melons, or watermelon must have been grown in the area of Brazil considered by APHIS to be free of the South American cucurbit fly in accordance with § 319.56–2(e)(4) of this subpart.

(i) The following area in Brazil is considered free of the South American cucurbit fly: That portion of Brazil bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the River Assu (Acu) from the Atlantic Ocean to the city of Assu; on the south by Highway BR 304 from the city of Assu (Acu) to Mossoro, and by Farm Road RN-015 from Mossoro to the Ceara State line; and on the west by the Ceara State line to the Atlantic Ocean.

(ii) All shipments of cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelon must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Brazil that includes a declaration indicating that the fruit was grown in an area recognized to be free of the South American cucurbit fly.

(2) The cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelon must be packed in an enclosed container or vehicle, or must be covered by a pest-proof screen

<sup>7</sup>Information on the trapping program may be obtained by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, International Services, Stop 3432, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–3432.