

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES PROJECT
AID/LAC/DR/RD, CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL, U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

**ECUADOR NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORT
PROJECT FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS**

BY: Robert A. Bailey
LAC TECH PPQ ADVISOR

April 12, 1993

ECUADOR Non-traditional Agricultural Export PROJECT

The AID Mission in Ecuador requested assistance from the LAC TECH PPQ advisor from March 1 until the 9th to provide the following technical assistance to the AID PROEXANT NTAE project.

1. Provide the project with up-dated information on APHIS developments and the status of the APHIS TA position. Work on establishing a set of priorities for APHIS technical assistant position.
2. Work with the Agricultural Ministry and NTAE project to develop a protocol for selecting and submitting new agro-products to expand the current admissible list for fresh fruits and vegetables.
3. Provide FEDEXPOR with information requested on U.S. requirements for Organic Production.

Upon arrival the LAC TECH trade advisor, Ken Weiss, solicited assistance from the PPQ advisor on matters concerning plant protection and phytosanitary issues in regard to the PROEXANT project evaluation. The original scope of work was expanded to assist with the evaluation. The complete PROEXANT evaluation is available upon request. An itinerary of the advisor's work is included in appendix A.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS :

1. Project Life: The AID NTAE support project (PROEXANT) has approximately 1 1/2 years left in operation with no follow-on funding planned. PROEXANT has an extensive system of support with offices throughout the country with considerable staffing. The market informational services, agricultural technology, post harvest handling, and quality assurance components provided by the project have been essential to the exporting community and to NTAE growth from Ecuador.

The sustainability of the project is in serious doubt. Work completed under the project will fall to the wayside and valuable skill specialization will be lost if the technology is not transferred. There is a tentative plan to continue the services of the project by funding through Foundation Ecuador. However, the level of funding to be provided will not be sufficient to support the current services offered by PROEXANT. To maintain the current level of services the project needs to explore the feasibility of user charges/fees for specific services.

2. Communication and Collaboration with Other Exporting Organizations:

The PROEXANT project has successfully developed a strong working rapport with the Agricultural Ministry, EXPOFLORES, and Foundation Ecuador. The project is also generally well excepted by the exporting community. Unfortunately, PROEXANT has not had commendatory collaboration or communication with organizations such as FUNDAGRO or FEDEXPOR in the past.

FUNDAGRO has worked primarily with traditional crop production, however there has been some diversification into organic production. The Organic Project, funded by FUNDAGRO, has recently exported organic baby lettuce. The FUNDAGRO project could have benefitted from PROEXANT's market expertise. Perhaps in the future the PROEXANT project can work more closely with both groups, FUNDAGRO and FEDEXPOR, to improve working rapport, and to offer needed assistance.

FEDEXPOR has always had conflict and a rancorous working relationship with the PROEXANT project. FEDEXPOR has not been an integral part of the project as envisaged earlier. Competition between the two groups often ends ruinously, resulting in sequential letters of retaliation. It is suggested that AID take an active role in reducing the friction between the two groups by clarifying the functions of each organization.

3. Non-traditional Agricultural Export Development: PROEXANT's achievements in developing NTAE commodities is limited to products that are currently on Ecuador's fresh fruit and vegetable admissible list. No new commodity proposals are being actively sought for U.S. import approval at this time. The only new commodity authorization received was that for cantaloupes, which was submitted early in the project. A current admissible list of fresh fruits and vegetables for Ecuador is available in appendix B. Please note that although rubus is listed, it is currently prohibited entry.

Proexant has focussed on developing the fresh commodities listed below for 1993:

FRUITS

- a. Limes (sour)
- b. pineapples
- c. bananas (baby)
- d. melons
- e. mangos
- f. strawberries
- g. blackberries
- h. papaya
- i. passion fruit
- j. plantain
- k.

VEGETABLES

- asparagus
- broccoli
- artichokes
- cauliflower
- onions
- pepinillo
- string beans
- peas
- ginger root
- palm hearts
- black pepper

CUT FLOWERS

- a. carnations
- b. mini carnations

From the list above, PROEXANT has identified 8 commodities which they consider stars in growth potential. These products are:

- 1. pineapple
- 2. mangos
- 3. broccoli
- 4. asparagus
- 5. palm hearts
- 6. string beans
- 7. melons
- 8. carnation/mini carnation

Mangos have been a focus of PROEXANT's export promotion project. Involvement in the development of the hot water dip treatment (HWD) operation for mangos is not clear. DUREXPORTA, and just recently AGRIPRODUCT, have fulfilled APHIS requirements for exporting mangos to the U.S.

PROEXANT assisted AGRIPRODUCT in facilitating the development of the requirements/protocol needed to establish a second HWD treatment plant. It is not clear whether the current production level of mangos in Ecuador will be adequate to justify a second treatment plant.

Another commodity that the PROEXANT project has focussed on is pineapple. The project has received extensive support from its DAI advisor who is a specialist in this area. Discussions during a visit with a major pineapple grower in Chone denoted that the national market presents significant opportunities for producers. The smooth cayenne, the preferred variety for the U.S. market, has been imported from Costa Rica. There is some limited exporting of pineapples to Chile and Argentina.

Melon exports, from the melon zone in Guayaquil, have demonstrated a strong growth trend. The current program permits the export of honey dew melons under an APHIS pre-clearance program through the port of Guayaquil to North Atlantic ports in the U.S. One of the conditions of the melon zone is the maintenance of a year round trapping program for Anastrepha grandis (fruit fly). In the past there have been problems with which organization should continue conducting the trapping program. PROEXANT is now in charge of the trapping program.

The recent addition of cantaloupes to Ecuador's admissible list offers diversification possibilities. However, this will be of no consequence or of little benefit if the needed infrastructure is not available for post harvest handling. The new addition provides producers/exporters with increased market opportunities.

Recent discussions with APHIS Hyattsville indicated that watermelon will be on the next commodity authorization proposal, which provides an additional incentive for growers.

The melon producers have complained bitterly about the limited market window in the U.S. because of high duties on the first two months of the window. Ecuador is currently in a position to receive the Andean Trade Preference Status (ATPS) under the new Clinton administration, which in effect should eliminate the imposed tariffs during the first two months of the window. It is highly recommended that the original trapping zone should be expanded in anticipation of the ATPS. This will require the active participation of the APHIS TA. A copy of the presidential proclamation granting ATPS to Ecuador is attached.

4. APHIS Technical Position: PROEXANT has been instrumental in facilitating the development of an APHIS Technical Assistance position to support the NTAE project. The establishment of the position has been exceedingly slow with an original target date for initiation of July 1992. The new tentative date has been set for April 10 1993. PROEXANT, working in collaboration with MAG, has taken significant steps in setting up an APHIS office in the ministry, selecting a counterpart and staff, and providing the necessary transportation.

The position will be pivotal in a leadership/guidance role for exporters. For example, EXPOFLORES had expressed interest in implementing an export certification pre-inspection program for cut flowers. The movement for a pre-inspection program was directed by Dr. Peter Hussler, a major player/driving force within EXPOFLORES, and unfortunately fell short of completion with the death of Dr. Hussler. The program will move forward with the establishment of the APHIS TA and recommitment of EXPOFLORES.

The APHIS TA position is slated for start up during the first part of April. A set of priorities were established during the LAC TECH TDY to include the following:

1. Establish location in MAG, work with counterpart to become familiar with MAG SV system. Make field visits to production areas in Quito and Guayaquil to observe NTAE production and to meet with various growers and exporting groups.

2. Form a working group or task force for NTAE support. The work group will include representatives from the major exporting and producer groups, MAG SV, and AID. The scope of work for this group will be:

- a. Address import/export problems.
- b. Identify new NTAEs for submission for APHIS authorization; to fully develop the current admissible list to provide an optimum of opportunities for the exporting/producer community. Submit new commodity proposal through the Agricultural Ministry.

* See Foreign Agricultural Request form appendix C

- c. Provide a working forum to discuss and review potential quarantine programs to support NTAE growth.

3. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of Sanidad Vegetal's quarantine system to identify areas for improvement, and design a development strategy, which will include a training component to support and strengthen the present quarantine system.

The APHIS TA may draw upon the services of LAC TECH and APHIS PPQ to assist in the analysis, program strategy, and training component as needed.

4. Expand the current trapping program for melons in the Guayaquil area in anticipation of Ecuador's receiving the Andean Trade Preference Status.

5. Work with EXPOFLORES to develop a viable quarantine export certification pre-inspection program for cut flowers to be implemented by Sanidad Vegetal. Train a program supervisor to manage and evaluate the export certification program.

6. Assist in the development of a data base of pests and disease of quarantine concern for the MAG laboratory at Tumbaco. Work with the Tumbaco staff to develop a service for providing information, through a literature research, on the status of existing pests and disease in Ecuador to support new commodity submission. A listing of quarantine significant pests intercepted on Ecuadoran commodities is presented in appendix D. It should be noted that the list is not comprehensive but can serve to identify commonly intercepted pests for an export certification program.

7. Work with the Agricultural Ministry to develop specific commodity quarantine regulations/requirements. Ecuador's import requirements appear very general in nature and do not provide for specific entry requirements for staple commodities. An import summary would serve as an essential tool for regulatory officials, to identify specific diseases and pests of quarantine concern which are associated with imported commodities, and would provide guidance for importers. A sample summary for Brazil has been include to serve as a model in appendix E.

5. Rubus Situation: Ecuador received notice from the USDA that all species of Rubus (Brambleberries) were to be removed from the admissible list for reasons of the a recently identified fruit fly pest, Anastrepha fraterculus. Unfortunately, the PROEXANT program had targeted berries as a potential commodity for export. A final decision was taken the first of April placing a moratorium on the import of all Rubus from Ecuador and Colombia. See attached memo from APHIS in appendix F

PROEXANT expressed an interest in designing a trapping and fruit sampling program to clarify that rubus is a poor host, and that the fruit fly of concern, Anastrepha fraterculus, cannot complete its life cycle in this host.

If interest remains and there is sufficient evidence, a protocol for a trapping program can be developed with the assistance of the APHIS TA. This is a long term project which will require a serious commitment from all parties involved. A trapping and fruit sampling work plan must be approved by APHIS and the final results will be reviewed by Hyattsville staff. Most programs of this nature take approximate 1 year to 14 months to complete. Colombia, which has exported raspberries in the past, has also expressed an interest in conducting a survey program.

To justify pursuing this endeavor it is suggested that a complete review of the berry market, production cost, post harvest handling requirements, and transportation be thoroughly evaluated before conducting the survey.

6. FEDEXPOR & EXPOFLORES: FEDEXPOR had requested information on organic production standards for the U.S. market. This information along with an explanation on current industry standards was provided to Dr. Manuel Vivanco Riofrio. Dr. Riofrio also express interest in hosting a seminar for Ecuador's processed agroindustry and asked if LAC TECH could assist in this matter. It was explained that OICD could host this kind seminar, for a nominal charge, and make the arrangements to bring government and industry experts to participate. The focus for the seminar would be requirements, standards, problems, and potential solutions for agroindustry exports such as jams, jellies, pulps, and juices. Contacts for OICD were provided, and the USDA OICD has recently forwarded a positive response.

EXPOFLORES, the cut flowers association, was visited to verify if there was a renewed interest in establishing an export certification pre-inspection program. Cut flowers have constituted a major segment of commodities detained and fumigated at U.S. ports of enury. An export certification program will require the concurrence and compliance by the association in order to significantly reduce the number of USDA detentions and fumigations.

The APHIS TA will be instrumental in assisting in the development of this kind of program. However, the association must bear all costs for the program. It has been suggested that EXPOFLORES hire 4 Ing. Agronomos, under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Ministry, to work at each airline export cargo facility to conduct pre-inspections and to certify cut flower cargos for the industry. The APHIS TA would assist in establishing the program and would train the inspectors and eventually a project manager.

7. Pesticide Program: Although not part of the original scope of work, the LAC TECH advisor had the opportunity to work with the PROEXANT pesticide advisor. A field trip was made to the Chone area to collect samples of fruit, soil, and water for pesticide residue analysis. The program is currently a free service for producers. However, there are reservations to the program by some of the producers because of a concern that the results may not remain confidential and if released it may affect their sales.

PROEXANT has also endeavored to provide producers with up to date information on EPA approved pesticide tolerance levels by crop. It was not clear if this service was charged for, but could assist the project with some sustainable funding.

The FDA reported 357 detentions of Ecuadoran products in 1992. Notwithstanding only 2 of these detention's were for pesticides (Strawberries -- Chlorothalanil & fresh Pepper -- Profenfas). It is not know if the EPA/CATIE information provided by the PROEXANT project had a direct bearing on the low level of detentions by the FDA.

The plant protection and phytosanitary component of PROEXANT has been very proactive in providing: services in IPM, specific studies, test plots, training, monitoring and evaluating pesticide residues. A profile of activities completed under the project are presented in appendix G for reference. My one suggestion for this area is to evaluate and identify potential services which the project can charge user fees to help maintain sustainability. An example for a chargeable service could be: (a) A monitoring program to supply rapid information on detentions/fumigations of Ecuadoran products at U.S. ports of entry. (b) A charge for up-to-date pesticide information approved for U.S. targeted produce and (c) A fee for pesticide residue testing and certification.

8. Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) Development Plan: The IDB is presently formulating a development plan which will include a subcomponent for improving Sanidad Vegetal and Animal services. A recent visit with the IDB in Peru disclosed a potential for implementing a fruit fly control and eradication program along the border in collaboration with Ecuador. This is only tentative, and will require a bilateral agreement strategy between the 2 countries. Although the primary focus of the AID project is to support exports, it is recommended that the APHIS TA work closely with IDB officials to compliment the Ecuadoran development plan wherever possible.

Conclusion:

The PROEXANT project has provided essential services to the Ecuadoran exporting community. In continuing, the PROEXANT project should focus on the following areas:

A. Establish a set of fees for essential services to augment all follow-on services to be provided through Fundacion Ecuador. As mentioned earlier, potential programs the project can charge for are: (1) Monitoring service to provide rapid feedback on detentions and fumigations at U.S. ports of entry. This service will enable exporters to resolve import problems more punctually. (2) Charge for information on: up-to-date pesticide tolerance levels, approved pesticides by the EPA, and current information on the EPAs pesticide re-registration program, (3) Once accepted and established, collect a reasonable fee for pesticide residue testing, implement a program for testing for pesticides and other foreign material in well water.

B. Work with the private sector to reduce the number of detentions and interceptions at U.S. ports of entry by APHIS and the FDA. Along these lines if the

EXPOFLORES members still are interested in establishing an export certification program this can be done with the assistance of the APHIS TA.

C. The APHIS Technical Assistance position will be an essential element in developing: trapping programs, export certification, expanding the current melon zone in Guayaquil, and analyzing the current quarantine system, and developing needed training.

D. Ecuador needs to take a more proactive position in selecting and submitting new commodities to develop its admissible list. A comprehensive/extensive list will provide producers/exporters with an optimum opportunity in the U.S. NTAE market. Commodity prices are volatile and when market shortages appear due to adverse growing seasons in the U.S., opportunities will not exist if the commodity is not on the admissible list.

Also of major importance, when selecting a new commodity for the export market, the pest status of the proposed product must be taken into consideration. Ecuador continues to request import authorization for avocados which will never be granted because of the pest situation in-country.

E. A working group should be formalized between all parties with a vested interest in exporting non-traditional agricultural products. PROEXANT should take an active role through the APHIS TA position to develop this working group to address import/export problems.

F. If possible, the project should work to expand the subcomponent for pesticide programs. A comprehensive program is needed to address pesticide issues such as ground water contamination, pesticide registration, applicators training, disposal of out-dated agrochemicals, emergency programs for agrochemical spills (transportation issue). Unfortunately, like most AID programs, the primary focus is on only those pesticide issues that affect exports such as pesticide residues, and approved agrochemicals.

G. On communication and collaboration, the PROEXANT project needs to attempt to resolve conflicting interests with FEDEXPOR and work to assure a stronger working rapport is established between FEDEXPOR and Fundacion Ecuador (FE) so the same problems do not resurface when the project continues through FE.

APPENDICES A to G

ECUADOR NTAE PROJECT

TRIP # 17

March 1 to March 9, 1993

**BY: Robert A Bailey
LAC TECH PPQ Advisor**

LAC TECH TDY SUMMARY REPORT

Name: Robert Bailey	Date Submitted: 3/12/93
Country/Mission: Ecuador	TDY Dates: 3/1 - 3/9, 1993

Purpose: To provide guidance information and follow up in the development and implementation of Ecuador's phytosanitary control program.

Summary of Activities, Deliverables and Results: Met with AID personnel in both the Ag and T&I offices to discuss recent APHIS developments that effect the NTAE export program. Worked with PROEXANT in establishing a list of priorities for the new APHIS TA position. Reviewed the PROEXANT program for pesticides, which included assessing lab facilities in Tumbaco for pesticide residue testing, and field visits for collecting samples of soil, water and produce for residue analysis. Met with the Ag Ministry to discuss proposed programs for APHIS TA, pesticide training, and the need for designing a long term strategy for developing the capacity of Ecuador's quarantine services. Provided FEDEXPOR with U.S. requirements for organic production, which lead to a request for assistance with a agro-processing seminar. Established contacts between FEDEXPOR and the USDA OICD to explore the possibility of arranging a seminar. Met with EXPOFLORES (flower growers association) to confirm and clarify the requirements for establishing an export certification program for cut flowers under the supervision of the APHIS TA. Interest in this program remains high at the present time. Provided assistance to the LAC TECH Trade Advisor in evaluating the phytosanitary and pesticide components of the ongoing PROEXANT project.

How Assistance Relates to LAC Strategic and/or Advisor's Workplan Objectives: The information provided will assist several of the development and export groups to avoid regulatory pitfalls in exporting to the U.S. market, resulting in an enhanced loss prevention program, as well as assist them in taking advantage, with particular NTAEs, of the ATPS when it is granted by the new administration.

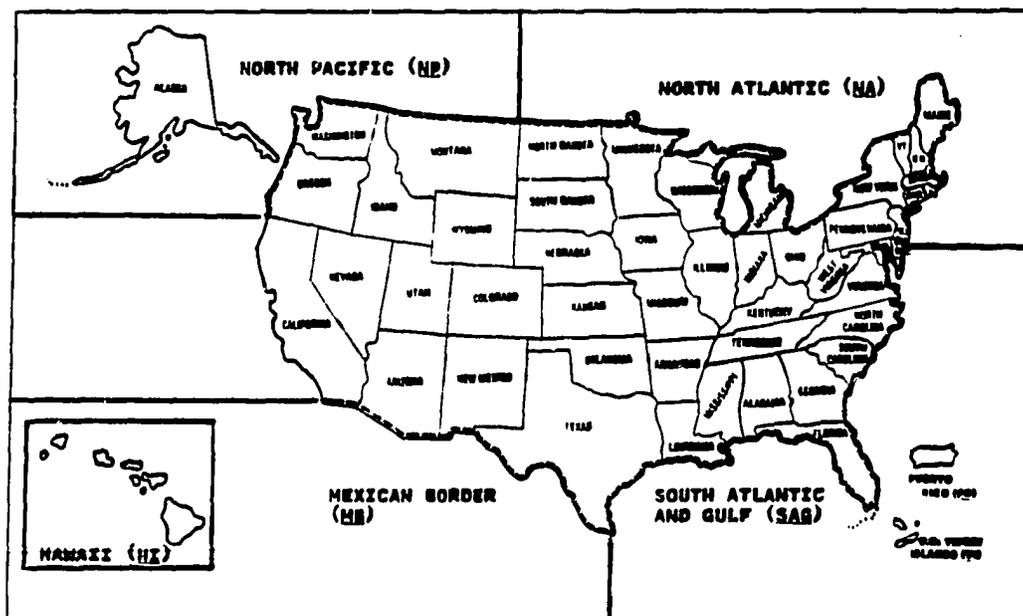
Follow-Up Required: Upon request the LAC TECH PPQ advisor will assist the PROEXANT project and APHIS TA in conducting an analysis of the current phytosanitary system in Ecuador, assist in the design of a long term quarantine strategy, and arrange for additional AQI training identified in the evaluation

Total # Person Days Spent on TDY:	Travel	9
	Home Office	14

ALL COUNTRIES

ALL 1/	<p>No permit required Cannonball fruit Chinese water chestnut Coconut, p. 4.23 Corn smut galls¹ Cyperus corm Lily bulb (<i>Lilium</i> spp.) Maguey leaf</p>	<p>Mushroom¹ Peanut (except prohibited from Burkina Faso, China (People's Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Senegal, and Thailand, p. 4.36) St. John's Bread</p>	<p>Tamarind bean pod Truffle Water-chestnut</p>
GUAM & CNMI	<p>Corn, green—except from the following countries: Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, North Korea, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tadjikistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.</p> <p>Also, all other fruits and vegetables listed in this Reference Section as approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States may be imported into Guam and The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands with the exception of those fruits and vegetables which require a treatment as a condition of entry.</p>		

Below is a map showing the geographic designations for portions of the the United States where fruits and vegetables are enterable.



1/ If the items listed here are from Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, or Vietnam, and are free from pests, refer them to Customs for disposition.

¹ For corn smut galls, see Special Procedures—Regulatory Action to Take on Fresh or Frozen Corn Smut Galls Imported for Consumption, p. 2.29.

**Geographical
Abbreviations**

Terms that describe portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are enterable (see the last page of the Geographic Guide for a map):

<u>ALL</u>	All ports of entry where PPQ officers are stationed and their area of coverage. (The definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.)
<u>NA</u>	(North Atlantic) Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, DC (including Dulles) for air shipments.
<u>NP</u>	(Northern Pacific) Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii.
<u>SAG</u>	(South Atlantic and Gulf) Atlantic ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
<u>PR</u>	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).
<u>VI</u>	U.S. Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG).
<u>MB</u>	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.
<u>HAWAII</u>	The entire State of Hawaii.
<u>GUAM</u>	The U.S. territory of Guam.
<u>CNMI</u>	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

**Applicability to
Guam and the
Commonwealth
of the Northern
Mariana Islands**

The regulatory actions listed in this reference apply to importations into Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. If a fruit or vegetable is listed as being approved for entry into any part of the United States, then it is also approved for entry into these territories.

CAUTION: If a fruit or vegetable requires treatment as a condition of entry, then REFUSE ENTRY into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands because they have no treatment facilities.

CAUTION: When an entry is followed by a plant part(s) in parentheses, only the plant part(s) identified in parentheses is approved for entry. For example, the entry that appears as "*Allium* spp. (bulb)"—then only the bulb is enterable; *Allium* with tops would be prohibited! On the other hand, the entry that appears as "Radish" would allow radish with tops.

ECUADOR, Republic of

ALL	<i>Allium</i> spp. Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit), p. 2.8 Carrot (root) Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Durian	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Mango ¹ Palm heart Pea, shelled (seed without pod) Pepino	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish (root) Snow pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i> spp. <i>macrocarpon</i>) (immature pod only) Strawberry Watercress Yam, T101(f ²)
NA	Apple, T107(c) or T108(a) Artichoke, globe Bean ² (pod or shelled) Cabbage Cacao bean pod Cantaloupe ³ (fruit) Chickpea	Clementine, T107(c) Ethrog, T107(a) or T108(a) (Commercial shipments only), p. 2.22 Grapefruit, T107(c) Honeydew melon ³ Naranja	Okra, p. 2.32 Orange (fruit), T107(c) Pea (pod), T101(k ²) Pigeon pea ² (pod or shelled) <i>Rubus</i> spp. *
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Okra, T101(p ²)	<i>Rubus</i> spp. *
PR & VI	Chickpea		
NP	Cacao bean pod		

* RUBUS IS CURRENTLY PROHIBITED
because of *A. fraterculus*

¹ Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an approved facility in Ecuador. Each box must be marked with the following statement: "APHIS-USDA-TREATED WITH HOT WATER," and the shipment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Ecuador.

² If destined to an SAG location, then require T101(k²). If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, go to page 2.33 for the correct regulatory action to take.

³ Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration "Cantaloupes or honeydew melons were produced in approved *Anastrepha grandis* free production zones." Require that all boxes be stamped with the following statement: "Warning: Honeydew melons not to be distributed in the following State or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, and VI."

⁴ If garlic (*Allium sativum*), see entry under Garlic.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL REQUEST FORM

Application for Authorization to Import Plants or Plant Products into the U.S.

1. Date of Application: _____

2. Plants Or Plant Product: To Be Imported into U.S. (See Reverse for Pest and Disease Status Information Request by Commodity)

Country of Origin (If Canada, give city and province; if Mexico, give State)	Quantity and Name of plants or Plant Products Scientific (Botanical) must be included; common or colloquial names are not acceptable List whether seeds, bulbs, plants, cuttings, cut flowers, fruits, etc. Indicate whether for planting, consumption, or other purposes.	U.S. Port or Ports of Arrival If Shipped Other Than By Mail
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		

3. Check Means of Importation

Air Mail or Air Parcel Post
 Air Freight

Surface Mail or Parcel Post
 Truck, Rail or Water Freight
 Baggage or Car

4. Approximate Departure Date from Country: _____

5. Port of Exit: _____

6. Arrival Date: _____

7. Are Other Importations Contemplated within the Next 2 Years: Yes No

8. Print the Name and Address of the Ministry of Agriculture

11. FORWARD THIS APPLICATION TO:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, APHIS
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE
PERMIT UNIT
FEDERAL BUILDING
6505 BELCREST ROAD
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

9. Signature of Minister of Agriculture

10. Ministry of Agriculture: Telephone # _____

Fax # _____

Pest and Disease Status Information Request by Commodity

In Order to Expedite the Authorization Process of a New Commodity, the Ministry of Agriculture is Requested to Provide Information on the Pest and Disease Status of the Commodities Requested.

Please List All Your Information Sources on the Form Below, for Referencing by APHIS Biological Assessment Staff.

Commodity To Be Imported	Pests and Diseases of Commodity Known to Occur in Country	Informational Sources for Reference
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		

If Additional Space is Needed, Please Use Continuation Sheets

HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	ANTHONOMUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	APHIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	COPTARZIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	GEOMETRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	MIRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ACHILLEA SP. (FLOWER)	PROSA SP. (MIRIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		8
ACHILLEA SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		2
ALLIUM CEPA	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ALLIUM SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ALSTROEMERIA SP. (FLOWER)	COPTARZIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	5
ALSTROEMERIA SP. (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		7
ALSTROEMERIA SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ALSTROEMERIA SP. (STEM)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
AMMI MAJAS (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		2
AMMI MAJUS (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
AMMI MAJUS (FLOWER)	CERASPIS SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		2
AMMI MAJUS (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	49
AMMI MAJUS (LEAF)	MIRIDAE, SPECIES OF	5
HOST TOTAL		54
ANTHURIUM SP.	ACROLOPHUS SP. (TINEIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ANTHURIUM SP. (STEM)	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ARACEAE (LEAF)	ALAUROTTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
ARACEAE (LEAF)	CREMIDORSUM SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
ARACEAE (LEAF)	HEPHERIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		3

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
ARACEAE (SEED)	BOSTRICHIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ARACEAE (SEED)	BRUCHIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		2
ARECACEAE (SEED)	COCCOTRYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS (STEM)	FRANKLINIELLA SP. (THRIPIOAE)	2
ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS (STEM)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	4
HOST TOTAL		6
ASPARAGUS SP. (FLOWER)	APHIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ASPARAGUS SP. (STEM)	AELOTHRIPS SP. (AELOTHRIPIDAE)	1
ASPARAGUS SP. (STEM)	FRANKLINIELLA SP. (THRIPIOAE)	2
ASPARAGUS SP. (STEM)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
ASPARAGUS SP. (STEM)	PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		6
ASTER SP. (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	3
ASTER SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
ASTER SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ASTER SP. (FLOWER)	PROSA SP. (MIRIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		6
ASTER SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	11
ASTER SP. (LEAF)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		12
ASTERACEAE (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
AT LARGE	GRYLLUS CAPITATUS SAUSSURE (GRYLLIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
BEGONIA SP. (LEAF)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
BROMELIA SP.	ANCHONUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
BROMELIACEAE	ALEUROTULUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
BROMELIACEAE	ANCHONUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
BROMELIACEAE	BLAPSTINUS SP. (TENEBRIONIDAE)	1
BROMELIACEAE	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
BROMELIACEAE	ELATERIDAE, SPECIES OF	3
BROMELIACEAE	PYRALIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		9
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	ALEUROTACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	2

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	DIASPIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	DIASPIS SP. (DIASPIDIDAE)	11
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	FURCASPIS SP. (DIASPIDIDAE)	11
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	HOMOPTERA, SPECIES OF	1
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	MEMBRACIS TRICOLOR FAIRMAIRE (MEMBRACIDAE)	1
BROMELIACEAE (LEAF)	PSYCHIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		25
BROMELIACEAE (STEM)	OLETHREUTINAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
BRYOPHYTA SP.	CHRYSOMELIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CALLISTEPHUS SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CARTHAMUS SP. (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
CARTHAMUS SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
CARTHAMUS SP. (FLOWER)	PROSA SP. (MIRIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		4
CARTHAMUS SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		2
CATASETUM SP. (STEM)	STETHOBARIS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CAVENDISHIA SP. (LEAF)	PROTOPULVINARIA LONGIVALVATA GREEN (COCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP.	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	3
HOST TOTAL		3
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	53
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	CERASPIS SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	3
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	CYCLOCEPHALA SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	LIRIOMYZA HUIDOBRENSIS (BLANCHARD) (AGROMYZIDAE)	1
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		74
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	249
HOST TOTAL		249
CHRYSANTHEMUM SP. (STEM)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CITRUS AURANTIIFOLIA (FRUIT)	PHOMOPSIS SP.	1
HOST TOTAL		1

HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
COFFEA ARABICA (SEED)	PYRALIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CORYPMA SP. (SEED)	COCCOTYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CRATING	CRYPTOTERMES SP. (KALOTERMITIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CROTALARIA SP. (LEAF)	BAROTHEUS CASTANEUS (ERICHSON) (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
CUCUMIS MELO (FRUIT)	AELUS SP. (ELATERIDAE)	3
CUCUMIS MELO (FRUIT)	AMPHICERUS SP. (BOSTRICHIDAE)	1
CUCUMIS MELO (FRUIT)	BLAPSTINUS SP. (TENEBRIONIDAE)	8
CUCUMIS MELO (FRUIT)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
CUCUMIS MELO (FRUIT)	DIAPHANIA SP. (PYRALIDAE)	2
CUCUMIS MELO (FRUIT)	GRYLLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		16
DALBERGHIA SP.	PSEUDOCOCCUS SP. (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
DELPHINIUM SP. (FLOWER)	NYSIUS SP. (LYGAEIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
DELPHINIUM SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS (FLOWER)	COPIPHORA SP. (TETTIGONIIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	AGROTIS SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	2
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	ANCOGNATHA SCARABAEIDES BURMEISTER (SCARABAEIDAE)	5
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	ANOMALA SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	BAROTHEUS CASTANEUS (ERICHSON) (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	CONOTRACHELUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	2
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	EURYMETOPSELLUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	FRANKLINIELLA SP. (THIRPIDAE)	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	HELIOTHIS SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
DIANTHUS SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	7
HOST TOTAL		32
DIANTHUS SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
DIANTHUS SP. (LEAF)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		2
DIANTHUS SP. (STEM)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
DIANTHUS SP. (STEM)	DIPTERA, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		3
ECHVEVERIA SP.	APHIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ELAIS SP. (SEED)	COCCOTYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
EPIDENDRUM IBAGUENSE (LEAF)	MYCOSPHAERELLA CATTLEYAE CASH & WATSON	2
HOST TOTAL		2
EPIDENDRUM SP. (LEAF)	ALEUROTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
EPIDENDRUM SP. (LEAF)	MYCOSPHAERELLA CATTLEYAE CASH & WATSON	1
HOST TOTAL		2
ERICACEAE	CONTARINIA SP. (CECIDOMYIIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
FRAGARIA SP. (FRUIT)	AGROTIS SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
FRAGARIA SP. (FRUIT)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		2
GESNERIACEAE (STEM)	MIRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
GUZMANIA SP.	HETEROPTERA	1
HOST TOTAL		1
GUZMANIA SP. (LEAF)	ALEUROTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
GYPSOPHILA SP.	MYZUS SP. (APHIDIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	29
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	AGROTIS SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	APIS MELLIFERA (LINNAEUS) (APIDAE)	1
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	BAROTHEUS CASTANEUS (ERICHSON) (SCARABAEIDAE)	2
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	LIRIOMYZA SP. (AGROMYZIDAE)	1
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
GYPSOPHILA SP. (FLOWER)	THRIPIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		39
GYPSOPHILA SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	133
HOST TOTAL		133
GYPSOPHILA SP. (STEM)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
MORDEUM VULGARE (SEED)	AVENA SP. (POACEAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	TINEIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
IRIARTEA SP. (SEED)	COCCOTRYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	2
HOST TOTAL		2
LAELIA ACUHINATA (LEAF)	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
LATANA SP. (SEED)	COCCOTRYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
LIATRIS SP. (FLOWER)	PROBA SP. (MIRIDAE)	2
HOST TOTAL		2
LILIUM SP. (LEAF)	PENTATOMIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
LILIUM SP. (STEM)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
LIMONIUM SINUATUM (FLOWER)	ANTHONOMUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SINUATUM (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SINUATUM (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SINUATUM (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	6
HOST TOTAL		9
LIMONIUM SP.	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	ANCOGNATHA SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	ANCOGNATHA SCARABAEOIDES BURMEISTER (SCARABAEIDAE)	2
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	ANTHONOMUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	APHIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	3
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	APHIS SP. (APHIDIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	BLISSUS SP. (LYGAEIDAE)	2
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	CICADELLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	104
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	CRYPTOCEPHALUS SP. (CHRYSOMELIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	23
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	EPITRIX SP. (CHRYSOMELIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	FRANKLINIELLA SP. (THRIPIIDAE)	5
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	FRANKLINIELLA AURIPES HOOD (THRIPIIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	GEOCORIS SP. (LYGAEIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	GEOMETRIDAE, SPECIES OF	3
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	HOMOPTERA, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	LYGAEIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	MIMOGRAPHUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	MIRIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	73
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	NYSIUS SP. (LYGAEIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	OZOPHORA SP. (LYGAEIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	PANDELETEIUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	5
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	PENTATOMIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	PHYTOCORIS SP. (MIRIDAE)	2
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	PLATYNOTA SP. (TORTRICIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	PROSA SP. (MIRIDAE)	2
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	SENNIUS RUPOMACULATUS (MOTSCHULSKY) (BRUCHIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	TINEIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	TORTRICIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
LIMONIUM SP. (FLOWER)	TETRANYCHUS SP. (TETRANYCHIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		255
LIMONIUM SP. (LEAF)	ANCOGNATHA SCARABAEOIDES BURMEISTER (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
LIMONIUM SP. (LEAF)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	5
LIMONIUM SP. (LEAF)	GEOMETRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
LIMONIUM SP. (LEAF)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	5
HOST TOTAL		13
LIMONIUM SP. (STEM)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	4
LIMONIUM SP. (STEM)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	4
HOST TOTAL		8
LYCASTE SP. (LEAF)	ALEUROTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
LYCASTE SP. (LEAF)	PYRALIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		2
MALUS SYLVESTRIS (FRUIT)	GELECHIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
MASDEVALLIA POLYSTICTA (LEAF)	SEPTORIA SELENOPHOMOIDES CASH & WATSON	1
HOST TOTAL		1
MASDEVALLIA SP. (LEAF)	VERONICELLA SLOANII SCHIVELYAE PILSBRY (VERONICELL)	1
MASDEVALLIA SP. (LEAF)	SPHENOSPORA KEVORKIANII LINDER	1
HOST TOTAL		2
MAXILLARIA SP. (LEAF)	CECIDOMYIIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
MAXILLARIA SPLENDENS (LEAF)	VINSONIA STELLIFERA (WESTWOOD) (COCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
MOLUCCELLA LAEVIS (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
MOLUCCELLA SP. (FLOWER)	APHIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
MOLUCCELLA SP. (FLOWER)	COPITARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	2

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
MOLUCCELLA SP. (FLOWER)	PROSA SP. (MIRIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		4
MUSA PARADISIACA	BLAPSTINUS SP. (TENEBRIONIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
MUSA PARADISIACA	EUCLEA SP. (LIMACODIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA	GRYLLUS CAPITATUS SAUSSURE (GRYLLIDAE)	3
MUSA PARADISIACA	MACROPYGIUM RETICULARE (FABRICIUS) (PENTATOMIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA	METAMASIVS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCULIONIDAE)	4
MUSA PARADISIACA	METASIA SUPPANDALIS (HUBNER) (PYRALIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		13
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	ANTICHLORIS VIRIDIS (DRUCE) (ARCTIIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	AUTOMERIS SP. (SATURNIIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	CICADELLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	CYENUCHIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	CYCLOCEPHALA SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	2
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	DYSMICOCCLUS BISPINOSUS BEARDSLEY (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	DYSMICOCCLUS NEOBREVIPES BEARDSLEY (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	3
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	GRYLLUS SP. (GRYLLIDAE)	1
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	GRYLLUS CAPITATUS SAUSSURE (GRYLLIDAE)	4
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	METAMASIVS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	2
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCULIONIDAE)	21
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCU	2
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	5
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	PSEUDOCOCCUS LANDOI (BALACHOWSKY) (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	3
MUSA PARADISIACA (FRUIT)	SYSTEMA SP. (CHRYSOMELIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		52
MUSA SP.	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCULIONIDAE)	2
HOST TOTAL		2
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	ARCTIIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	CHRYSOMELIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	CICADELLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	DYNAMIS BORASSI (FABRICIUS) (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	DYSCINETUS SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	DYSMICOCCLUS SP. (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	3
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	EMPOASCA SP. (CICADELLIDAE)	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	MACROPES SP. (LYGAEIDAE)	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCULIONIDAE)	10
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	METAMASIVS HEMIPTERUS HEMIPTERUS (LINNAEUS) (CURCU	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	PHILEPHEDRA SP. (COCCIDAE)	5
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	PLANOCOCCUS SP. (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	PLANOCOCCUS MINOR (MASKELL) (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	5
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	5
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	PSEUDOCOCCUS SP. (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
MUSA SP. (FRUIT)	PSYCHIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		41

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
ODONTOGLOSSUM PARDINUM	INSECTA	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ODONTOGLOSSUM SP.	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ONCIDIUM SP. (ROOT)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ONCIDIUM SP. (ROOT)	TINEIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		2
ONCIDIUM SP. (STEM)	DYSMICOCOCUS SP. (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ORCHIDACEAE	ALEUROTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	2
ORCHIDACEAE	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ORCHIDACEAE	PSEUDOCOCCUS SP. (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		4
ORCHIDACEAE (LEAF)	MYCOSPHAERELLA CATTLEYAE CASH & WATSON	1
ORCHIDACEAE (LEAF)	SPHENOSPORA KEVORKIANII LINDER	1
HOST TOTAL		2
PASSIFLORA SP. (FRUIT)	SEPTORIA PASSIFLORAE LOUW.	1
HOST TOTAL		1
PERISTERIA SP. (LEAF)	VINSONIA STELLIFERA (WESTWOOD) (COCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS (FRUIT)	EPINOTIA APOREMA (WALSINGHAM) (TORTRICIDAE)	4
HOST TOTAL		4
PHRAGMIPEDIUM SP. (LEAF)	ANTHONOMUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
PHRAGMIPEDIUM SP. (LEAF)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		2
PHYTELEPHAS SP. (SEED)	CICADELLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
PHYTELEPHAS SP. (SEED)	COCCOTRYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	2
HOST TOTAL		3
PLANT	ALEUROTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
PLANT	COCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
PLANT	INSECTA	1
HOST TOTAL		3
PLANT (FLOWER)	COPI TARZIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	5
PLANT (FLOWER)	PANDELETEIUS SP. (CURCULIONIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		7
PLANT (FRUIT)	PLANOCOCCUS MINOR (MACKELL) (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1

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HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
PLEUROTHALLIS SP. (LEAF)	MORDELLISTENA SP. (MORDELLIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ROSA SP.	FRANKLINIELLA AURIPES HOOD (THIRIPIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	ANCOGNATHA SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	ANCOGNATHA SCARABAEIDES BURMEISTER (SCARABAEIDAE)	3
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	ANOMALA SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	APHIDIDAE, SPECIES OF	3
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	COPIARSIA SP. (NOCTUIDAE)	2
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	NOCTUIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	SEMIOTHISA SP. (GEOMETRIDAE)	1
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	TINEIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ROSA SP. (FLOWER)	PHRAGMIDIUM SP.	1
HOST TOTAL		14
ROSA SP. (LEAF)	PHRAGMIDIUM SP.	1
HOST TOTAL		1
SOBRALIA SP. (STEM)	CLETHREUTINAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
SOLANUM SP.	LIMACODIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
SOLIDAGO SP. (FLOWER)	MIRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
SOLIDAGO SP. (FLOWER)	PROBA SP. (MIRIDAE)	3
HOST TOTAL		4
SOLIDAGO SP. (STEM)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
SOLIDASTER SP. (FLOWER)	CICADELLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
SOLIDASTER SP. (FLOWER)	CURCULIONIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
SOLIDASTER SP. (FLOWER)	GEOMETRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
SOLIDASTER SP. (FLOWER)	MIRIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
SOLIDASTER SP. (FLOWER)	PROBA SP. (MIRIDAE)	3
HOST TOTAL		7
SOLIDASTER SP. (LEAF)	AGROMYZIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		1
THEOBROMA SP. (FRUIT)	PLANOCOCCUS MINOR (MCKELL) (PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
TILLANDSIA SP. (LEAF)	ALEUROTRACHELUS SP. (ALEYRODIDAE)	1
TILLANDSIA SP. (LEAF)	CHRYSOMELIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
TILLANDSIA SP. (LEAF)	CICADELLIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
TILLANDSIA SP. (LEAF)	COSMOGRAMMA SP. (CHRYSOMELIDAE)	1
TILLANDSIA SP. (LEAF)	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	1

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

HOST	PESTNAME	NUMBER OF INTERCEPTIONS
TILLANDSIA SP. (LEAF)	TETTIGONIIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
HOST TOTAL		6
VACCINIUM SP. (FRUIT)	PLATYNOTA SP. (TORTRICIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
VEITCHIA SP. (SEED)	COCCOTRYPES SP. (SCOLYTIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
VIROLA SP. (LEAF)	LEUCOTHYREUS SP. (SCARABAEIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
XYLOSIMUM SP. (LEAF)	VINSONIA STELLIPERA (WESTWOOD) (COCCIDAE)	1
HOST TOTAL		1
ZINGIBER OFFICINALE (ROOT)	COCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	1
ZINGIBER OFFICINALE (ROOT)	PSEUDOCOCCIDAE, SPECIES OF	2
HOST TOTAL		3
FINAL TOTALS		1,240

RECORDS TOTALLED

CONTENTS

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GENERAL INFORMATION
Definitions of Terms and Coded Abbreviations

AD--Initials that represent additional declaration. AD's are statements required by Brazil which further describe the exported product. These statements are written at the bottom of the phytosanitary certificate in a designated area and should be held to a minimum. Only write an AD on the certificate when it is listed in the summary or indicated in an import permit as a requirement.

Cotton gin trash--All of the material produced during the cleaning and ginning of seed cotton except the lint, cottonseed, and gin waste.

Cotton lint--A fibrous coat of thickened convoluted hairs borne by the seeds of cotton plants and constituting the staple of cotton fiber after ginning. To be classified as lint, the fibers must be free from seeds and seed trash and be suitable for spinning yarn (3/4" long or longer) (compare cotton linter).

Cotton linter--The fuzz of short fibers (3/16" and smaller) that adhere to cottonseed after ginning and is recovered and used for purposes that do not require long fibers. Cotton linters are more likely to be contaminated with pieces of seed and seed trash (compare cotton lint).

Cotton waste--All forms of waste derived from the production of cotton lint including gin waste, thread waste, and waste products derived from the milling of cotton seed.

Forms of plants and plant products--In this summary the entry requirements for plants and plant products are organized by the scientific name of the plant which is then divided into the forms of the plant. These forms may or may not be restricted. The forms of a plant are listed below and are independently defined in this section.

- Fruit and vegetables
- Plants
- Seeds

Fruit and vegetables--The edible portion of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state used for consumption or processing.

Grain--Small, hard seeds produced by cereal grasses. Grain is usually exported for animal and human consumption or for industrial use.

IP--Initials that represent import permit. An IP is a special authorization granted by the Plant Health Protection Service of Brazil. IP's are required for prohibited plants and plant products and harmful organisms that are imported for experimental or scientific purposes. Requests for an IP should be forwarded by the importer to the Plant Health Protection Service (see Subsidiary and Nonphytosanitary Information section for the address).

Packing material--Substance that plants or plant products are wrapped and stored in.

PC--Initials that represent phytosanitary certificate. A PC is a form conforming to the model adopted by the International Plant Protection Convention, Rome, 1951 (as amended 1979). This certificate must be a Federal Phytosanitary Certificate that has been visaed after issuance by a Brazilian consul (see Subsidiary and Nonphytosanitary Information section for further information). PC's are required for all plants and plant products except those that are unrestricted. PC's must be accurate and legible and have no alterations or erasures. AD's will be written on PC's only when specifically required. Other requirements are considered met when the PC is issued. If a treatment of plants or plant products is required, the details of that treatment will be entered on the PC.

Plants--Whole plants (organisms of the vegetable kingdom) and their parts (cuttings, grafts, living roots, seedlings, sprouts, leaves) used for planting or propagation. This form does not include cut flowers, parts of plants for decorating, fruit, or seeds.

Prohibited--Plants and plant products not allowed to enter Brazil. Note that the Plant Health Protection Service can authorize the entry of these prohibited plants and plant products, and harmful organisms that are imported for experimental or scientific purposes under an IP.

Pseudobulb--A solid bulbous enlargement of the stem. Found in many epiphytic orchids.

Raw cotton--unmanufactured cotton fibers from which cottonseeds have been removed in the ginning process.

Seedling--A young plant that is grown from a seed.

Seeds--All seeds (the ripened ovule, enclosing a rudimentary plant and food necessary for its germination) intended for planting. Seeds not intended for planting are excluded from this definition.

Sprout--The young growth of a plant that comes from a root, tuber, seed, or stem.

Unrestricted products--Those plant products that can enter Brazil without a PC. These products are subject to inspection upon arrival in Brazil and must be free from harmful plant pests and soil.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Table of General Restrictions, Requirements, and
Prohibitions

A. Unrestricted products

1. Small quantities of plants or plant products which are not intended for propagation arriving in passengers' baggage, crews' baggage, or in mail shipments, and are not otherwise prohibited or restricted.

 2. Plants or plant products moving by plane from the American continent for intransit shipment to other countries. Shipments must remain at the airport and may not be opened, except by authorized officials of the Plant Health Protection Service.

 3. Wheat seeds imported for consumption or industrial purposes. Importers must sign a statement at the port of entry affirming that the grain or seeds will not be used for planting.
-

B. Prohibited products

1. Any plant, plant parts, or agricultural product infested or infected with injurious plant pests and diseases not known to occur in Brazil, or those which are heavily infested or infected with injurious plant pests or diseases known to occur in Brazil.

 2. Any insect, mite, nematode, or other live organism which is injurious to plants.

 3. Beneficial insects, bacteria, or fungi except those authorized entry by the Ministry of Agriculture.

 4. Bacteria and fungi cultures which are injurious to plants and plant products.

 5. Noxious weeds and any plant or plant product which has the characteristics of a noxious weed.
-

<u>Product Form and Plant Name</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>
6. Fruit:	
All fresh fruit and horticultural products	State of Hawaii, continents of Africa and Asia, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyanas, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Oceania and regions of the Pacific, Santa Lucia, Suriname, and Venezuela
<u>Coffea</u> spp. (coffee) beans	All countries
<u>Theobroma cacao</u> (cacao)	All countries
7. Plants:	
<u>Casimiroa</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus) seedlings and sprouts	All countries
<u>Citrus</u> spp. (citron, grapefruit, lemon, lime, orange, tangerine) seedlings and sprouts	All countries
<u>Coffea</u> spp. (coffee) seedlings	All countries
<u>Evodia</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
<u>Fortunella</u> spp. (kumquat) seedlings and sprouts	All countries
<u>Gossypium</u> spp. (cotton) including bolls and seedlings	All countries
<u>Hevea</u> spp. (rubber) seedlings, cuttings, and other live parts	All countries
<u>Melicope</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
<u>Musa</u> spp. (banana) seedlings and pseudobulbs	All countries

<u>Poncirus</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus) seedlings and sprouts	All countries
Rubiaceae (Madder family) seedlings	All countries
<u>Saccharum officinarum</u> (sugarcane) cuttings and seedlings	All countries
<u>Toddalia</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus) seedlings and sprouts	All countries
<u>Theobroma cacao</u> (cacao) seedlings	All countries

8. Seeds:

Seeds of leguminous forage plants including alfalfa when infested with <u>Cuscuta</u> spp. (dodders)	All countries
<u>Casimiroa</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
<u>Citrus</u> spp. (citron, grape- fruit, lemon, lime, orange, tangerine)	All countries
<u>Coffea</u> spp. (coffee)	All countries
<u>Evodia</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
<u>Fortunella</u> spp. (kumquat)	All countries
<u>Gossypium</u> spp. (cotton)	All countries
<u>Hevea</u> spp. (rubber)	All countries
<u>Mangifera</u> spp. (mango)	Countries where <u>Sternochetus mangiferae</u> * (mango seed weevil) occurs
<u>Melicope</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
Rubiaceae (Madder family)	All countries
<u>Pisum sativum</u> (garden pea, field pea)	All countries

<u>Poncirus</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
<u>Saccharum officinarum</u> (sugarcane)	All countries
<u>Toddalia</u> spp. of Rutaceae (citrus)	All countries
<u>Theobroma cacao</u> (cacao)	All countries

C. Restricted products

1. Fruit and vegetables:

All fresh fruit and fresh
fruit products not
otherwise prohibited

PC is required. From the States of
California, Florida, and Texas and
from countries where fruit is not
otherwise prohibited, an AD is
required that, "The fruit was
harvested in areas free of
Anastrepha ludens and Dacus spp."

All vegetables

PC is required.

2. Plants:

All plants not otherwise
prohibited

PC is required. See specific
listing under the Product
Requirements section.

3. Seeds:

All seeds not otherwise
prohibited

PC is required. See specific
listing under the Product
Requirements section.

D. Packing material

Bags, boxes, straw, and other packing material is prohibited when they have been used in the shipment of harmful organisms or in the shipment of infested plants or plant products.

E. Soil

When soil or compost isolated or with plants contains harmful organisms, it will be replaced and the plants will be disinfected on arrival.

F. Points of entry

Plants and plant products may be imported through Belem, Fortaleza, Itabuna, Livramento, Manaus, Natal, Paranagua, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio Grande, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Sao Francisco do Sul, Sao Luis, Santos, Uruguiana, and Vitoria.

Mail and air shipments may be imported through the international airports of Belem, Belo Horizonte, Campinas (Viracopos), Paranagua, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Salvador, Sao Francisco do Sul, and Santos.

Plants and plant products may be imported through other ports with the approval of the Director of the Plant Health Protection Service.

PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

Plant and
Plant Products

Entry Requirements

ALLIUM spp.
plants and seeds

PC is required. AD that, "The commodity has been officially examined and found free from Ditylenchus dipsaci nematodes."

vegetable

PC is required. AD that, "The commodity has been officially examined and found free from Ditylenchus dipsaci nematodes."

CASIMIROA spp. of
Rutaceae (Citrus)
plants (seedlings and
sprouts) and seeds

Seeds, seedlings, and sprouts are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

CASTANEA spp. (Chestnut)
nuts

PC is required. Treatment by fumigation is required before export. Details of the treatment must be indicated on the PC.

If inspection on arrival reveals up to 2 percent infestation of Laspeyresia spp. (=Cydia) (fruit moths) or Balaninus spp. (=Curculio) (nut weevils) in any stage of their development, the shipment will be fumigated at the importer's expense.

CITRUS spp. (Citron, grape-
fruit, lemon, lime, orange,
tangerine)
fruit

Fruit is prohibited from Hawaii. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

PC is required for fruit from other States. Fruit from the States of California, Florida, and Texas require an AD that, "The fruit was harvested in areas free of Anastrepha ludens and Dacus spp."

plants (seedlings and
sprouts) and seeds

Seedlings, sprouts, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

Coffea spp.

Fortunella spp.

COFFEA spp. (Coffee)

beans, plants
(seedlings), and seeds

Coffee beans, seeds, and seedlings are prohibited.
Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

COIX lacryma-jobi (Job's
tears)

plants (stalks, ears,
leaves, and panicles)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from the European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfected at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

seeds

PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying Ostrinia nubilalis (European corn borer).

EUCHLAENA mexicana
(Teosinte)

plants (stalks, ears,
leaves, and panicles)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfested at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

seeds

PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying Ostrinia nubilalis (European corn borer).

EVODIA spp. of Rutaceae
(Citrus)

plants (seedlings and
sprouts) and seeds

Seedlings, sprouts, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

FORTUNELLA spp. (Kumquat)

plants (seedlings and
sprouts) and seeds

Seedlings, sprouts, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

ements
Glycine spp.

Brazil
Leguminosae

GLYCINE spp. (Soybean)
seeds

PC and IP are required. AD that, "The seeds in this shipment were produced in fields that have been officially inspected during active growth and harvested under conditions that make them free from bacterial wilt (Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens) and soybean cyst nematodes (Heterodera glycines)."

The seeds must be treated prior to export with a combination fungicide/insecticide registered for use on seeds. The treatment must be verified and documented in the treatment section of the PC.

GOSSYPIUM spp. (Cotton)
plants (including
seedlings and bolls)
and seeds

Plants including seedlings and bolls and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

raw cotton, cotton waste,
lint, linters, and
gin trash

PC is required. These cotton products must be adequately fumigated before export and the treatment must be indicated on the PC. If the products are not fumigated, entry is permitted only at ports where fumigation facilities are available.

HEVEA spp. (Rubber)
plants and seeds

Plants including seedlings, cuttings, and other live parts and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

LEGUMINOSAE (Pea or pulse
family)
seeds

PC is required. The seeds of leguminous forage plants are prohibited when infested with Cuscuta spp. (dodders), or when otherwise stated as prohibited in this summary.

LESPEDEZA spp. (Bush clover)
seeds

PC and IP are required. AD that, "The seeds in this shipment were produced in fields that have been officially inspected during active growth and harvested under conditions that make them free from bacterial wilt (Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens) and soybean cyst nematodes (Heterodera glycines)."

The seeds must be treated prior to export with a combination fungicide/insecticide registered for use on seeds. The treatment must be verified and documented in the treatment section of the PC.

LUPINUS spp. (Lupine)
seeds

PC and IP are required. AD that, "The seeds in this shipment were produced in fields that have been officially inspected during active growth and harvested under conditions that make them free from bacterial wilt (Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens) and soybean cyst nematodes (Heterodera glycines)."

The seeds must be treated prior to export with a combination fungicide/insecticide registered for use on seeds. The treatment must be verified and documented in the treatment section of the PC.

MANGIFERA spp. (Mango)
fruit

Fruit is prohibited from Hawaii. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

PC is required for fruit from other States. From the States of California, Florida, and Texas an AD is required that, "The fruit was harvested in areas free of Anastrepha ludens and Dacus spp."

seeds

Importation may be authorized for research purposes only. Do not certify without an IP or official authorization from the Brazil Ministry of Agriculture.

Medicago sativa

Brazil

Pennisetum purpureum

MEDICAGO sativa (Alfalfa)
seeds

PC is required. Seeds are prohibited when infested with Cuscuta spp. (dodders).

MELICOPE spp. of Rutaceae
(Citrus)

plants (seedlings and sprouts) and seeds

Seedlings, sprouts, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

MUSA spp. (Banana)

plants (seedlings and pseudobulbs)

Seedlings and pseudobulbs are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

OLEA spp. including

O. europea (Olives)

fruit and plants
(seedlings and shoots)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants (or fruit) originated in growing premises free from bacterial knot (Pseudomonas savastanoi)."

Plants and fruit will be held in quarantine for at least 45 days.

PENNISETUM purpureum

(Napiergrass)

plants (stalks, ears, leaves, and panicles)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfested at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

seeds

PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying Ostrinia nubilalis (European corn borer).

PHASEOLUS spp. (Beans)
seeds

--for propagation

PC and IP are required. AD that, "The seeds in this shipment were produced in fields that have been officially inspected during active growth and harvested under conditions that made them free from bacterial wilt (Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens) and soybean cyst nematodes (Heterodera glycines)."

Seeds must be treated prior to export with a combination fungicide/insecticide registered for use on seeds. The treatment must be verified and documented in the treatment section of the PC.

--for consumption

PC is required.

PISUM sativum (Garden pea,
field pea)
seeds

--for propagation

Pea seeds for propagation are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

--for consumption

PC is required.

PONCIRUS spp. of Rutaceae
(Citrus)

plants (seedlings and
sprouts) and seeds

Seedlings, sprouts, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

RUBIACEAE (Madder family)
plants (seedlings) and
seeds

Seedlings and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

SACCHARUM officinarum
(Sugarcane)

plants (cuttings and
seedlings) and seeds

Cuttings, seedlings, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.

Solanum tuberosum

Brazil
Sorghum halepense

SOLANUM tuberosum (Potato)
seed potatoes

PC is required. AD that, "The potatoes originated in areas free from Synchytrium endobioticum, Corynebacterium sepedonicum, Pseudomonas solanacearum, Heterodera rostochiensis, and necrotic strain of the Y virus."

NOTE: Additional information regarding quality restrictions can be found in the Subsidiary and Nonphytosanitary Information section. The information is for exporters only and is not of a phytosanitary nature.

vegetables (table potatoes)

PC is required. AD that, "The potatoes originated in an area free from Synchytrium endobioticum, Corynebacterium sepedonicum, Pseudomonas solanacearum, Heterodera rostochiensis, and necrotic strain of the Y virus."

NOTE: Additional information regarding quality restrictions can be found in the Subsidiary and Nonphytosanitary Information section. The information is for exporters only and is not of a phytosanitary nature.

SORGHUM halepense (Johnson-grass)

plants (stalks, ears, leaves, and panicles)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfested at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

--straw and panicles for industrial use

The above AD attesting to the freedom of Ostrinia nubilalis is not required for sorghum straw and panicles for industrial use if the plant products have been adequately fumigated. The treatment must be indicated on the PC.

seeds PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying Ostrinia nubilalis (European corn borer).

SORGHUM vulgare (Sorghum)

plants (stalks, ears, leaves, and panicles)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfested at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

--straw and panicles for industrial use

The above AD attesting to the freedom of Ostrinia nubilalis is not required for sorghum straw and panicles for industrial use if the plant products have been adequately fumigated. The treatment must be indicated on the PC.

seeds

PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying Ostrinia nubilalis (European corn borer).

--hybrids

AD that, "The seed shipment described hereon involves seeds produced from plants which were field inspected in accordance with recognized field inspection procedures during the growing season and found, to the best of the inspector's knowledge, to be substantially free from sorghum downy mildew (Peronosclerospora sorghi)."

SORGHUM vulgare var.

sudanense (Sudan grass)

plants (stalks, ears, leaves, and panicles)

PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfested at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

Product Requirements
Sorghum vulgare

Brazil
Zea mays

--straw and panicles for industrial use	The above AD attesting to the freedom of <u>Ostrinia nubilalis</u> is not required for sorghum straw and panicles for industrial use if the plant products have been adequately fumigated. The treatment must be indicated on the PC.
seeds	PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying <u>Ostrinia nubilalis</u> (European corn borer).
<u>THEOBROMA cacao</u> (Cacao) fruit, plants (seedlings), and seeds	Fruit, seeds, and seedlings are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.
<u>TODDALIA</u> spp. of Rutaceae (Citrus) plants (seedlings and sprouts) and seeds	Seedlings, sprouts, and seeds are prohibited. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.
<u>ZEA mays</u> (Corn) grain (bulk or bagged) --popcorn for human consumption --other than popcorn for human consumption	PC is required. PC is required. Treatment with methyl bromide or phosphine is required in accordance with product label recommendations. AD that, "The grain has been fumigated at the port of loading with methyl bromide (or phosphine) at specified dosages and time periods." Details of the treatment must be indicated on the PC.
plants (stalks, ears, leaves, and panicles)	PC is required. AD that, "The plants originated in an area free from European corn borer, <u>Ostrinia nubilalis</u> ." If the plants cannot be certified with the AD, they will be disinfested at the port of arrival, providing there are adequate facilities available. If adequate facilities are not available, the plants will be destroyed.

L 12

Brazil
Zea mays

Zea mays

seeds

PC is required. Must be free from panicles, stalks, cobs, leaves, and other articles capable of carrying Ostrinia nubilalis (European corn borer).

--hybrid

AD that, "The seed shipment described hereon involves seed produced from plants which were field inspected in accordance with recognized field inspection procedures during the growing season and found, to the best of the inspector's knowledge, to be substantially free from sorghum downy mildew (Peronosclerospora sorghi)."

SUBSIDIARY AND NONPHYTOSANITARY INFORMATION

Address for the Plant Health Protection Service	The Plant Health Protection Service (Secao de Vigilancia Fitosanitaria) Largo de Misericordia, s/n, 3 Andar Rio de Janeiro 20-P Gb. Brazil
Inspection	Plants and plant products are subject to inspection on arrival and to treatment, quarantine, or destruction. A plant health tax must be paid for these services. Small quantities in passengers' baggage and in transit shipments are exempt from payment of the tax.
Invoices	Invoices covering plants and plant products must be visaed by a Brazilian consul.
Monetary Bond	When the consular visa lacks the consul's signature or when the PC lacks the consular visa, a monetary bond will be posted which is equal to the value of the shipment, as declared in the consular invoice. The term for legalization of the PC will be 90 days for plants or plant products from the American continent, and 180 days for those from other countries, which is calculated from the date of the signing of the bond.

Quality Restrictions on Potatoes Seed potatoes must be certified as originating from establishments specialized for the production of seed potatoes. The crops and tubers must have been officially inspected and found to be free from viruses and other pathogenic agents. The potatoes must conform to standards adopted by the agency certifying the potatoes for classes of basic stock or their first multiplication. The potatoes must be clean, with no excessive formation of shoots, flaccidity, trimmings, and other deformities. The potatoes must be standardized as to size which can vary from a minimum of 30 millimeters to a maximum of 60 millimeters. There is a tolerance of 5 millimeters beyond the maximum size in 20 percent of the net weight per box.

Seed potatoes must be packed in special boxes or cases having a maximum weight of 30 kilograms (66 lbs). These containers must be labeled "Certified Seed Potatoes" in Portuguese (Batata-Semente Certificada) as well as in English, French, or German, and with the variety name and class.

Both seed potatoes and table potatoes are subject to sampling, washing, cleaning, disinfection, or quarantine at the importer's expense.

The following table of maximum tolerances will be observed in plant health inspections for customs release. Numbers refer to the number of tubers attacked with respect to tubers comprising the sampling which represents the category. The Plant Health Protection Service may allow entry of table potatoes which exceed the tolerance limits.

<u>Pathogenic Agents and Defects</u>	<u>Tolerance (in percentages)</u>	
	Seed Potatoes	Table Potatoes
<u>Streptomyces</u> (syn: <u>Actinomyces</u>) <u>scabies</u> (potato common scab) (not exceeding 1/8 of the surface of the tubers)	10	10
<u>Spongospora subterranea</u> (potato powdery scab) (not exceeding 1/8 of the surface of the tubers)	5	10
<u>Rhizoctonia solani</u> (potato black scurf) (not exceeding 1/8 of the surface of the tubers)	10	20
<u>Fusarium</u> spp.	3	3
<u>Alternaria solani</u> (potato early blight)	3	3
<u>Meloidogyne</u> spp. (root-knot nematodes)	1	1
Soft rots	1	1
Insect damage	6	6
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Visa (consular)

PC's must be visaed after issuance by a Brazilian consul. If a visa is not obtained prior to export of a commodity, a monetary bond may be posted until the required legalization can be obtained. Refer to monetary bond listed in this section of the summary.

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ECU-POS
05/89-07

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Date: Wed Mar 31 10:00:14 EST 1993
From: Os Hyattsville Fp <la348ospp>
Phone: +1 301 436 8645
Fax-Phone: +1 301 436 5786
Subject: PROH. RUBUS FRUIT FROM COLOMBIA & ECUADOR
To: Fpq Fpq Fpq <la348ppq>
Cc: John L Patterson <la342jpatters>
Cc: David S Campbell <la345isos>
Content-Length: 482

Effective April 1, 1993 the import of blackberries and raspberries from Colombia and Ecuador are prohibited. This action is being taken because recent research shows the type of *Anastrepha fraterculus* found in the Andean region of South America is known to attack Rubus. Imports are primarily being shipped by air cargo through the ports of Los Angeles, Miami, and New York.

Victor Harabin
Head, Permit Unit

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 (7-80)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

NO. OF PAGES 1

To Robert Benitez
Name Vic Harabin

DATE/TIME 4/26-8645

Fax No 202-296-9729
Ext 5786

NSN 7540-01-317-7500 5010-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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**RESUMEN DE LAS ACTIVIDADES REALIZADAS POR EL
PROYECTO FITOSANITARIO E IMPACTO MEDIO AMBIENTAL/PL-480**

1. SUBPROYECTO MANEJO INTEGRADO DE PLAGAS

1.1 PARCELAS DEMOSTRATIVAS

- 1.1.1 Control de Nematodos en Rosas utilizando 2 productos biológicos Agrispón y Sincocin en la Empresa EXFLODEC del Grupo FLORINSA. Otón-Pichincha.
- 1.1.2 Control de Nematodos en Claveles con Agrispón y Sincocin en la Empresa NERYTA FLOWERS. Tabacundo-Pichincha.
- 1.1.3 Control de Nematodos con Agrispón y Sincocin en cultivo de crisantemos en la Empresa FLOREQUISA. Otón-Pichincha.
- 1.1.4 Control Fitosanitario en Melón. en la Granja Experimental de CEDEGE - Guayas.
- 1.1.5 Manejo Integrado de Plagas en hortalizas (brocoli, vainita francesa y pepinillo). Tumbaco-Pichincha.
- 1.1.6 Control Fitosanitario en Tomate Industrial en ECUAVEGETAL - Milagro - Guayas.
- 1.1.7 Control Fitosanitario en Nematodos en Rosas en la Empresa CLAROFLOL.
- 1.1.8 Control de Insectos de suelo en brocoli. en la Hacienda San Alfonso. Machachi- Pichincha.
- 1.1.9 Control Fitosanitario en Melón en la Hacienda Matapalo - Guayas.
- 1.1.10 Manejo Integrado de Afidos en Melón - Empresa HONDA CORP - Guayas.
- 1.1.11 Control Fitosanitario en Tomate Industrial en la propiedad de un Productor de hortalizas y frutas - Portoviejo - Manabi.
- 1.1.12 Control de Nematodos en Tomate de Arbol en Cavambe - Pichincha.

- 1.1.13 Estimulación de brotes basales en rosas utilizando dormex en la Empresa CLAROFLORES. Checa-Pichincha.
- 1.1.14 Estimulación de brotes basales en rosas utilizando dormex en la Empresa EXFLODEC. Utón-Pichincha.
- 1.1.15 Colaboración en la instalación de 8 parcelas ubicadas en las provincias de Carchi, Imbabura y Pichincha con 3 variedades y 2 híbridos de mora, 1 variedad de frambuesa y 1 variedad de blueberry, el control fitosanitario de estos ensayos está dirigido por nuestro Proyecto.

1.2 ESTUDIOS ESPECIFICOS (9)

- 1.2.1 Evaluación Fitosanitaria en el cultivo de Rosas en las empresas: FLORINSA, CLAROFLORES Y ROSINVAR. Provincia de Pichincha.
- 1.2.2 Evaluación Fitosanitaria en el cultivo de claveles y crisantemos en FLOREXPO BR., FLOWERS y FLOREQUIN. Provincia de Pichincha.
- 1.2.3 Estudio Fitosanitario en cultivos de brócoli y espárrago en las empresas La Jolita, La Josefina (con espárragos), la Ciénega y San Antonso (con brócoli).
- 1.2.4 Evaluación Fitosanitaria en Melón en propiedades ubicadas en la Vía Pedro Carbo, Taura, Balzar y Daule - Guayas.
- 1.2.5 Evaluación Fitosanitaria en Tomate Industrial en propiedades ubicadas en Milagro, Taura, El Semillero - Guayas.
- 1.2.6 Evaluación Fitosanitaria en Maracuya en Rancho Alegria, haciendas Maria Cristina, Granja Experimental del CEDEGE, La Danesa, Tres Hermanos, Libertad, Victoria - Guayas
- 1.2.7 Evaluación Fitosanitaria en Piña en las haciendas Sandrita, Maria Teresa, Flia. Ponce, Agrícola San Andrés, La Estaquita y Parana - Guayas.

1.3 CAPACITACION

- 1.3.1 Cursillo sobre Manejo Integrado de Plagas, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias de la Universidad de Guayaquil.

participantes	33
hombres	30
mujeres	3

 Abril, 22 y 23 de 1992

- 1.3.2 Cursillo sobre Manejo integrados de Plagas. Auditorium del Club de Leones - Santo Domingo-Pichincha.
participantes 27
hombres 26
mujer 1
Mayo. 20. 21 y 22 de 1992
- 1.3.3 Cursillo sobre Manejo integrado de Plagas. Auditorium Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia. Quito-Pichincha.
participantes 25
hombres 20
mujeres 5
Mayo. 1992
- 1.3.4 Cursillo sobre Manejo Integrado de Plagas. Auditorium Centro Agricola. Ambato-Tungurahua.
participantes 155
hombres 124
mujeres 31
Junio. 1992

1.4 PUBLICACIONES

- 1.4.1 Elaboracion de borrador folleto sobre Manejo Integrado de Plagas.
- 1.4.2 Elaboracion borrador del boletin sobre Control Biologico de Plagas.
- 1.4.3 Elaboracion borrador de Afiche sobre Manejo Integrado de Plagas.

1.5 ASISTENCIA TECNICA

- 1.5.1 50 empresas productoras de flores. frutas y hortalizas en la Sierra y en la Costa.

1.6 DIAS DE CAMPO

- 1.6.1 Dia de campo sobre Manejo Integrado del Cultivo de Limón Tahiti. Yunguilla-Azuay.
participantes 81

2. SUBPROYECTO MONITOREO Y EVALUACION DE RESIDUOS TOXICOS DE PLAGUICIDAS

2.1 ESTUDIOS ESPECIFICOS (18)

2.1.1 Estudios sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados carbamatos en cultivo de flores, en las siguientes empresas:

No.	EMPRESAS		
1	AGROFLORA - Tabacundo-Pichincha.		
	participantes	136	
	hombres	79	
	mujeres	57	
2	CLAROFLOR - Checa - Pichincha.		
	participantes	78	
	hombres	26	
	mujeres	52	

2.1.2 Estudios sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados carbamatos en el cultivo de Brócoli en las siguientes empresas:

1	Hacienda San Alfonso Machachi-Pichincha.		
	participantes	15	
	hombres	5	
	mujeres	5	
2	Hacienda Tambo Mulalo- Lasso - Cotopaxi		
	participantes	10	
	hombres	0	
	mujeres	4	

2.1.3 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en el cultivo de frutillas en:

1	FRUAGRO Quinche-Pichincha		
	participantes	90	
	hombres	13	
	mujeres	77	

2.1.4 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en el cultivo de Piña en:

1 Hacienda GAPACA - Santo Domingo de los Colorados-Pichincha
participantes 35
hombres 33
mujeres 2

2.1.5 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en los cultivos de frutas y hortalizas

1 Hacienda LEITO - Patate - Tungurahua
participantes 26
hombres 18
mujeres 8

2.1.6 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en los cultivos de frutas y hortalizas en:

1 Hacienda SAN NICOLAS - Patate-Tungurahua
participantes 13
hombres 5
mujeres 8

2.1.7 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en:

1 Comuna GUADALUPE - Pelileo-Tungurahua
participantes 40

(Se está efectuando el análisis de los resultados)

2.1.8 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en:

1 Rancho Alegria - Km. 58 Via a Salinas-Guayas.
participantes 49
hombres 31
mujeres 18

(Se está efectuando el análisis de los resultados)

2.1.9 Estudio sobre la Contaminación de la Salud de los trabajadores con plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en:

- 1 FETYRO'S - Laso - Cotacachi
participantes: 41 trabajadores y 2 técnicos

(Se está efectuando el análisis de los resultados)

2.1.10 Estudios de la Contaminación del suelo, agua y vegetales con plaguicidas organofosforados, en 2 empresas productoras de flores:

- 1 AGROFLORA - Tabacundo- Pichincha, y
- 2 CLAROFLORES - Checa - Pichincha

2.1.11 Estudio de la Contaminación del suelo, agua, vegetales y frutos con plaguicidas organofosforados en la empresa productora de hortalizas:

- 1 Hacienda SAN ALFONSO - Machachi-Pichincha

2.1.12 Estudio de la Contaminación del suelo, agua, vegetales y frutos con plaguicidas organofosforados en las empresas:

- 1 FRUAGRO - Quinche - Pichincha
- 2 GAPACA - Santo Domingo - Pichincha
- 3 Finca de un pequeño productor - Guachi-Tungurahua

2.1.13 Se está monitoreando la presencia de residuos tóxicos de plaguicidas organofosforados y carbamatos en diferentes frutos de exportación y consumo interno de la Sierra y de la Costa.

(Se está tomando muestras y efectuando el análisis de laboratorio).

2.2 CAPACITACION

2.2.1 4 Seminarios sobre Uso y Manejo de Plaguicidas para técnicos y productores en los siguientes lugares:

No. Seminario	LUGAR
1	Quito Auditorio Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
	participantes 25
	hombres 18
	mujeres 7

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2		Riobamba Escuela Politécnica del Chimborazo participantes 55 hombres 39 mujeres 16
3		Guayaquil Auditorio de la Cámara de Comercio participantes 18 hombres 15 mujeres 3
4		Portoviejo Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias Universidad Técnica de Manabí participantes 59 hombres 40 mujeres 19
2.2.2	37	Talleres sobre Manejo Integrado de Plagas y Uso y Manejo de Plaguicidas para técnicos, productores y trabajadores agrícolas.
2.2.2.1.		Cayambe - Pichincha Empresa FLORESCAL participantes 29 hombres 15 mujeres 14 Mayo, 11 de 1992
2.2.2.2.		Tabacundo - Pichincha Empresa AGROFLORA participantes 31 hombres 20 mujeres 11
2.2.2.3.		Oton - Pichincha Hacienda SAN ALFONSO participantes 33 hombres 14 mujeres 19 Mayo, 13 de 1992
2.2.2.4.		Lasso - Cotopaxi PROVEFRUT participantes 10 hombres 9 mujeres 1 Mayo, 14 de 1992

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- 2.2.2.5. Checa - Pichincha
 Empresa CLAROFLOR
 participantes 19
 hombres 10
 mujeres 9
 Mayo, 29 de 1992
- 2.2.2.6. Santa Lucia-Guaymas
 Hacienda MUNDIFRUTAS
 participantes 27
 hombres 27
 Mayo, 6 de 1992
- 2.2.2.7. Lodana - Portoviejo - Manabí
 CENTRO DE REHABILITACION DE MANABI
 participantes 21
 hombres 21
 Mayo, 8 de 1992
- 2.2.2.8. Colimes
 AGROINDUSTRIAS SUASTEGUI
 participantes 27
 hombres 27
 Junio, 27 de 1992
- 2.2.2.9. Quevedo - Los Rios
 APROCICO
 participantes 44
 homores 35
 mujeres 9
 Julio, 29 de 1992
- 2.2.2.10. Santo Domingo - Pichincha
 UNIVERSIDAD TECNOLOGICA EQUINOCCIAL
 participantes 47
 hombres 44
 mujeres 3
 Julio, 31 de 1992
- 2.2.2.11. Canton Santa Isabel
 Yungilla - Azuay
 PROPIEDADES SRES.
 - EUGENIO NEIRA
 - EDUARDO AMBROSI
 - LUIS PEÑA
 participantes 81
 Octubre, 2 de 1992

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- 2.2.2.12. Patate-Tungurahua
HACIENDA LEITO
participantes 25
hombres 20
mujeres 5
- 2.2.2.13. Portoviejo - Manabi
UNIVERSIDAD TECNICA DE MANABI
participantes 45
hombres 35
mujeres 10
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.14. Portoviejo - Manabi
INIAP
participantes 35
hombres 5
mujeres 30
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.15. Portoviejo - Manabi
CENTRO DE REAHABILITACION DE MANABI
participantes 30
hombres 25
mujeres 5
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.16. Portoviejo - Manabi
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA (TECNICOS)
participantes 25
hombres 15
mujeres 10
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.17. Portoviejo - Manabi
COMUNA MAPASINGUE
participantes 40 pequeños productores
hombres 40
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.18. Pelileo - Tungurahua
COMUNA GUADALUPE
participantes
hombres 30
mujeres 20
Noviembre de 1992

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- 2.2.2.19. Pelileo - Tungurahua
COMUNA GUADALUPE
participantes 40
hombres 25
mujeres 15
Noviembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.20. Laso - Cotopaxi
EMPRESA PETYRO'S
participantes 35
hombres 20
mujeres 15
Enero 8, de 1992
- 2.2.2.21. Laso - Cotopaxi
EMPRESA PETYRO'S
participantes 25
hombres 5
mujeres 20
Enero 9, de 1992
- 2.2.2.22. Latacunga - Cotopaxi
CENTRO AGRICOLA DE LATACUNGA
participantes 35
hombres 30
mujeres 5
Enero 21, de 1992
- 2.2.2.23. Latacunga - Cotopaxi
DIRECCION PROVINCIAL AGROPECUARIA COTOPAXI
participantes 20
hombres 15
mujeres 5
Enero de 1992
- 2.2.2.24. El Oro - Machala
DIRECCION PROVINCIAL AGROPECUARIA DE EL ORO/MAG
participantes 35
hombres 28
mujeres 7
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.25. Arenillas - El Oro
GRANJA LA CUCA
participantes 24
hombres 15
mujeres 9
Diciembre de 1992

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- 2.2.2.26 Chacras
PRODUCTORES DE HORTALIZAS
participantes 50
nombrres 40
mujeres 10
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.27 Quevedo
HACIENDA SALAPI
participantes 40
hombres 34
mujeres 5
Julio. 28 de 1992
- 2.2.2.28 Quevedo
UNION DE ORGANIZACIONES CAMPESINAS
participantes 32
nombrres 31
mujeres 1
Julio. 29 de 1992
- 2.2.2.29 Base Taura
TRABAJADORES AGRICOLAS EN EL CULTIVO DE MELON
participantes 43
nombrres 36
mujeres 7
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.30 Santa Ana - Manabí
COLEGIO TECNICO AGROP. ALBERTINA RIVAS
participantes 104
nombrres 56
mujeres 48
Diciembre de 1992
- 2.2.2.31 Pelileo-Tungurahua
PROYECTO TUNGURAHUA
CENTRO AGRICOLA CANTON PELILEO
participantes 20
nombrres 15
mujeres 5
Febrero 4 de 1993
- 2.2.2.32 Pelileo-Tungurahua
CASA DEL PUEBLO DE PELILEO
participantes 70
hombres 33
mujeres 37
Febrero 5 de 1993

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- 2.2.2.33 Guayllabamba - Pichincha
TECNICOS MAG/GUAYALLABAMBA
participantes 30
hombres 25
mujeres 5
Febrero 9 de 1993
- 2.2.2.34 Guayllabamba - Pichincha
COOPERATIVA DOÑA ANA
participantes 25
hombres 18
mujeres 7
Febrero 10 de 1993
- 2.2.2.35 Daule - Guayas
COLEGIO DE AGRICULTURA GALO PLAZA LASO
participantes 38
hombres 35
mujeres 3
Febrero 11 de 1993
- 2.2.2.36 Daule - Guayas
POLITECNICA DEL LITORAL - 4to. AÑO AGRONOMIA
participantes 44
hombres 40
mujeres 4
Febrero 12 de 1993
- 2.2.2.37 Daule - Guayas
EXTENSION U. DE GUAYAQUIL - 4to. AÑO AGRONOMIA
participantes 25
hombres 20
mujeres 5
Febrero 13 de 1993

2.3 PUBLICACIONES

- 2.3.1 Triptico de promocion del Proyecto Fitosanitario e Impacto Medio Ambiental.
- 2.3.2 Triptico Medidas de Seguridad en el Uso y Manejo de Plaguicidas.
- 2.3.3 Folletos La Salud, el Medio Ambiente y el Uso y Manejo de Plaguicidas en Flores.
- 2.3.4 Reproducción y distribución de lista de plaguicidas para cultivos de exportación a Estados Unidos aprobados por la EPA.

- 2.3.5 Folleto Prevención en el Uso y Manejo de Plaguicidas (borrador).

3. PROTECCION Y CUARENTENA FITOSANITARIA

3.1 MONITOREO MOSCA DE LA FRUTA

- 3.1.1 Monitoreo de la Mosca de la Fruta para Mango y Melon en la Provincia del Guayas.
- 3.1.2 Coordinación Monitoreo de la Mosca de la Fruta en Manabi y la Provincias de la Sierra.
- 3.1.3 Supervision Programa Cuarentena para melon en cultivos y en el Puerto Maritimo.

3.2 CAPACITACION

- 3.2.1 Seminario sobre Problemas Fitosanitarios en Flores
Auditorio CENDES
participantes 44
hombres 40
mujeres 4
Abril de 1992
- 3.2.2 Seminario sobre Técnicas de Laboratorio de Sanidad Vegetal
Auditorium Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
participantes 21
hombres 14
mujeres 7
Abril de 1992
- 3.2.3 Curso sobre cultivos no tradicionales de exportaciones con énfasis en el Uso de Plaguicidas.
Paraninfo de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrícolas
Universidad Central
participantes 40
hombres 35
mujeres 5
Abril de 1992

3.3 GIRA DE OBSERVACION

3.3.1 Gira de Observación con inspectores y técnicos del Programa Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, en la empresas CLAROFLORES, FLORINSA para identificar plagas y enfermedades en rosas y flores de verano.
participantes 10
hombres 10

3.4 Elaboración del Proyecto y documentos justificativos para implementación y funcionamiento de la Oficina de APHIS-PPQ en Ecuador. Esta actividad comienza los primeros días del mes de febrero/92.

JR/MLB
ARCH:C:RESUMEN
29-ENERO-92

ACTUALIZADO A: 19-FEBRERO-93
ACTUALIZADO A: 25-FEBRERO-93

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Thursday, April 15, 1993

Title 3—

Proclamation 6514 of April 13, 1993

The President

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Andean Trade Preference Act, To Modify the Generalized System of Preferences, and for Other Purposes

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Sections 202 and 204 of the Andean Trade Preference Act ("ATPA") (19 U.S.C. 3201 and 3203) confer authority upon the President to proclaim duty-free treatment for all eligible articles, and duty reductions for certain other articles, that are the product of any country designated as a "beneficiary country" in accordance with the provisions of section 203 of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3202). Pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3202(b)(2)), I have notified the House of Representatives and the Senate of my intention to designate Ecuador as a beneficiary country for purposes of the ATPA, together with the considerations entering into such decision. I hereby designate Ecuador as a beneficiary country under the ATPA, and in order to effect this designation in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS"), I have decided that it is necessary to modify general note 3(c)(ix) to the HTS.

2. Section 204(b) of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3203(b)) provides that the President may not designate certain enumerated product categories as articles eligible for duty-free treatment under the ATPA, including "textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements." In Proclamation 6455 of July 2, 1992, certain HTS provisions encompassing textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements were inadvertently designated as covering goods eligible for duty-free treatment under the ATPA. Therefore, in accordance with section 204(b) of the ATPA, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to delete the ATPA designation for these provisions.

3. Section 204(c) of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3203(c)) authorizes the President to proclaim reductions in the rates of duty on certain articles that are the product of any beneficiary country and that were not designated on August 5, 1983, as eligible articles for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 *et seq.*) (the "Trade Act"). In accordance with section 204(c) of the ATPA, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to provide for duty reductions under the ATPA for the goods of a certain subheading.

4. Section 502 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2462), authorizes the President to designate the countries that will be beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP. Such countries are entitled to duty-free entry of eligible articles imported directly therefrom into the customs territory of the United States (19 U.S.C. 2461). Among the countries previously designated as a GSP beneficiary is Czechoslovakia, which was included in the enumeration in HTS general note 3(c)(ii)(A) of independent countries eligible for benefits of the GSP. Czechoslovakia, as of January 1, 1993, has separated into two independent republics, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In light of the separation of Czechoslovakia into two countries, and having due regard for the eligibility criteria set forth in section 502 of the Trade Act, I hereby designate each of the Czech Republic and Slovakia as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP.

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ber 23, 1992, with the duty-free treatment accorded under the GSP to imports of sulfanilic acid, provided for in HTS subheading 2921.42.24. Through typographical and clerical error, the HTS subheadings created in the annex to Proclamation 6517 to effect the aforementioned withdrawal were not properly structured and numbered. Therefore, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to modify the HTS to correct these errors.

6. Proclamation 6179 of September 13, 1990, modified the HTS to provide for modification of tariffs and quotas on certain sugars, syrups, and molasses. Through an error, conforming changes to additional U.S. note 2 to chapter 17 of the HTS were omitted. Therefore, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to modify the HTS to provide for such conforming changes.

7. Proclamation 6515 of December 16, 1992, among other actions, modified the HTS to conform with amendments made to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. A conforming change to the HTS was omitted. Therefore, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to modify the HTS to provide for such a conforming change.

8. The President, acting through duly empowered representatives, entered into negotiations with representatives of the Governments of certain republics of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR") to conclude agreements on trade relations, including nondiscriminatory treatment, between the United States and the individual republics. Such agreements, conducted in accordance with the requirements of section 405(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)), were signed by representatives of the United States and of certain republics and have taken effect upon dates previously announced by the United States Trade Representative ("USTR"). Other republics of the former USSR have not yet concluded such trade agreements with the United States. General note 3(b) to the HTS, setting forth an enumeration of those countries whose products are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column 2 of the HTS, includes in this enumeration "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics", causing confusion in the trading community and complicating the administration of the HTS. Accordingly, I have decided that it is appropriate to delete the name "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" from the enumeration in HTS general note 3(b) and to insert in lieu thereof the names of the republics whose products have not yet been accorded nondiscriminatory treatment.

9. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to the ATPA, and sections 405(b), 502, and 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) General note 3(c)(ix)(A) to the HTS is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence "Ecuador", which is hereby designated as a beneficiary country under the ATPA.

(2) In order to remove eligibility under the ATPA for certain textile and apparel provisions and to provide duty reductions for a certain subheading, the HTS is modified as provided for in Annex I.

(3) General note 3(c)(ii)(A) to the HTS, enumerating those countries and areas eligible for benefits of the GSP, is amended by deleting "Czechoslovakia" from the list of independent countries and inserting in lieu thereof, in alphabetical sequence, "Czech Republic" and "Slovakia".

(4) In order to correct certain technical errors, the HTS is modified as provided for in Annex II.

"1701.91.20," and inserting "1701.91.21, 1701.91.22," in lieu thereof and by deleting "1702.90.30, 1806.10.40 and 2106.90.10," and inserting "1702.90.31, 1702.90.32, 1806.10.41, 1806.10.42, 2106.90.11 and 2106.90.12," in lieu thereof.

(6) The article description for HTS subheading 9905.39.10 is modified by deleting "3926.90.90" and inserting "3926.90.95" in lieu thereof.

(7) General note 3(b) to the HTS is modified by deleting "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and by inserting in alphabetical sequence in lieu thereof "Azerbaijan", "Georgia", "Tajikistan", "Turkmenistan", and "Uzbekistan".

(8) Upon notice by the USTR in the Federal Register that a trade agreement has been concluded between the United States and a republic listed in paragraph (7) of this proclamation and general note 3(b) to the HTS, such republic shall be deleted from general note 3(b) as of the date announced by the USTR as the effective date of such trade agreement.

(9) Any provisions of previous proclamations inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(10)(a) The modifications made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 15 days after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

(b) The modifications made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in Annex I to this proclamation.

(c) The modifications made by paragraph (3) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1993.

(d) The modifications made by paragraph (4) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 12, 1993.

(e) The modifications made by paragraph (5) of this proclamation shall be effective October 1, 1990.

(f) The modifications made by paragraph (6) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1993.

(g) The modifications made by paragraph (7) of this proclamation shall be effective on the date of signature of this proclamation.

(h) The modifications made by paragraph (8) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date announced by the USTR as the effective date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

William Reinsten

Annex I

(a) Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 22, 1992.

(1) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "J":

3921.12.15	6204.42.10	6204.59.10	6205.30.10
3921.13.15	6204.43.10	6204.62.30	6206.20.10
4202.32.80	6204.44.20	6204.63.20	6206.30.10
5309.11.00	6204.52.10	6205.10.10	6206.40.10
5309.19.00	6204.53.10	6205.20.10	

(2) For the following HTS provisions, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "J":

5006.00.90	5801.90.10	6002.30.90	6211.20.40	6302.52.10
5007.10.60	5803.90.20	6002.49.00	6211.20.50	6302.52.20
5007.90.60	5806.20.00	6106.90.30	6211.20.60	6302.92.00
5306.10.00	5806.39.20	6112.20.20	6211.20.70	6302.99.20
5306.20.00	5809.00.00	6112.39.00	6212.20.00	6303.19.00
5308.20.00	5810.10.00	6112.49.00	6212.30.00	6304.11.30
5308.90.00	5901.10.20	6117.10.60	6213.10.20	6304.99.35
5309.21.30	5901.90.40	6204.39.80	6213.90.20	6305.90.00
5309.21.40	5905.00.90	6204.49.50	6214.10.20	6306.19.00
5309.29.30	5907.00.90	6204.69.90	6214.90.00	6307.90.30
5309.29.40	5911.20.30	6205.90.40	6215.90.00	6307.90.40
5311.00.30	6001.10.60	6206.90.00	6216.00.90	6307.90.50
5311.00.40	6001.29.00	6208.99.80	6301.10.00	6308.00.00
5601.10.20	6002.10.80	6211.20.15	6302.10.00	6505.90.15
5606.00.00	6002.20.90	6211.20.20	6302.40.10	6505.90.25
5607.90.20	6002.30.20	6211.20.30	6302.40.20	9404.90.80

(b) Effective with respect to articles which are the product of any beneficiary country under the ATPA which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in the following tabulation.

For HTS subheading 4202.32.80, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified (a) by inserting on the date of signature of this proclamation the rate of duty specified for such HTS subheading in the following tabulation for 1993, followed by the symbol "J" in parentheses, and (b) on January 1 of each of the following years in this tabulation, the duty rate followed by the symbol "J" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof.

HTS subheading	1993	1994	1995	1996
4202.32.80	6%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%

entered
on or after January 12, 1993.

from warehouse for consumption.

1. The HTS is modified as provided below, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications. The following supersedes matter in the HTS. The subheadings and superior text are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

Subheadings 2924.42.26 and 2924.42.28 are deleted and the following new provisions inserted in numerical sequence:

	(Amine-function compounds: (Aromatic monoamines: (Aniline derivatives: Metanilic acid	2.4c/kg+18.8%	Free (A*, CA, E, IL, J).	15.4c/kg+60%
"2921.42.21				
2921.42.22	Sulfanilic acid	2.4c/kg+18.8%	Free (CA, E, IL, J)	15.4c/kg+60%"

Conforming change: General note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified by deleting "2921.42.26 India" and inserting, in numerical sequence, "2921.42.21 India" in lieu thereof.

3190-01-P

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**ECUADOR NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORT
PROJECT FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS**

**BY: Robert A. Bailey
LAC TECH PPQ ADVISOR**

April 12, 1993

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