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the postentry quarantine growing agreement covering the site where the articles were grown, or if no such agreement was signed, by the owner of the articles at the growing site.

(4) Civil and criminal liabilities. Any person who moves an article subject to postentry quarantine growing requirements from the site specified for that article in an authorized postentry quarantine growing agreement, or who otherwise handles such an article contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be subject to such civil penalties and such criminal liabilities as are provided by 18 U.S.C. 1001, 7 U.S.C. 7734, or other applicable Federal statutes.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0049)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §319.37-7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§319.37-8 Growing media.

- (a) Any restricted article at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall be free of sand, soil, earth, and other growing media, except as provided in paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e) of this section.
- (b)(1) A restricted article from Canada may be imported in any growing medium, except as restricted in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
- (2) A restricted article from Newfoundland or from that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road may only be imported in an approved growing medium if the phytosanitary certificate accompanying it contains an additional declaration that that the plants were grown in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (Globodera rostochiensis and G. pallida).
- (c) A restricted article growing solely in agar or in other agar-like tissue culture medium may be imported established in such growing media.
- (d) Epiphytic plants (including orchid plants) established solely on tree fern slabs, coconut husks, coconut fiber, new clay pots, or new wooden baskets may be imported on such growing

media. New wooden baskets must meet all applicable requirements in §§ 319.40–1 through 319.40–11.

(e) A restricted article of any of the following groups of plants may be imported established in an approved growing medium listed in this paragraph if the restricted article meets the conditions of this paragraph and is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant protection service of the country in which the restricted article was grown that declares that the restricted article meets the conditions of this paragraph:

Alstroemeria

Ananas 9

Anthurium

Artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants from the People's Republic of China of the following plant species: Buxus sinica, Ehretia microphylla, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Sageretia thea, and Serissa foetida.

Bromeliad plants of the genera Aechmea, Cryptanthus, Guzmania, Hohenbergia, Neoregelia, Tillandsia, and Vriesea from Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands. 10

Begonia Gloxinia (=Sinningia)

Gioxinia (=Sinningia) Nidularium ¹¹

Peperomia

Phalaenopsis spp. from Taiwan

Polypodiophyta (=Filicales) (ferns)

Rhipsalidopsis spp. from the Netherlands and Denmark

Rhododendron from Europe

Saintpaulia

Schlumbergera spp. from the Netherlands and Denmark.

- (1) Approved growing media are baked expanded clay pellets, coal cinder, coir, cork, glass wool, organic and inorganic fibers, peat, perlite, phenol formaldehyde, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polystyrene, polyurethane, rock wool, sphagnum moss, ureaformaldehyde, stockosorb superabsorbent polymer, vermiculite, volcanic rock, or zeolite, or any combination of these media. Growing media must not have been previously used.
- (2) Articles imported under this paragraph must be grown in compliance

⁹These articles are bromeliads, and if imported into Hawaii, bromeliads are subject to postentry quarantine in accordance with §319.7–7.

¹⁰ See footnote 9.

¹¹ See footnote 9.

with a written agreement for enforcement of this section signed by the plant protection service of the country where grown and Plant Protection and Quarantine, must be developed from mother stock that was inspected and found free from evidence of quarantine pests by an APHIS inspector or foreign plant protection service inspector no more than 60 days prior to the time the article is established in the greenhouse (except for articles developed from seeds germinated in the greenhouse), and must be:

- (i) Grown in compliance with a written agreement between the grower and the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown, in which the grower agrees to comply with the provisions of this section and to allow inspectors, and representatives of the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown, access to the growing facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the provisions of this section;
- (ii) Grown solely in a greenhouse in which sanitary procedures adequate to exclude quarantine pests are always employed, including cleaning and disinfection of floors, benches and tools, and the application of measures to protect against any quarantine pests. The greenhouse must be free from sand and soil and must have screening with openings of not more than 0.6 mm (0.2 mm for greenhouses growing *Rhododendron* spp.) on all vents and openings except entryways. All entryways must be equipped with automatic closing doors;
- (iii) Rooted and grown in an active state of foliar growth for at least four consecutive months immediately prior to importation into the United States, in a greenhouse unit that is used solely for articles grown in compliance with this paragraph;
- (iv) Grown from seeds germinated in the greenhouse unit; or descended from a mother plant that was grown for at least 9 months in the exporting country prior to importation into the United States of the descendent plants, provided that if the mother plant was imported into the exporting country from another country, it must be:
- (A) Grown for at least 12 months in the exporting country prior to impor-

tation of the descendent plants into the United States, or

- (B) Treated at the time of importation into the exporting country with a treatment prescribed for quarantine pests of that plant by the plant protection service of the exporting country and then grown for at least 9 months in the exporting country prior to importation of the descendent plants into the United States:
- (v) Watered only with rainwater that has been boiled or pasteurized, with clean well water, or with potable water:
- (vi) Rooted and grown in approved growing media listed in §319.37–8(e)(1) on benches supported by legs and raised at least 46 cm above the floor;
- (vii) Stored and packaged only in areas free of sand, soil, earth, and quarantine pests;
- (viii) Inspected in the greenhouse and found free from evidence of quarantine pests by an APHIS inspector or an inspector of the plant protection service of the exporting country, no more than 30 days prior to the date of export to the United States:
- (ix) For Rhododendron species only, the plants must be propagated from mother plants that have been visually inspected by an APHIS inspector or an inspector of the plant protection service of the exporting country and found free of evidence of diseases caused by the following pathogens: Chrysomyxa ledi var. rhododendri, Erysiphe cruciferarum, Erysiphe rhododendri, Exobasidium vaccinnum and vaccinum var. japonicum, and Phomopsis theae;
- (x) For *Rhododendron* species only, the plants must be grown solely in a greenhouse equipped with automatic closing double doors of an airlock type, so that whenever one of the doors in an entryway is open the other is closed, and the plants must be introduced into the greenhouse as tissue cultures or as rootless stem cuttings from mother plants that:
- (A) Have received a pesticide dip prescribed by the plant protection service of the exporting country for mites, scale insects, and whitefly; and
- (B) Have been grown for at least the previous 6 months in a greenhouse that meets the requirements of §319.37–8(e)(2)(ii); and

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- (xi) Plants of the species Buxus sinica, Ehretia microphylla, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Sageretia thea, and Serissa foetida from the People's Republic of China must also meet the following conditions:
- (A) Propagative cuttings. The propagative materials used to produce the artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants may enter an approved greenhouse only as seeds, tissue cultures, unrooted cuttings, or rooted cuttings with no growing media. Rooted cuttings may not be established or grown in soil at any time. Rooted cuttings may be established in a greenhouse or outside the greenhouse on raised benches (46 cm in height) in pots containing only APHIS approved growing media.
- (B) Inspection and treatment. When any cuttings are introduced into the greenhouse, they must be free of growing media, inspected, and found free of quarantine pests and then treated with a pesticide dip approved by the Animal and Plant Quarantine Service of the People's Republic of China that will control mites, scale insects, whiteflies, thrips, and fungi. The artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants must be propagated from mother plants that have been visually inspected by an APHIS inspector or an inspector of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Service of the People's Republic of China and found free of the following pests:
- (1) For Buxus sinica: Guignardia miribelii, Macrophoma ehretia, Meliola buxicola, and Puccinia buxi.
- (2) For Ehretia microphylla: Macrophoma ehretia, Phakopsora ehretiae, Pseudocercosporella ehretiae, Pseudocercospora ehretiae-thyrsiflora, Uncinula ehretiae, Uredo ehretiae, and Uredo garanbiensis.
- (3) For Podocarpus macrophyllus: Pestalosphaeria jinggangensis, Pestalotia diospyri, Phellinus noxius, and Sphaerella podocarpi.
- (4) For Sageretia thea: Aecidium sageretiae.
- (5) For Serissa foetida: Melampsora serissicola.
- (C) *Growing*. The artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants must be grown in an approved greenhouse for at least 6 months immediately prior to export.
- (D) Additional treatments. While in the greenhouse, plants must be treated

- with appropriate pesticides at least once every 10 days or as needed for three months before shipping to maintain a pest-free condition.
- (f) A restricted article of *Hyacinthus* spp. (hyacinth) may be imported established in unused peat, sphagnum moss, or vermiculite growing media, or in synthetic growing media or synthetic horticultural foams, i.e., plastic particles, glass wool, organic and inorganic fibers, polyurethane, polystyrene, polyethylene, phenol formaldehyde, or ureaformaldehyde:
- (1) If there is a written agreement between Plant Protection and Quarantine and the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown in which the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown agrees to implement a program in compliance with the provisions of this section:
- (2) If there is a written agreement between the grower of the article and the plant protection service of the country in which the article is grown wherein the grower agrees to comply with the provisions of this section, wherein the grower agrees to allow an inspector access to the growing facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the provisions of this section, and wherein the grower agrees to allow representatives of the plant protection service of the country in which the article is grown access to the growing facility as necessary to make determinations concerning compliance with the provisions of this section;
- (3) If: (i) Inspected immediately prior to the growing period by the plant protection service of the country in which the article is to be grown and found to be free of quarantine pests;
- (ii) Grown throughout its growing period only in a coldroom (with temperatures not exceeding 9 °C. (48 °F.)) within an enclosed building;
- (iii) Grown only in a coldroom unit solely used for articles grown under all the criteria specified in this paragraph (f):
- (iv) Grown only in unused peat, sphagnum moss, or vermiculite growing media; or grown only in synthetic growing media or synthetic horticultural foams, i.e., plastic particles,

glass wool, organic and inorganic fibers, polyurethane, polystyrene, polyethylene, phenol formaldehyde, ureaformaldehyde;

- (v) Watered only with clean rainwater that has been pasteurized, with clean well water, or with potable water:
- (vi) Grown in a coldroom free of sand, soil, or earth;
- (vii) Grown only in a coldroom where strict sanitary procedures are always practiced, i.e., cleaning and disinfection of floors and tools and the application of measures to protect against any quarantine pests; and
- (viii) Stored only in areas found free of sand, soil, earth, quarantine pests;
- (4) If appropriate measures have been taken to assure that the article is to be stored, packaged, and shipped free of quarantine pests;
- (5) If accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection containing an accurate additional declaration from the plant protection service of the country in which grown that the article meets conditions of growing, storing, and shipping in compliance with 7 CFR 319.37–8(f); and
- (6) If the accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection is endorsed by a Plant Protection and Quarantine inspector in the country of origin or at the time of offer for importation, representing a finding based on monitoring inspections that the conditions listed above are being met.
- (g) Pest risk evaluation standards for plants established in growing media. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will conduct a pest risk assessment based on pest risk analysis guidelines established by the International Plant Protection Convention of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization in response to each request to allow the importation of additional taxa of plants in growing media. These guidelines are available upon request by writing to USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, Plant Epidemiology and Risk Assessment Laboratory, 1017 Main Campus Drive, Suite 2500, Raleigh, NC 27606.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0266)

 $[45 \ \mathrm{FR} \ 31585, \ \mathrm{May} \ 13, \ 1980]$

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §319.37-8, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§319.37-9 Approved packing material.

Any restricted article at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall not be packed in a packing material unless the plants were packed in the packing material immediately prior to shipment; such packing material is free from sand, soil, or earth (except for sand designated below); has not been used previously as packing material or otherwise; and is listed below:

Baked or expanded clay pellets.

Buckwheat hulls.

Coral sand from Bermuda, if the article packed in such sand is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection containing an accurate additional declaration from the plant protection service of Bermuda that such sand was free from soil.

Excelsior.

Exfoliated vermiculite.

Ground cork. Ground peat.

Ground rubber.

Paper.

Perlite

Polymer stabilized cellulose.

Quarry gravel.

Rock wool.

Sawdust.

Shavings-wood or cork.

Sphagnum moss.

 ${\tt Stockosorb\ superabsorbent\ polymer}$

Vegetable fiber when free of pulp, including coconut fiber and Osmunda fiber, but excluding sugarcane fiber and cotton fiber.
Volcanic rock.

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 57 FR 43151, Sept. 18, 1992; 60 FR 3078, Jan. 13, 1995; 68 FR 50047, Aug. 20, 2003]

§319.37-10 Marking and identity.

- (a) Any restricted article for importation other than by mail, at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container (if in a container) or the restricted article (if not in a container) the following information:
- (1) General nature and quantity of the contents,
- (2) Country and locality where grown.