Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China

Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine
Council of Agriculture
Executive Yuan

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In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.

The “Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China” were promulgated by the Council of Agriculture (COA) on April 22, 1999. They are originated from the “Quarantine Restrictions on the Importation of Plants and Plant Products into Taiwan, Republic of China,” promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) on January 7, 1970 and amended at times afterward.

“Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China” has been amended on June 7, 1999, September 4, 1999, March 14, 2000, November 28, 2000, January 5, 2001, July 18, 2001, August 30, 2001, October 8, 2001, April 9, 2002, August 26, 2003, September 22, 2003, October 24, 2003, December 19, 2003, April 26, 2004, July 2, 2004, and September 16, 2004.

CONTENTS

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China

Appendix

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China

A. Prohibited Plants or Plant Products

Pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 14, Plant Protection and Quarantine Act

1. List of prohibited plants or plant products:

Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Districts of Origin	Reasons for Prohibition
1. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds): (1) *Brachiaria* spp. (2) *Echinochloa* spp. (3) *Panicum* spp. (4) *Paspalum* spp. (5) *Oryza* spp., *Leersia hexandra, Saccioleps interrupta* (6) *Rottboellia* spp. (7) *Triticum aestivum*	All countries and districts	1. Rice hoja blanca tenuivirus 2. Rice dwarf phytoreovirus 3. Rice stem nematode (*Ditylenchus angustus* Butler)
2. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds) (1) *Calystegia* spp. (2) *Dioscorea japonica* (3) *Ipomoea* spp. (4) *Pharbitis* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Mainland China (2) Micronesia (3) New Zealand (4) Polynesia **North America** (5) United States **Central and South America** (6) Antigua and Barbuda (7) Bahamas (8) Barbados (9) Cuba (10) Dominica (11) Dominican Republic (12) Grenada (13) Haiti (14) Jamaica (15) Puerto Rico (16) Saint Christopher and Nevis (17) Saint Lucia (18) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (19) Trinidad and Tobago (20) All countries and districts in South America	Small sweet potato weevil (*Euscepes postfaciatus* Fairmaire)
3. Underground portion and adventitious root of all living plants, excluding the following	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (New South Wales and Queensland only)	Burrowing nematode (*Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne; *R.*

plants: (1) Apple (2) *Sagittaria* spp. (3) *Rhododendron* spp. (4) *Cannabis* spp. (5) *Caladium* spp. (6) *Zantedeschia* spp. (7) Carnation (8) *Agave* spp. (9) *Codiaeum* spp. (10) *Dracaena* spp. (11) Elephant's ear (including taro) (12) *Epipactis longfolia* (13) *Euphorbia* spp. (14) Ferns (15) Freesia (16) Garlic (17) Geranium (18) Grape (19) Great burdock (20) Hyacinth (21) Iris (22) Liverworts (23) Mosses (24) Onion (25) Orchid plants (26) Other flower bulbs (excluding canna, *Musa* spp. and Zingiberaceae) (27) Parsnip (28) Plants of Family Cactaceae (29) Plants of Faimly Palmaceae (excluding Cannary date palm, Coconut palm, and Roystonea regia, and *Areca* spp.) (30) Potato (31) *Prunus* spp. (32) *Rhoeo discolor* (33) Rose (34) *Rubus* spp. (35) Rutabaga (36) Tulip (37) Walnut (38) Welsh onion (39) Asparagus	(2) Fiji (3) India (4) Indonesia (5) Malaysia (6) Nepal (7) Pakistan (8) Papua New Guinea (9) Solomon Islands (10) Philippines (11) Sri Lanka (12) Thailand (13) Tonga (14) Vietnam (15) Samoa **Africa** (16) Countries in Africa **Europe** (17) Belgium (18) United Kingdom (19) France (20) Germany (21) Luxembourg (22) Netherlands **North America** (23) Hawaii (24) United States (excluding Alaska State and California State) **Central and Southern America** (25) Brazil (26) Colombia (27) Costa Rica (28) Cuba (29) Dominican (30) Ecuador (31) El Salvador (32) Guatemala (33) Honduras (34) Jamaica (35) Mexico (36) Nicaragua (37) Panama (38) Peru (39) Puerto Rico (40) Trinidad and Tobago	*citrophilus* Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan)
4. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Indonesia (3) Cyprus (4) Israel (5) Lebanon	Psorosis

	(6) Mainland China (7) Malaysia (8) Philippines (9) Saudi Arabia (10) Syrian (11) Turkey **Africa** (12) Algeria (13) Egypt (14) Kenya (15) Libyan (16) Morocco (17) Tunisia **Europe** (18) Albania (19) Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (20) Croatia (21) France (22) Greece (23) Italy (24) Malta (25) Monaco (26) Portugal (27) Slovenia (28) Spain (29) Yugoslavia **North America** (30) United States **Central and South America** (31) Brazil (32) Chile (33) Colombia (34) Mexico (35) Peru (36) Suriname (37) Uruguay (38) Zaire	
5. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Africa** (1) Lesotho (2) Reunion (3) South Africa (4) Swaziland (5) West Africa	Heat sensitive strain of greening fastidious bacteria, South Africa strain
6. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Indonesia (2) Mainland China (3) Malaysia **Central and South America** (4) All countries and districts in central and South America	Stem pitting strains of citrus tristeza closterovirus

7. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia **Africa** (2) Lesotho (3) South Africa (4) Swaziland **North America** (5) United States **Central and South America** (6) All countries and districts in Central America (7) All countries and districts in South America	Blight (*Xylella fastidiosa*)
8. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Cyprus (3) Israel (4) Lebanon (5) Pakistan (6) Syrian (7) Turkey **Africa** (8) Algeria (9) Egypt (10) Libyan (11) Morocco (12) Tunisia **Europe** (13) Albania (14) Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (15) Croatia (16) France (17) Greece (18) Italy (19) Malta (20) Monaco (21) Slovenia (22) Spain (23) Yugoslavia **North America** (24) United States **Central and South America** (25) Brazil (26) Suriname	Subbom disease of citrus (*Spiroplasma citri*)
9. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Cyprus (2) India (3) Israel (4) Jordan (5) Lebanon	Cachexia viroid

	(6) Philippines (7) Saudi Arabia (8) Syrian (9) Turkey (10) Yemen **Africa** (11) Algeria (12) Egypt (13) Kenya (14) Morocco (15) Lesotho (16) South Africa (17) Swaziland (18) Tunisia **Europe** (19) Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (20) Croatia (21) France (22) Greece (23) Italy (24) Portugal (25) Slovenia (26) Spain (27) Yugoslavia **North America** (28) United States **Central and South America** (29) Argentina (30) Brazil (31) Colombia (32) Ecuador (33) Guyana (34) Suriname (35) Trinidad and Tobago (36) Venezuela	
10. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Japan (3) Indonesia **Africa** (4) Kenya (5) Lesotho (6) South Africa (7) Swaziland **North America** (8) United States **Central and South America** (9) Peru	Vein enation disease □virus□
11. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp.,	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Cyprus	Impietratura disease □virus□

Fortunella spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	(2) Iran (3) Lebanon (4) Turkey **Africa** (5) Algeria (6) Morocco (7) Lesotho (8) South Africa (9) Swaziland **Europe** (10) Greece (11) Italy (12) Spain **Central and South America** (13) Venezuela	
12. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Central and South America** (1) Brazil	Leaf curl disease□virus□
13. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Japan (2) Korea (3) Mainland China	Satsuma Dwarf virus
14. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Europe** (1) Corsica (2) Italy **Africa** (3) Algeria (4) Morocco	Cristacortis viroid
15. Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Africa** (1) Kenya (2) Lesotho (3) South Africa (4) Swaziland **Europe** (5) Sicily (6) Spain **North America** (7) United States **Central and South America** (8) El Salvador	Ringspot disease□virus□
16. Entire or any part of living citrus, lemon, sour orange, and cirtron plants (excluding seeds and fruits)	**Asian and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Bahrain (4) Cyprus (5) Georgia (6) Israel (7) Kazakhstan	Citrus drywilt (*Phoma tracheiphila* Petri)

	(8) Kyrgyz (9) Moldova (10) Russian Federation (11) Syrian Arab (12) Tajikistan (13) Turkey (14) Turkmenistan (15) Ukraine (16) Uzbekistan **Africa** (17) Algeria (18) Tunisia **Europe** (19) Crete (20) Estonia (21) France (22) Greece (23) Italy (24) Latvia (25) Lithuania	
17. Entire or any part of living *Saccharum* spp. and *Erianthus maximus* plants (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Fiji (3) Indonesia (4) Malaysia (5) New Caledonia (6) Papua New Guinea (7) Philippines (8) Samoa Islands (9) Solomon Islands (10) Thailand (11) Vanuatu **Africa** (12) Madagascar	Sugarcane Fiji disease fijivirus
18. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding flowers, fruits, seeds): (1) *Saccharum* spp. (2) *Sorghum halepense* (3) *Brachiaria* spp. (4) *Panicum maximum* (5) *Rottboellia exaltata*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Papua New Guinea **Africa** (3) Madagascar (4) Madeira (5) Malawi (6) Morocco (7) Reunion (8) Lesotho (9) South Africa (10) Swaziland	Sugarcane bacilliform badnavirus
19. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds and fruits): (1) *Digitaria* spp. (2) *Eleusine* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) India (2) Pakistan **Africa** (3) Benin	Sugarcane streak monogeminivirus

(3) *Paspalum* spp. (4) *Setaria* spp. (5) *Sporobolus* spp. (6) *Saccharum officinarum*	(4) Egypt (5) Cote d'Ivoire (6) Kenya (7) Madeira (8) Malawi (9) Mauritius (10) Mozambique (11) Reunion (12) Lesotho (13) South Africa (14) Swaziland (15) Sudan (16) Uganda (17) Zimbabwe	
20. Entire or any part of living *Saccharum* spp. plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Bangladesh (2) India (3) Malaysia (4) Myanmar (5) Nepal (6) Sri Lanka **Africa** (7) Sudan	Grassy shoot phytoplasma
21. Entire or any part of the following plants (excluding seeds): (1) *Saccharum* spp. (2) *Zea mays* (excluding ears without husks) (3) *Areca catechu* (4) *Dictyosperma album* (5) *Roystonea regia* (6) *Thysanolaena maxima* (7) *Tripsacum fasciculatum* (8) Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) (9) Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) (10) Job's tears (*Coix lachryma-jobi*) (11) Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*) (12) Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) (13) Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpreum*) (14) Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) (15) Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*) (16) Sudan grass (*Sorghum sudanense*) (17) *Brachiaria mutica* (18) *Sorghum verticilliforum*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Fiji (2) India **Africa** (3) Ghana (4) Madagascar (5) Madeira (6) Malawi (7) Mauritius (8) Mozambique (9) Reunion (10) Lesotho (11) South Africa (12) Swaziland (13) Zimbabwe **Central and South America** (14) Antigua (15) Antigua and Barbuda (16) Argentina (17) Barbados (18) Belize (19) Brazil (20) Colombia (21) Cuba (22) Dominican (23) Guadeloupe (24) Martinique	Gumming disease (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb) Vauterin *et al*. and *Xanthomonas vasicola* pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb) Vauterin *et al*.) (Formerly *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb) Dye)

	(25) Puerto Rico (26) Saint Christopher and Nevis (27) Saint Lucia (28) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
22. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Africa** (1) Tanzania **North America** (2) United States (Florida) **Central and South America** (3) Haiti (4) Jamaica (5) Mexico	Lethal yellowing phytoplasma
23. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Asian and Pacific Region** (1) Guam	Coconut tinangaja viroid
24. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Asian and Pacific Region** (1) Philippine (2) Solomon Islands	Cadang-cadang disease viroid
25. Entire or any part of living banana plant	**Central and South America** (1) Costa Rica (2) Honduras	Roxana disease (virus)
26. Entire or any part of living banana plant (*Musa* spp.), Heliconia plant (*Heliconia* spp.)	**Asian and Pacific Region** (1) Negara Brunei Darussalam (2) India (3) Indonesia (4) Malaysia (5) Philippines (6) Sri Lanka (7) Vietnam **Africa** (8) Mauritius (9) Nigeria (10) Senegal (11) Sierra Leone (12) Somalia **Central and South America** (13) Antigua and Barbuda (14) Bahamas (15) Barbados (16) Belize (17) Brazil (18) Colombia (19) Costa Rica (20) Cuba (21) Dominica (22) Dominican (23) El Salvador (24) Grenada (25) Guatemala (26) Guyana (27) Haiti	Moko disease (*Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi *et al*. Race 2) (Formerly *Pseudomonas solanacearum* (Smith) Smith Race 2)

	(28) Honduras (29) Jamaica (30) Mexico (31) Panama (32) Peru (33) Puerto Rico (34) Saint Christopher (35) Saint Lucia (36) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (37) Suriname (38) Trinidad and Tobago (39) Venezuela	
27. Entire or any part of living banana, Bluggoe, and Heliconia plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Banda Islands (3) Negara Brunei Darussalam (4) Myanmar (5) Fiji (6) India (7) Indonesia (8) Israel (9) Malaysia (10) Pakistan (11) Papua New Guinea (12) Philippines (13) Sri Lanka (14) Thailand (15) Vietnam **Africa** (16) Cameroon (17) Canary Islands (18) Congo (19) Ghana (20) Kenya (21) Madagascar (22) Mauritius (23) Mozambique (24) Nigeria (25) South Africa (26) Sierra Leone (27) Tanzania (28) Uganda **North America** (29) Hawaii **Central America** (30) Barbados (31) Belize (32) Brazil (33) Colombia (34) Costa Rica	Panama disease, Banana fusarial wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (E.F. Smith) Snyd. & Hans. Race 2 & Race 3)

	(35) Cuba (36) Dominican (37) Ecuador (38) El Salvador (39) Cayman Islands (40) Gradeloupe (41) Grenada (42) Guatemala (43) Guyana (44) Haiti (45) Honduras (46) Jamaica (47) Martinique (48) Mexico (49) Nicaragua (50) Panama (51) Peru (52) Puerto Rico (53) Saint Lucia (54) Saint Vincent (55) Suriname (56) Trinidad and Tobago (57) Venezuela (58) Virgin Islands	
28. Fresh fruits, but excluding fruits of following plants: (1) *Ananas comosus* (2) *Cocos nucifera* (3) *Hypericum* spp. (4) *Leucadendron* spp. (5) *Leycesteria* spp. (6) *Musa* spp. (excluding green-ripened bananas) (7) *Symphoricarpus* spp. (8) *Viburnum* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Australia (excluding Tasmania) (3) Azerbaijan (4) Belarus (5) Cyprus (6) Georgia (7) Israel (8) Jordan (9) Kazakhstan (10) Kyrgyz (11) Lebanon (12) Moldova (13) Russian Federation (14) Saudi Arabia (15) Syrian Arab (16) Tajikistan (17) Turkey (18) Turkmenistan (19) Ukraine (20) Uzbekistan **Africa** (21) All countries and districts in Africa **Europe** (22) Albania (23) Austria	Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann))

	(24) Belgium (25) Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (26) United Kingdom (27) Croatia (28) Estonia (29) France (30) Germany (31) Greece (32) Hungary (33) Ireland (34) Italy (35) Latvia (36) Lithuania (37) Malta (38) Netherlands (39) Portugal (40) Spain (41) Swiss (42) Yugoslavia (43) Slovania **North America** (44) Bermuda (45) Hawaii **Central and South America** (46) Antigua and Barbuda (47) Argentina (48) Bahamas (49) Barbados (50) Bolivia (51) Brazil (52) Chile (excluding Region III to Region X and Metropolitan Region) (53) Colombia (54) Costa Rica (55) Cuba (56) Dominica (57) Dominican (58) Ecuador (59) El Salvador (60) Grenada (61) Guatemala (62) Haiti (63) Honduras (64) Jamaica (65) Mexico (66) Nicaragua (67) Panama (68) Paraguay (69) Peru	

	(70) Puerto Rico (71) Saint Christopher (72) Saint Lucia (73) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (74) Trinidad and Tobago (75) Uruguay (76) Venezuela	
29. □delete□		
30. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding flowers, fruits, and seeds): (1) Eggplant (2) Potato (3) Red pepper, Sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) (4) Tomato (5) Black nightshade (6) Bitter-sweet	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Belarus (4) Bhutan (5) Georgia (6) Kazakhstan (7) India (8) Kyrgyz (9) Mainland China (10) Moldova (11) Nepal (12) Russian Federation (13) Tajikistan (14) Turkmenistan (15) Ukraine (16) Uzbekistan **Africa** (17) Lesotho (18) South Africa (19) Swaziland **Europe** (20) All countries and districts in Europe (excluding Albania and Greece) **North America** (21) Canada (excluding New Burnswick and Quebec Provinces; seed potatoes are prohibited to import) **Central and South America** (22) Bolivia (23) Chile (24) Ecuador (25) Falkland Islands (26) Peru (27) Uruguay	Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilf) Per.)
31. Living tuber, underground portion, and adventitious root of Solanaceae and *Chenopodium* spp. plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Australia(Victoria &Western Australia) (3) Azerbaijan	Golden nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis* Wr.)

	(4) Belarus (5) Cyprus (6) Georgia (7) India (8) Israel (9) Japan (10) Kazakhstan (11) Kyrgyz (12) Lebanon (13) Malaysia (14) Moldova (15) New Zealand (16) Norfork (17) Pakistan (18) Philippines (19) Russian Federation (20) Sri Lanka (21) Tajikistan (22) Turkmenistan (23) Ukraine (24) Uzbekistan **Africa** (25) Algeria (26) Egypt (27) Lesotho (28) Libya (29) Morocco (30) Sierra Leone (31) South Africa (32) Swaziland (33) Zimbabwe **Europe** (34) Albania (35) Austria (36) Balearic Islands (37) Belgium (38) Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska (39) Bulgaria (40) United Kingdom (41) Croatia (42) Canary Islands (43) Channel Islands (44) Clyde Island (45) Czech (46) Denmark (47) Estonia (48) Faroe Islands (49) Finland (50) France (51) Germany	

	(52) Greece (53) Hungary (54) Iceland (55) Ireland (56) Italy (57) Latvia (58) Lithuania (59) Luxembourg (60) Malta (61) Netherlands (62) Norway (63) Poland (64) Portugal (65) Rumania (66) Slovakia (67) Spain (68) Sweden (69) Swiss (70) Yugoslavia **North America** (71) Canada (excluding New Brunswick, Edward Island, and Quebec Provinces; seed potatoes are prohibited to import) (72) United States (excluding Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California States; seed potatoes are allowed to import from Alaska State only) **Central and South America** (73) Argentina (74) Bolivia (75) Brazia (76) Chile (77) Colombia (78) Costa Rica (79) Ecuador (80) Mexico (81) Panama (82) Peru (83) Tunisia (84) Venezuela	
32. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds): (1) Eggplant (2) Red pepper, Sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) (3) Tobacco (excluding dried leaves stemmed/stripped or not)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Australia (3) Azerbaijan (4) Belarus (5) Georgia (6) Iran (7) Iraq	Tobacco blue mold (*Peronospora tabacina* Adam.)

	(8) Israel (9) Jordan (10) Kazakhstan (11) Kyrgyz (12) Lebanon (13) Moldova (14) Myanmar (15) Pakistan (16) Russian Federation (17) Syrian Arab (18) Tajikistan (19) Turkey (20) Turkmenistan (21) Ukraine (22) Uzbekistan (23) Yemen **Africa** (24) Algeria (25) Egypt (26) Libyan (27) Morocco (28) Reunion (29) Tunisia **Europe** (30) All countries and districts in Europe(excluding Netherlands) **North America** (31) Canada (excluding British Columbia) (32) United States **Central and South America** (33) Antigua and Barbuda (34) Argentina (35) Bahamas (36) Barbados (37) Belize (38) Brazil (39) Chile (40) Colombia (41) Costa Rica (42) Cuba (43) Dominica (44) Dominican (45) El Salvador (46) Grenada (47) Guatemala (48) Haiti (49) Honduras (50) Jamaica (51) Mexico (52) Nicaragua	

	(53) Panama (54) Puerto Rico (55) Saint Christopher and Nevis (56) Saint Lucia (57) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (58) Trinidad and Tobago (59) Uruguay (60) Venezuela	
33. Fresh fruits of mango plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Bangladesh (3) Bhutan (4) Chagos Islands (5) Fiji (6) Fr. Polynesia (7) Guam (8) India (9) Indonesia (10) Malaysia (11) Marianas Islands (12) Myanner (13) Nepal (14) New Caledonia (15) Papua New Guinea (16) Northern Mariana Islands (17) Oman (18) Pakistan (19) Philippines (20) Sri Lanka (21) Thailand (22) Tonga (23) United Arab Emirates (24) Vietnam (25) Wallis Island (26) Wallis and Futuna **Africa** (27) British Indian Ocean Territory (28) Central African Republic (29) Gabon (30) Ghana (31) Guinea (32) Kenya (33) Lesotho (34) Liberia (35) Madagascar (36) Malawi (37) Mauritius (38) Mozambique (39) Nigeria (40) Reunion (41) Seychelles	Mango seed weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae* (Fabricius))

	(42) South Africa (43) Swaziland (44) Tanzania (45) Uganda (46) Zambia **Europe** (47) France **North America** (48) United States **Central and South America** (49) Barbados (50) British Virgin Islands (51) Diminican (52) Gradeloupe (53) Grenada (54) Guiana (55) Guadeloupe (56) Martinique (57) Montserrat (58) Saint Lucia (59) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (60) Trinidad and Tobago (61) U.S.Virgin Islands	
34. Fresh fruits of citrus plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Bhutan (2) India (3) Mainland China (4) Nepal	Chinese citrus fly (*Bactrocera minax* (Enderlein))
35. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Aegle marmelos* (2) *Afzelia xylocarpa* (3) *Annona squamosa* (4) *Careya arborea* (5) *Carica papaya* (6) Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (7) *Cucurbitaceae* (8) *Cydonia oblonga* (9) *Ficus carica* (10) *Grewia asiatica* (11) *Hibiscus esculenthus* (12) *Lycopersicon esculentum* (13) *Malpighia emarginata* (*M. glabra*) (14) *Malus* spp. (15) *Mangifera indica* (16) *Manilkara zapota* (17) *Morus alba*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Bangladesh (2) Cambodia (3) India (4) Indonesia (5) Iran (6) Israel (7) Lao (8) Myanmar (9) Oman (10) Pakistan (11) Saudi Arabia (12) Sri Lanka (13) Thailand (14) United Arab Emirates (15) Vietnam **Africa** (16) Egypt (17) Mauritius (18) Reunion	Peach fruit fly (*Bactrocera zonata* (Saunders))

(18) *Phoenix dactylifera* (19) *Prunus avium* (20) *Prunus persica* (21) *Psidium guajava* (22) *Punica granatum* (23) *Solanum melongena* (24) *Syzygium jambos* (25) *Terminalia catappa* (26) *Ziziphus jujuba*		
36. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Capsicum annuum* (2) *Cucurbitaceae* (3) *Gossypium* spp. (4) *Hibiscus esculenthus* (5) *Lycopersicon esculentum* (6) *Phaseolus* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Bangladesh (2) India (3) Iran (4) Israel (5) Myanmar (6) Pakistan (7) Saudi Arabia (8) Sri Lanka (9) Yemen **Africa** (10) Angola (11) Benin (12) Botswana (13) Cameroon (14) Cape Verde (15) Chad (16) Congo (17) Egypt (18) Eritrea (19) Ethiopia (20) Ghana (21) Guinea (22) Kenya (23) Lesotho (24) Madagascar (25) Malawi (26) Mauritius (27) Mozambique (28) Namibia (29) Nigeria (30) Rwanda (31) Reunion (32) Saint Helena (33) Senegal (34) Sierra Leone (35) Somalia (36) South Africa (37) Sudan (38) Swaziland (39) Tanzania (40) Togo	Cucurbit fly (*Dacus ciliatus* Loew)

	(41) Uganda (42) Zambia (43) Zimbabwe	
37. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Aegle marmelos* (2) *Anacardium occidentale* (3) *Areca catechu* (4) *Artocarpus integer* (5) *Averrhoa carambola* (6) *Baccaurea racemosa* (7) *Bouea macrophylla* (8) *Bouea oppositifolia* (9) *Capparis* spp. (10) *Careya* spp. (11) *Carica papaya* (12) *Carissa carandas* (13) *Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp. (14) *Coccinia grandis* (15) *Coffea* spp. (16) *Cucumis melo* (17) *Dimocarpus longan* (18) *Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* (19) *Elaeocarpus madopetalus* (20) *Eugenia* spp. (21) *Flacourtia indica* (22) *Flacourtia jangomas* (23) *Irvingia malayana* (24) *Knema angustifolia* (25) *Lepisanthes fruticosa* (26) *Madhuca longifolia* (27) *Maerua siamensis* (28) *Malpighia emarginata* □ *M. glabra* (29) *Mangifera indica* (30) *Manilkara zapota* (31) *Mimusops elengi* (32) *Muntingia calabura* (33) *Musa paradisiaca* (34) *Olax scandens* (35) *Opuntia vulgaris* (36) *Phyllanthus acidus* (37) *Polyalthia longifolia* (38) *Prunus armeniaca* (39) *Prunus avium* (40) *Prunus cerasus* (41) *Prunus persica* (42) *Psidium guajava* (43) *Ricinus communis* (44) *Sandoricum koetjape*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) India (2) Mainland China (3) Myanmar (4) Nepal (5) Pakistan (6) Philippines (7) Sri Lanka (8) Thailand (9) Vietnam	Guava fruit fly (*Bactrocera correcta* (Bezzi))

(45) *Santalum album* (46) *Schoepfia frgrans* (47) *Securinega virosa* (48) *Spondias* spp. (49) *Syzygium aqueum* (50) *Syzygium* spp. (51) *Terminalia catappa* (52) *Walsura intermedia* (53)*Zizyphus* spp.		
38. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Aglaia dookoo* (2) *Alangium griffithii* (3) *Anacardium occidentale* (4) *Annona muricata* (5) *Arenga pinnata* (6) *Artocarpus* spp. (7) *Averrhoa bilimbi* (8) *Averrhoa carambola* (9) *Baccaurea motleyana* (10) *Bouea oppositifolia* (11) *Capsicum annuum* (12) *Carica papaya* (13) *Chrysophyllum cainito* (14) *Citrus* spp. (15) *Drypetes longifolia* (16) *Eugenia* spp. (17) *Fagraea ceilanica* (18) *Ficus* spp. (19) *Fortunella margarita* (20) *Garcinia mangostana* (21) *Garcinia* spp. (22) *Knema angustifolia* (23) *Lansium domesticum* (24) *Lycopersicon esculentum* (25) *Malpighia* spp. (26) *Mangifera indica* (27) *Manilkara zapota* (28) *Mimusops elengi* (29) *Persea americana* (30) *Planchonella longipetiolatum* (31) *Pouteria campechiana* (32) *Psidium cattleianum* (33) *Psidium guajava* (34) *Punica granatum* (35) *Rhizophora* spp. (36) *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* (37) *Rollinia pulchrinervis* (38) *Sandoricum koetjape* (39) *Syzygium aqueum*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Andaman Islands (2) Negara Brunei Darussalam (3) Indonesia (4) Malaysia (5) Sigapore (6) Thailand (7) Vietnam **South America** (8) Brazil (9) Guiana (10) Guyana (11) Surinam	Carambola fruit fly (*Bactrocera carambolae* Drew & Hancocn)

(40) *Syzygium* spp. (41) *Terminalia* spp. (42) *Thevetia peruviana* (43) *Triphasia trifolia* (44) *Uvaria grandiflora* (45) *Xanthophyllum amoenum* (46) *Ziziphus jujuba*		
39. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Adenathera pavonina* (2) *Aglaia* spp. (3) *Alpinia mutica* (4) *Anacardium occidentale* (5) *Annona* spp. (6) *Antidesma ghaesembilla* (7) *Ardisia crenata* (8) *Areca catechu* (9) *Arenga pinnata* (10) *Arenga westerhoutii* (11) *Artocarpus* spp. (12) *Averrhoa bilimbi* (13) *Averrhoa carambola* (14) *Azadirachta excelsa* (15) *Baccaurea motleyana* (16) *Borassus flabellifer* (17) *Bouea macrophylla* (18) *Bouea oppositifolia* (19) *Breynia reclinata* (20) *Callicarpa longifolia* (21) *Careya sphaerica* (22) *Carica papaya* (23) *Carissa carandas* (24) *Caryota mitis* (25) *Celtis tetranda* (26) *Chrysophyllum cainito* (27) *Cissus repens* (28) Citrus plant□*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.□ (29) *Clausena lansium* (30) *Coccinia grandis* (31) *Coffea arabica* (32) *Coffea canephora* (33) *Cordia dentata* (34) *Crinum asiaticum* (35) *Cucumis sativus* (36) *Desmos chinensis* (37) *Dillenia obovata* (38) *Diospyros* spp. (39) *Dovyalis hebecarpa*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Negara Brunei Darussalam (2) Christmas Island (3) Indonesia (4) Malaysia (5) Papua New Guinea (6) Singapore (7) Thailand (8) Vietnam	Papaya fruit fly (*Bactrocera papayae* Drew & Hancock)

(40) *Ehretia microphylla* (41) *Eriobotrya japonica* (42) *Eugenia* spp. (43) *Excoecaria agallocha* (44) *Fagraea ceilanica* (45) *Fibraurea tinctoria* (46) *Ficus* spp. (47) *Flacourtia rukam* (48) *Garcinia* spp. (49) *Gmelina* spp. (50) *Grewia paniculata* (51) *Gymnopetalum integrifolium* (52) *Holigarna kurzii* (53) *Horsfieldia subglobosa* (54) *Ixora javanica* (55) *Knema* spp. (56) *Lansium domesticum* (57) *Lepisanthes* spp. (58) *Litsea glutinosa* (59) *Lycopersicon esculentum* (60) *Malpighia emarginata* *M. glabra* (61) *Mangifera* spp. (62) *Manilkara zapota* (63) *Mimusops elengi* (64) *Momordica charantia* (65) *Morinda* spp. (66) *Morus alba* (67) *Muntingia calabura* (68) *Musa* spp. (69) *Nauclea orientalis* (70) *Nephelium lappaceum* (71) *Parkia speciosa* (72) *Passiflora* spp. (73) *Pereskia grandiflora* (74) *Persea americana* (75) *Phaseolus vulgaris* (76) *Polyalthia longifolia* (77) *Pouteria* spp. (78) *Premna serratifolia* (79) *Prunus persica* (80) *Psidium cattleianum* (81) *Punica granatum* (82) *Rollinia pulchrinervis* (83) *Terminalia* spp. (84) *Theobroma cacao* (85) *Thevetia peruviana* (86) *Sandoricum koetjape* (87) *Sapium* spp. (88) *Solanum* spp. (89) *Spondias* spp.		

(90)*Syzygium* spp. (91) *Syzygium aqueum* (92) *Uvaria grandiflora* (93) *Veitchia merrillii* (94) *Ziziphus* spp.		
40. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Artocarpus* spp. (2) *Averrhoa carambola* (3) *Carica papaya* (4) *Citrus reticulata* (5) *Mangifera indica* (6) *Manilkara zapota* (7) *Pouteria duklitan* (8) *Psidium guajava* (9) *Spondias* spp. (10) *Syzygium malaccensis*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Philippines	*Bactrocera philippinensis* Drew & Hancock
41. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (2) Mango (3) Guava (4) *Artocarpus* spp. (5) Coffee (6) *Ficus* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) India (2) Oman (3) Sri Lanka	*Bactrocera caryeae* (Kapor)
42. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Anacardium occidentale* (2) *Annona glabra* (3) *Areca catechu* (4) *Artocarpus* spp. (5) *Averrhoa carambola* (6) *Carica papaya* (7) *Citrus maxima* (8) *Garcinia* spp. (9) *Mangifera indica* (10) *Persea americana* (11) *Psidium guajava* (12) *Punica granatum* (13) *Spondias* spp. (14) *Syzygium aromaticum* (15)*Syzygium jambos*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Sri Lanka	*Bactrocera kandiensis* Drew & Hancock
43. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) Peach (2) Guava (3) Pear (4) *Baccaurea ramiflor*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Thailand	*Bactrocera pyrifoliae* Drew & Hancock
44. Entire or any part of banana	**Asia and Pacific Region**	Banana bractmosaic

plants (*Musa* spp.)	(1) India (2) Philippines (3) Sri Lanka	potyvirus
45. Entire or any part of banana plants (*Musa* spp.)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) India (3) Indonesia (4) Mainland China (5) Malaysia (6) New Caledonia (7) Papua New Guinea (8) Philippines (9) Sri Lanka (10) Thailand (11) Tonga (12) Vietnam (13) Western Samoa **Africa** (14) Benin (15) Cameroon (16) Cape Verde (17) Cote d'Ivoire (18) Ghana (19) Guinea (20) Kenya (21) Madagascar (22) Malawi (23) Mauritius (24) Morocco (25) Nigeria (26) Rwanda (27) South Africa (28) Tanzania (29) Uganda **Europe** (30) Portugal (Madeira island) (31) Spain (Canary Islands) **North America** (32) United States (Florida and Virgin Islands) **Central and South America** (33) Belize (34) Colombia (35) Costa Rica (36) Cuba (37) Ecuador (38) Grenada (39) Guadeloupe (40) Honduras (41) Jamaica (42) Trinidad	Banana streak badnavirus

	(43) Venezuela	
46. Entire or any part of the following plants (excluding flowers, fruits and seeds): (1) *Acer* spp. (2) *Aesculus* spp. (3) *Alnus* spp. (4) *Betula* spp. (5) *Citrus* spp. (6) *Elaeagnus angustifolia* (7) *Fraxinus* spp. (8) *Hibiscus* spp. (9) *Liriodendron tulipifera* (10) *Malus* spp. (11) *Melia* spp. (12) *Morus* spp. (13) *Paulownia fortunei* (14) *Platanus* spp. (15) *Populus* spp. (16) *Prunus* spp. (17) *Pyrus* spp. (18) *Robinia* spp. (19) *Rosa* spp. (20) *Salix* spp. (21) *Sophora* spp. (22) *Ulmus* spp.	**Asia** (1) Mainland China (2) North Korea (3) South Korea **Europe** (4) Austria□Braunau□ **North America** (5) United States□State of New York, Illinois and State of New Jersey only□ (6) Canada (Ontario Province only)	Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)
47.Fresh fruits of mango plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1)Bangladesh (2)Brunei (3)Chagos Islands (4)India (5)Indonesia (6)Malaysia (7)Marianas Islands (8)Myyannar (9)Papua New Guinea (10)Pakistan (11)Philippines (12)Thailand	Mango weevil □*Cryptorrhynchus gravis* □Fabricius□

2. If the plants or plant products listed in the above table are not originated from, but are unloaded and transshipped through the country or district listed in the table, they will be treated as prohibited plants or plant products.

3. To apply for importation of plant or plant product for the first time from a country or district where is in the immediate vicinity of a quarantine pest area, and has similar climate and crops to those of the area, but has insufficient reports or no report at all about the pest status, the importer or the agent shall submit information as follow to obtain approval for the importation from the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Council of Agriculture,

Executive Yuan.(BAPHIQ)

3.1 The official survey data and the general surveillance record of the pest. The duration of survey shall be in compliance with the time period required in the “Procedures for Recognition of Pest Free Areas.”

3.2 The information of cultivation management of the plant/plant product, including producing areas, yield, harvest season and the post-harvest process.

3.3 The pest list of the plant/plant product, including the information of pest control and the list of chemical used.

3.4 The export inspection procedure and the procedure of issuing the Phytosanitary Certificate.

After the document review is cleared, if necessary, the BAPHIQ will dispatch quarantine officers to conduct an on-site inspection of the exporting country, and all the travel expenses shall be borne by the said country or exporters. When the country or district is approved as pest free area and the pest risk assessment of the plant/plant product is also approved, the BAPHIQ will then permit the importation of plant/plant product from the country or district, in accordance with import quarantine requirements.

4. Hong Kong, Singapore and Macao are free ports and therefore regarded as countries or districts where plants or plant products are prohibited to import.

5.Whoever intends to import designated fresh fruit for the first time from a country or district where the Mediterranean fruit fly is known to occur has to apply for approval of importation from the BAPHIQ and submit information as follow.

5.1 The information of cultivation management of the designated fresh fruit, including producing areas, yield, harvest season and the post-harvest process.

5.2 The pest list of the designated fresh fruit, including the information of pest control and the list of chemical used.

5.3 The last one year data of status of Mediterranean fruit fly including population density survey record of Mediterranean fruit fly, and the official control projects, regulation and control result of Mediterranean fruit fly.

5.4 The export inspection procedure and the procedure of issuance the Phytosanitary Certificate.

If the document review is cleared, the BAPHIQ will then dispatch quarantine officers to conduct an on-site inspection, with all travel expenses to be borne by the said country or exporters, for verification and inspection of quarantine measures. If the measures are in compliance with the quarantine requirements, the BAPHIQ will permit the importation of the fresh fruit from the country or district, in accordance with the “Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from Countries or Districts Where The Mediterranean Fruit Fly Is Known to Occur.”

6. The hosts seedlings of *Anoplophora glabripennis* are prohibited entry. The importation of wood

products such as round wood, bark, rooted wood and unprocessed wood products shall be in compliance with the “Quarantine Requirements for the importation of Wood”.

B. Quarantine Requirements for Enterable Plants or Plant Products under Precautionary Requirements

Pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 16, Plant Protection and Quarantine Act

1. Names of enterable plants or plant products, countries or districts of their origin, and entry requirements.

Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Districts of Origin	Diseases or Pests	Quarantine Requirements
1. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) Apple (2) Pear (3) Peach (4) Apricot (5) Quince (6) Plum (7) Cherry (8) Shelled walnut (9) Nectarine (10)Pomegranate	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Afghanistan (2) Armenia (3) Australia (4) Azerbaijan (5) Belarus (6) Cyprus (7) Georgia (8) India (9) Iran (10) Iraq (11) Israel (12) Jordan (13) Kazakhstan (14) Kyrgyz (15) Lebanon (16) Mainland China (17) Moldova (18) Myanmar (19) New Zealand (20) Pakistan (21) Russian Federation (22) Saudi Arabia (23) Syrian Arab (24) Tajikistan (25) Turkey (26) Turkmenistan (27) Ukraine (28) Uzbekistan **Africa** (29) All countries and districts in Africa **Europe** (30) All countries and districts in Europe **North America** (31) Canada (32) United States (excluding Hawaii)	Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella* L.)	1.The importation of apples shall be in compliance with the “Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Apples from Countries or Districts Where The Codling Moth Is Known to Occur.” 2.Fresh fruits other than apple, when imported, shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Cydia pomonella* L., or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

	Central and South America (33) Argentina (34) Bolivia (35) Brazil (36) Chile (37) Colombia (38) Peru (39)Uruguay		
2.Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Crataegus oxycantha* (2) *Gaylussacia baccata* (3) *Malus pumila* (4) *Malus sylvestris* (5) *Prunus armeniaca* (6) *Prunus avium* (7) *Prunus cerasus* (8) *Prunus persica* (9) *Prunus salicina* (10) *Pyracantha coccinea* (11) *Pyrus communis* (12) *Rosa rugosa* (13) *Rosa virginiana* (14) *Vaccinium* spp.	**North America** (1) Canada (2) United States **Central and South America** (3) Mexico	Apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh))	The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh), or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
3.Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) Apple (2) Apricot (3) Avocado (4) *Annona* spp. (5) Ciruela (6) *Citrus* spp. (7) Custard apple (8) *Ficus carica* (9) Guava (10) *Inga inicuil* (11) *Mammea americana* (12) Mango (13) Peach (14) Pear (15) Plum (16) Pomegranate (17) Quince (18) *Sargentia greggii* (19) Tomato	**North America** (1) United States (Texas) **Central and South America** (2) Costa Rica (3) Guatemala (4) Mexico	Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens* (Loew))	The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew); or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
4.Fresh fruits of the	**North America**	West Indian fruit fly	The importation of fresh

following plants: (1) *Prunus amygdalus* (2) *Annona hayesii* (3) Carambola (4) Cashew nut (5) *Citrus* spp. (6) *Dovyalis hebecarpa* (7) *Eugenia* spp. (8) Guava (9) Mango (10)Spanish plum (11)*Spondias* spp. (12)Zapote	(1) United States (Florida and Texas) **Central and South America** (2) Antigua and Barbuda (3) Argentina (4) Bahamas (5) Barbados (6) Brazil (7) Costa Rica (8) Cuba (9) Dominica (10) Dominican (11) Ecuador (12) Grenada (13) Guatemala (14) Haiti (15) Honduras (16) Jamaica (17) Mexico (18) Nicaragua (19) Panama (20) Puerto Rico (21) Saint Christopher (22) Saint Lucia (23) Saint Vincent (24) Trinidad and Tobago (25) Venezuela	(*Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart = *Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans* Sein)	fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart; or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
5.Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1)*Annona* spp. (2)Apple (3)Apricot (4)Avocado (5)Carambola (6)Cherry (7)Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (9) *Coffea* spp. (10) Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) (11) *Diospyros* spp. (12) *Eugenia* spp. (13) Fig (14) Grape (15) Guava (16) Kiwifruit	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Easter Island (3) New Caledonia (4) Papua New Guinea (5) Society Island (6) Tubuai Island	Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt))	The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt); or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruit requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

(17) Loquat (18) *Mangifera* spp. (19) Mature banana (20) *Morus* spp. (21) Olive (21) Papaya (22) *Passiflora* spp. (23) Peach (24) Pear (25) Persimmon (26) Plum (27) Pomegranate (28) Quince (29) Red pepper, Sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) (30) Tomato (31) *Ziziphus* spp.			
6.Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) Apple (2) Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (3) Grape (4) Guava (5) Loquat (6) Mango (7) Peach (8) Pear (9) Plum (10)Fig	**Central and South America** (1) Antigua and Barbuda (2) Argentina (3) Bahamas (4) Barbados (5) Bolivia (6) Brazil (7) Colombia (8) Cuba (9) Dominica (10) Dominican (11) Ecuador (12) Grenada (13) Guyana (14) Haiti (15) Jamaica (16) Mexico (17) Nicaragua (18) Panama (19) Peru (20) Puerto Rico (21) Saint Christopher (22) Saint Lucia (23) Saint Vincent (24) Trinidad and Tobago (25) Uruguay (26) Venezuela	South American fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann))	The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann), or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
7.Stems, leaves, buds, tubers, and fresh fruits of the	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia	Potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller))	The importation of plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates,

following living plants: (1) Eggplant (2) Potato (3) Red pepper, Sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) (4) Tobacco (5) Tomato (6) Winter cherry (7) The plants of the following genera: *Datura*, *Fabiana*, *Lycium*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Nicandra*, *Petunia*, *Physalis*, *Physalodes*, *Solanum*, etc.	(2) Cyprus (3) Fiji (4) India (5) Indonesia (6) Iraq (7) Israel (8) Japan (9) Jordan (10) Korea (11) Lebanon (12) Marquesas Islands (13) Myanmar (14) Nepal (15) New Caledonia (16) New Zealand (17) Pakistan (18) Saudi Arabia (19) Sri Lanka (20) Syria (21) Turkey (22) Vietnam **Africa** (23) Algeria (24) Canary Islands (25) Congo (26) Egypt (27) Ethiopia (28) Kenya (29) Lesotho (30) Liberia (31) Madagascar (32) Malawi (33) Morocco (34) Reunion (35) Senegal (36) Seychelles (37) South Africa (38) Swaziland (39) Tanzania (40) Zambia (41) Zimbabwe **Europe** (42) Albania (43) Bulgaria (44) France (45) Greece (46) Italy (47) Malta (48) Portugal (49) Romania (50) Sardina		issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller); or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

	(51) Sicily (52) Spain (53) Yugoslavia **North America** (54) Bermuda (55) Canada (56) United States (California, and Hawaii) **Central and South America** (57) Argentina (58) Bolivia (59) Brazil (60) Chile (61) Mexico (62) Paraguay (63) Peru (64) Uruguay (65) Venezuela		
8. Stems and leaves of living Solanaceae plants	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Belarus (4) Georgia (5) Kazakhsta (6) Kyrgyz (7) Moldova (8) Russian Federation (9) Taijikistan (10) Turkey (11) Turkmenistan (12) Ukraine (13) Uzbekistan **Europe** (14) Austria (15) Belgium (16) United Kingdom (17) Bulgaria (18) Czech (19) Denmark (20) Estonia (21) France (22) Germany (23) Greece (24) Italy (25) Hungary (26) Latvia (27) Lithuania (28) Luxembourg	Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say)	The importation of plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say; or stating that the plant parts have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

	(29) Netherlands (30) Poland (31) Portugal (32) Romania (33) Spain (34) Sweden (35) Yugoslavia **North America** (36) Canada (37) United States **Central and South America** (38) Mexico		
9. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) Apple (2) Apricot (3) *Vaccinium* spp. (4) Cherry (5) *Malus sylvestris* (6) Haws (7) *Gaylussacia baccata* (8) Nectarine (9) Peach (10) Pear (11) Plum (12) Quince	**North America** (1) Canada (2) United States	Plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst))	The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst), or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
10. Underground portion of the following living plants: (1) Alfalfa (Lucerne) (2) Cabbage (3) Carrot (4) Celery (5) Chrysanthemum (6) Citrus (7) Common Zinnia (8) Corn (9) Cotton (10) Dahlia (11) Eggplant (12) Iris (13) Kidney bean (14) Lily (15) Marigold (16) Melon (17) Oat	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) New Zealand **Africa** (3) Lesotho (4) South Africa (5) Swaziland **North America** (6) United States **Central and South America** (7) Argentina (8) Brazil (9) Chile (10) Peru (11) Uruguay	White fringed beetle (*Naupactus leucoloma* Boheman)	The importation of plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Graphognathus leucoloma* (Boheman), or stating that plant parts have received appropriate treatment prior to shipment; otherwise the plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

(18) Persimmon (19) Potato (20) Radish (21) *Rubus palmatus* (22) Soy bean (23) Strawberry (24) Sugar beet (25) Red pepper, Sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) (26) Sweet potato (27) Tobacco (28) Tomato (29) Turnip (30) Wheat			
11. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds): (1) *Prunus amygdalus* (2) Apricot (3) Cherry (4) Peach (5) Plum	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Belarus (4) Cyprus (5) Georgia (6) India (7) Iran (8) Iraq (9) Israel (10) Kazakhstan (11) Kyrgyz (12) Lebanon (13) Moldova (14) Pakistan (15) Russian Federation (16) Syrian Arab (17) Tajikistan (18) Turkey (19) Turkmenistan (20) Ukraine (21) Uzbekistan **Africa** (22) Algeria (23) Egypt (24) Libyan (25) Morocco (26) Tunisia **Europe** (27) All countries and districts in Europe **North America** (28) Canada	Peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zeller)	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Anarsia lineatella* Zeller; or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate treatment prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

	(29) United States		
12.Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Japan (2) Mainland China	Arrow head scale (*Unaspis yanonensis* (Kuwana))	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Unaspis yanonensis* (Kuwana) or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
13.Entire or any part of living citrus plants (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.) (excluding seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) India	*Throscoryssa citri* Maulik	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Throscoryssa citri*; or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate treatment prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
14.Stems(excluding underground portion), leaves, buds, flowers and fresh fruits of the following living plants (1) *Allium* spp. (2) *Althaea rosea* (3) *Amaranthus palmeri*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (2) Mainland China (3) Israel (4) Japan (5) Korea (6) Kuwait (7) Malaysia (8) New Zealand (9) Russian Federation (10) Lebanon	Western flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis* (Pergande))	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Frankliniella occidentalis*; or

(4) *Asparagus officinalis* (5) *Begonia* spp. (6) *Beta vulgaris* (7) *Bougainvillea spectabillis* (8) *Brassica* spp. (9) *Capsella* spp. (10) *Capsicum annuum* (11) *Citrus* spp. (12) Compositae (13) Cucubitaceae (14) *Cyclamen* spp. (15) *Daucus carota* (16) *Delphinium hybridum* (17) *Dianthus* spp. (18) *Eruca sativa* Mill. (19) *Eryngium* spp. (20) *Euphorbia pulcherrima* (21) *Ficus carica* (22) *Fragaria chiloensis* (23) *Freesia* spp. (24) *Gentiana* spp. (25) *Geranium* spp. (26) *Gladiolus* spp. (27) *Gossypium hirsutum* (28) *Gypsophila* spp. (29) *Hibiscus* spp. (30) *Hordeum vulgare* (31) *Impatiens* spp. (32) *Kalanchoe* spp. (33) *Lantana camara* (34) Leguminosae (35) *Leucospermum nutans* (36) *Limonium sinuatum* (37) *Lisianthus* spp. (38) *Lycopersicum esculentum* (39) *Malus* spp. (40) *Nicotiana* spp.	(11) Thailand (12) Turkey **Africa** (13) Canary Island (14) Kenya (15) Lesotho (16) Reunion (17) South Africa (18) Swaziland (19) Zambia **Europe** (20) All countries and districts in Europe **North America** (21) Canada (22) United States **Central and South America** (23) Argentina (24) Brazil (25) Chile (26) Colombia (27) Costa Rica (28) Dominican (29) Ecuador (30) Guatemala (31) Martinique (32) Mexico (33) Peru (34) Puerto Rico (35) Venezuela		stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate treatment prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

(41) *Ornithogalum* spp. (42) Orchidaceae (43) *Paeonia albiflora*、*P. lactiflora* (44) *Persea* spp. (45) *Petroselinum crispum* (46) *Protea cynaroide* (47)*Prunus* spp. (48)*Purshia tridentate* (49)*Pyrus* spp.、 (50) *Ranunculus asisticus* (51) *Raphanus* spp. (52) *Rhododendron* spp. (53) *Rosa* spp. (54) *Rubus* spp. (55) *Saintpaulia ionantha* (56) *Salvia* spp. (57) *Secale cereale* (58) *Sinapis arvensis* (59) *Sinningia speciosa* (60) *Solanum melongena* (61) *Solanum tuberosum* (62) *Syzgium jambos* (63) *Triticum aestivum* (64) *Tropaeolum majus* (65) *Vaccinum corymbosum* L. (66) *Vitis vinifera*			
15. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Africa** (1) Ghana (2) Togoland	Kaincope disease	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating

			that the coconut is free from the Kaincope disease and originates from areas free from the Kaincope disease; otherwise, it will be destroyed or returned.
16. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Central and South America** (1) Guyana	Bronze leaf wilt	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the coconut is free from the bronze leaf wilt and originates from areas free from bronze leaf wilt; otherwise, it will be destroyed or returned.
17. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) South India	Root (Wilt) disease (*Phytomonas staheli*)	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the coconut is free from *Phytomonas staheli* and originates from areas free from *Phytomonas staheli*; otherwise, it will be destroyed or returned.
18. Entire or any part of living coconut palm	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Sri Lanka	Leaf scorch disease	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the coconut is free from the leaf scorch disease and originates from areas free from leaf scorch disease; otherwise, it will be destroyed or returned.
19. Plants or Plant Parts: A. The importation of roots, stems, leaves and flowers of all living plants and	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Australia (4) Belarus	Stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kuhn) Filipjev)	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the

the fresh fruit of strawberry, excluding the plants listed below, shall meet the quarantine requirements as specified: (1) Araceae (2) Arizoaceae (excluding *Mollugo* spp.) (3) Balsaminaceae (4) Bombacaceae (5) Cactaceae (6) Cornaceae (excluding *Aucuba* spp.) (7) Crassulaceae (8) Elaeocarpaceae (9) Ericaceae (10) Euphorbiaceae (excluding *Manihot* spp.) (11) Fagaceae (12) Gymnospermae (13) Lauraceae (14) Moraceae (15) Mosses (16) Nymphaeaceae (17) Oleaceae (excluding *Syringa* spp.) (18) Orchidaceae (19) Palmae (20) Pandanaceae (21) Plantaginaceae (excluding *Plantago* spp.) (22) Potamogetonaceae (excluding *Potamogeton* spp.) (23) Pteridophyta (excluding *Equisetum* spp.) (24) Rubiaceae (excluding *Galium* spp.) (25) Saxifragaceae (excluding	(5) Cyprus (6) Georgia (7) India (8) Japan (9) Israel (10) Kazakhstan (11) Kyrgyz (12) Lebanon (13) Mainland China (14) Moldova (15) New Zealand (16) Pakistan (17) Russian Federation (18) Syrian Arab (19) Tajikistan (20) Turkey (21) Turkmenistan (22) Thailand (23) Ukraine (24) Uzbekistan **Africa** (25) Algeria (26) Egypt (27) Kenya (28) Lesotho (29) Libyan (30) Morocco (31) South Africa (32) Swaziland (33) Tunisia **Europe** (34) All countries and districts in Europe **North America** (35) Canada (36) United States **Central and South America** (37) All countries and districts in Central and South America		exporting country, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kuhn) Filipjev, or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate treatment prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

Hydrangea spp.) (26) Scrophulariaceae (excluding *Veronica* spp.) (27) Sterculiaceae (28) Urticaceae (excluding *Urtica* spp.) (29) Violaceae (excluding *Viola* spp.) (30) Vitaceae (excluding *Vitis vinifera*) (31) Mushrooms (32) Wheat Fungus (33) Pear B. The importation of seeds of the following plants shall meet the quarantine requirements as specified: (1) *Vicia faba* (except used as foods and feeds) (2) *Pisum sativum* (except used as foods and feeds) (3) *Allium cepa* (4) *Allium cepa* var. *aggregatum* (5) *Medicago sativa* (6) *Dipsacus fullonum* (7) *Trifolium pratense* (8) *Trifolium repens* (9) *Trifolium hybridum*			
20. Underground portion and adventitious roots of the following living plants shall meet the quarantine requirements as specified: (1) *Allium cepa* (2) *Apium graveolens*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Banglandesh (4) Belarus (5) Cyprus (6) Georgia (7) Iran (8) Israel	Potato rot nematode (*Ditylenchus destructor* Thorne)	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free

(3) *Arachis* spp. (including seeds) (4) *Bellis perennis* (5) *Colchicum* spp. (6) *Crocus vernus* (7) *Dahlia* spp. (8) *Daucus carota* (9) *Gladiolus* spp. (10) *Helianthus annuus* (11) *Humulus lupulus* (12) *Ipomoea batatas* (13) *Iris* spp. (14) *Liatris spicata* (15) *Linaria vulgaris* (16) *Medicago sativa* (17) *Mentha arvensis* (18) *Pastinaca sativa* (19) *Plantago major* (20) *Raphanus sativus* (21) *Rumex obtusifolius* (22) *Solanum tuberosum* (23) *Solidago graminifolia* (24) *Sonchus* spp. (25) *Stachys palustris* (26) *Syringa vulgaris* (27) *Taraxcum officinale* (28) *Tigridia* spp. (29) *Trifolium* spp. (30) *Tropaeolum polyphyllum* (31) *Tulipa* spp. (32) *Tussilago farfara* (33) *Vicia sativa*	(9) Kazakhstan (10) Kyrgyz (11) Lebanon (12) Mainland China (13) Malaysia (14) Moldova (15) New Zealand (16) Pakistan (17) Russian Federation (18) Syrian Arab (19) Tajikistan (20) Thailand (21) Turkey (22) Turkmenistan (23) Ukraine (24) Uzbekistan **Africa** (25) Algeria (26) Egypt (27) Lesotho (28) Libyan (29) Morocco (30) South Africa (31) Swaziland (32) Tanzania **Europe** (33) All countries and districts in Europe **North America** (34) All countries and districts in North America **Central and South America** (35) Peru		from *Ditylenchus destructor* Thorne, or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.
21. Stem, leaves, buds, tubers, and fruits of the following living plants: (1) Potato (2) Tomato (3) *Solanum sarrachoides*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Belarus (4) Georgia (5) Israel (6) Japan (7) Kazakhstan (8) Korea (9) Kyrgyz (10) Moldova	Potato late blight A^2 type (*Phytophthora infestans* A^2 Type)	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Phytophthora infestans* A^2 type and originate from

	(11) Russian Federation (12) Tajikistan (13) Turkmenistan (14) Ukraine (15) Uzbekistan **Africa** (16) Egypt (17) Rwanda **Europe** (18) United Kingdom (19) Estonia (20) Germany (21) Ireland (22) Latvia (23) Lithuania (24) Netherlands (25) Poland (26) Sweden **North America** (27) Canada (28) United States **Central and South America** (29) Bolivia (30) Brazil (31) Colombia (32) Ecuador (33) Mexico		areas free from *Phytophthora infestans* A^2 type; otherwise, the plants or plant parts will be destroyed or returned.
22. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds): (1) *Amelanchier* spp (2) *Cotoneaster* spp. (3) *Crataegus* spp. (4) *Cydonia* spp. (5) *Malus* spp. (6) *Prunus* spp. (7) *Pyracantha* spp. (8) *Pyrus* spp. (9) *Sorbus* spp. (10) *Stranvaesia* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Belarus (4) Cyprus (5) Georgia (6) India (7) Kazakhstan (8) Korea (9) Israel (10) Kyrgyz (11) Mainland China (12) Moldova (13) New Zealand (14) Russian Federation (15) Saudi Arabia (16) Tajikistan (17) Turkey (18) Turkmenistan (19) Ukraine (20) Uzbekistan (21) Vietnam	Fireblight (*Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow *et al.*)	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow *et al*; otherwise, the plants or plant parts will be destroyed or returned.

	Africa (22) Egypt **Europe** (23) Belgium (1) United Kingdom (2) Czech (3) Denmark (4) Estonia (5) France (6) Germany (7) Greece (8) Ireland (9) Italy (10) Latvia (11) Lithuania (12) Luxembourg (13) Netherlands (14) Norway (15) Poland (16) Sweden (17) Swiss (18) Yugoslavia **North America** (19) Canada (20) Mexico (21) United States **Central and South America** (22) Guatemala		
23. Entire or part of the following living plants: (1) Watermelon (2) *Cucumis melo*	**North America** (1) United States (Florida, Indiana, Oklahoma, Marianas Islands, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas)	Fruit blotch (*Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* (Schaad *et al.*) Willem *et al.* (Formerly *Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes* subsp. *citrulli* Schaad *et al.*))	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* (Schaad *et al.*) Willem *et al. l*; otherwise, the plants or plant parts will be destroyed or returned.
24. Cassava (excluding seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) India **Africa** (2) All countries and districts in Africa	Cassava mosaic geminivirus	The importation of the plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating

			that the plants or plant parts have been thoroughly inspected and found free from the Cassava mosaic geminivirus *l*; otherwise, the plants or plant parts will be destroyed or returned.
25. Fresh fruits of the following plants: (1) *Alchornea latifolia* (2) *Annona* spp. (3) *Bumelia laetevirens* (4) *Byrsonima crassifolia* (5) Red pepper□ Sweet pepper(*Capsicum annuum*) (6) *Carica papaya* (7) *Carissa macrocarpa* (8) *Chrysophyllum cainito* (9) *Chrysophyllum panamense* (10) *Citrofortunella* x *mitis* (10) *Citrus* spp. (11) *Cydonia oblonga* (12) *Diospyros digyna* (13) *Dovyalis hebecarpa* (14) *Eriobotrya japonica* (15) *Eugenia uniflora* (16) *Ficus* spp. (17) *Fortunella* spp. (18) *Lacmella panamensis* (19) *Lycopersicon esculentum* (20) *Malus domestica* (21) *Mammea americana* (22) *Mangifera indica* (23) *Manilkara* spp.	**North America** (1) United States (Texas) **Central and South America** (2) Argentina (3) Brazil (4) Colombia (5) Costa Rica (6) Dominican (7) Ecuador (8) El Salvador (9) Guatemala (10) Guyana (11) Honduras (12) Mexico (13) Andeles Islands (including Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St. Maarten, Saba, Saint Eustatius) (14) Nicaragua (15) Panama (16) Peru (17) Suriname (18) Trinidad and Tobago (19) Venezuela	Black fruit fly (*Anastrepha serpentina* Wiedemann)	The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the fruits have been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Anastrepha serpentina* Wiedemann, or stating that the fruits have received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; otherwise the fruits require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

(24) *Mastichodendron capiri var. tempisque* (25) *Micropholis mexicana* (26) *Mimusops coriace* (27) *Moraceae* spp. (28) *Persea americana* (29) *Pouteria* spp. (30) *Prunus avium* (31) *Prunus persica* (32) *Psidium guajava* (33) *Pyrus communis* (34) *Sapotaceae* sp. (35) *Spondias* spp. (36) *Syzygium malaccense* (37) *Terminalia catappa*			
26. Entire or any part of the following living plants (excluding seeds): (1) Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) (2) Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) (3) *Allium nutans* (4) Burdock (*Arctium lappa* L.) (5) Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.) (6) Taiwan littleleaf box (*Buxus microphylla* S. et Z. var. *intermedia* (Kanehira) Li.) (7) Red pepper, Sweet pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) (8) Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) (9) Dahlia (*Dahlia* spp.) (10) Carrot (*Daucus*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Armenia (2) Azerbaijan (3) Belarus (4) Georgia (5) Kazakhstan (6) India (7) Iran (8) Israel (9) Japan (10) Korea (11) Kyrgyz (12) New Zealand (13) Mainland China (14) Moldova (15) Russian Federation (16) Tajikistan (17) Turkmenistan (18) Ukraine (19) Uzbekistan **Africa** (20) Algeria (21) Egypt (22) Libyan **Europe** (23) Belgium (24) Denmark (25) United Kingdom (26) Estonia	Bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus echinopus* Fumouze and Robin)	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting countries, stating that the plants or plant parts inspected and found free from *Rhizoglyphus echinopus* Fumouze and Robin; or stating that the plants or plant parts have received appropriate treatment prior to shipment; otherwise the plants or plant parts require appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

carota L. var. *sativa* DC.) (10) Amazon lily (*Eucharis grandiflora* Planch. et Linden) (11) Freesia (*Freesia* x *hybrida* Hort.) (12) Gentian (*Gentiana scabra* Bunge var. *buergeri* Maxim) (13) Gladiolus (*Gladiolus* x *hortulanus* L. H. Bailey) (14) Gloriosa (*Gloriosa* spp.) (15) Soybean (*Glycine max* Merrill.) (16) Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis* L.) (17) Hippeastrum (*Hippeastrum* spp.) (18) Iris (*Iris* spp.) (19) Lily (*Lilium* spp.) (20) Narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta* L.) (21) Ginseng (*Panax* sp.) (22) Paeony (*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andr.) (23) Radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.) (24) Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) (25) Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) (26) Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) (27) Tulip (*Tulipa*	(27) France (28) Germany (29) Netherlands (30) Hungary (31) Italy (32) Latvia (33) Lithuania (34) Poland (35) Romania (36) Spain (37) Swiss **North America** (38) Canada (39) United States (California and Texas)		

gesnerana L.) (28) Broad Bean (*Vicia faba* L.) (29) *Verbena officinalis* (30)Oster mushroom (*Pleurotus sajorcaju* and *P. ostreatus*)			
27.Entire or any part of living Umbelliferae (excluing seeds)	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Belarus (2) Georgia (3) Japan (4) Mongolia (5) New Zealand (6) Russian Federation (7) Turkey **Europe** (8) Austria (9) Belgium (10) Czech (11) Denmark (12) Finland (13) France (14) Germany (15) Hungary (16) Ireland (17) Italy (18) Latvia (19) Netherlands (20) Norway (21) Poland (22) Slovakia (23) Spain (24) Sweden (25) Swiss (26) Ukraine (27) United Kingdom **North America** (28) Canada (29) United States	Carrot rust fly(*Psila rosae* Fabricius)	The importation of plants or plant parts shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the plant has been thoroughly inspected and found free from *Psila rosae* Fabricius, or stating that the plant part has received appropriate fumigation prior to shipment; Otherwise the plant requires appropriate quarantine treatment prior to importation.

2. Quarantine requirements for the importation of "Prohibited Plants or Plant Products" verified and approved by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Council of Agriculture, the Executive Yuan.

Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Districts of Origin	Injurious pests and Disease	Quarantine Requirements
1. Fresh fruits (including fresh fruits of fruit trees and vegetables and green ripeness bananas, excluding the fresh fruits of the following plants): (1) *Ananas comosus* (2) *Cocos nucifera* (3) *Hypericum* spp. (4) *Leycesteria* spp. (5) *Leucadendron* spp. (6) *Musa* spp. (Green Ripeness Bananas) (7) S*ymphoricar-pus* spp. (8)*Viburnum* spp.	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) Australia (excluding Tasmania) **Africa** (2) South Africa **Europe** (3) France (4) Italy (5) Netherlands **Central and South America** (6) Argentina (7) Chile	Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wiedemann)	1.The importation of the fresh fruit shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from Countries or Districts Where The Mediterranean Fruit Fly Is Known to Occur". The importation of fresh fruits shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the fruit has been inspected and found free from the Mediterranean fruit fly and has been disinfested by using one of the quarantine treatments listed in the appendix of the requirements. 2.The importation of fresh fruits from Netherlands shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from The Netherlands." 3.The importation of fresh fruits from the Region III to Region X and Metropolitan Region of Chile shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from Chile." The importation of fresh fruits from other areas of Chile shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from Countries or Districts Where The Mediterranean Fruit Fly Is Known to Occur."
2. Corn ears without husks and seeds of the following plants: (1) *Saccharum* spp. (2) *Zea mays* (excluding ears without husks) (3) *Areca catechu* (4) *Dictyosperma*	**Asia and Pacific Region** (1) (2) Fiji (3) India **Africa** (4) Ghana (5) Lesotho (6) Madagascar (7) Madeira	Gumming disease (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb) Vauterin *et al.* and *Xanthomonas vasicola* pv. *vasculorum* (Cobb) Vauterin *et al.*) (Formerly	The importation of corns ears without husks and seeds shall be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, stating that the seeds and ears without husks of the corn have been thoroughly inspected and found free from the Gumming disease; otherwise the shipment requires appropriate quarantine

album (5) *Roystonea regia* (6) *Thysanolaena maxima* (7) *Tripsacum fasciculatum* (8) Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) (9) Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) (10) Job's tears (*Coix lachryma-jobi*) (11) Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*) (12) Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) (13) Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpreum*) (14) Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) (15) Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*) (16) Sudan grass (*Sorghum sudanense*) (17) *Brachiaria mutica* (18) *Sorghum verticilliforum*	(8) Malawi (9) Mauritius (10) Mozambique (11) Reunion (12) South Africa (13) Swaziland (14) Zimbabwe **Central and South America** (15) Antigua Island (16) Antigua and Barbuda (17) Argentina (18) Barbados (19) Belize (20) Brazil (21) Colombia (22) Cuba (23) Dominican (24) Gradeloupe (25) Martinique (26) Puerto Rico (27) St. Kitts and Nevis (28) Saint Lucia (29) Saint Vincent	*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. v*asculorum* (Cobb) Dye)	treatment prior to importation.
3. *Lycopersicon esculentum* (Cluster Tomato)	**Europe** (1) Netherlands	Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilf) Per.)	The importation of cluster tomato from the designated production areas Westland and De Kring in the Netherlands shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from The Netherlands."

3. Hong Kong, Singapore, and Macao are free ports and therefore regarded as countries or districts where plants or plant products are classified as enterable under precautionary requirements.
4. If the plants or plant products listed in the above table are not originated from, but are unloaded and transshipped through the countries or districts listed in the table, they will be treated as the plants or plant products which shall comply with the precautionary requirements.

5.To apply for importation of plant or plant product for the first time from a country or district where is in the immediate vicinity of a quarantine pest area, and has similar climate and crops to those of the area, but has insufficient reports or no report at all about the pest status, the importer or the agent shall submit information as follow to obtain approval for the importation from the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan.(BAPHIQ)

5.1 The official survey data and the general surveillance record of the pest. The duration of survey shall be in compliance with the time period required in the "Procedures for Recognition of Pest Free Areas."

5.2 The information of cultivation management of the plant/plant product, including producing areas, yield, harvest season and the post-harvest process.

5.3 The pest list of the plant/plant product, including the information of pest control and the list of chemical used.

5.4 The export inspection procedure and the procedure of issuing the Phytosanitary Certificate.

After the document review is cleared, if necessary, the BAPHIQ will dispatch quarantine officers to assess and verify pest status in the country or district, and all the travel expenses shall be borne by the said country or exporters. When the country or district is approved as pest free area and the pest risk assessment of the plant/plant product is also approved, the BAPHIQ will then permit the importation of plant/plant product from the country or district, in accordance with import quarantine requirements.

6. Importation of lilies, gladiolus, and dahlia bulbs shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Lilies, Gladiolus, and Dahlia Bulbs."

7. Quarantine requirements for importation of timber will be published by the Council of Agriculture in later time.

8. Plants listed below are subject to post-entry quarantine:

(1) Importation of the following living plants or propagates (excluding seeds and fruits) shall be subject to post- entry quarantine at nurseries designated by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine.

A. Plants subject to a quarantine period of at least two years:

a. Sugarcane

b. Tea

c. Pineapple

d. *Citrus* spp.

e. Banana

B. Plants subject to a quarantine period of at least one year:

a. *Carica* spp.

b. *Euphoria longana*

c. *Fragaria* spp.

d. *Litchi chinensis*

e. *Malus* spp.

f. *Mangifera indica*

g. *Morus* spp.

h. *Passiflora* spp.

i. *Prunus* spp.

j. *Psidium guajava*

k. *Pyrus* spp. (*Importation* of pear scion shall comply with the "Quarantine Inspection Procedures for The Importation of Pear Scions.")

l. *Rosa* spp. (excluding cut flowers)

m. *Vitis* spp.

(2) The Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine will impose post-entry quarantine on imported plants or plant products suspected of having been infected or infested with pests.

9. Importers of fresh plants or plant products, peat mosses and peat are required to present phytosanitary certificates issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country.

10. Importation of plants or plant products shall be subject to appropriate quarantine treatment for mitigating following pests if they are intercepted. If there is no appropriate quarantine treatment for the pest, the importing plants or plant products shall be destroyed or re-exported. The Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine may implement quarantine treatment to the higher taxa of the listed pests if necessary.

Insects

Acalolepta cervina	Anchastus swezeyi	Bactrocera aquilonis
Acanthoscelides obtectus	Anomala sulcatula	Bactrocera cucumis
Acanthoscelides pallidipennis	Anoplophora glabripennis	Bactrocera decipiens
Acleris gloverana	Anthonomus bisignifer	Bactrocera diversa
Acleris variana	Anthonomus eugenii	Bactrocera fascialis
Acrolepiopsis assectella	Anthonomus grandis	Bactrocera frauenfeldi
Acropolitis rudisana	Aonidiella lauretorum	Bactrocera jarvisi
Aculops fuchsiae	Aonidiella tinerfinensis	Bactrocera kirki
Adelges tsugae	Aphis laburni	Bactrocera melanota
Adoxophyes orana	Apis mellifera capensis	Bactrocera musae
Aeolesthes sarta	Apis mellifera scuttellata	Bactrocera neohumeralis
Affirmaspis socotrana	Archips micaceanus	Bactrocera occipitalis
Agrilus mali	Argyrotaenia ljungiana	Bactrocera oleae
Amorbia emigratella	Artitropa comus	Bactrocera passiflorae
Anastrepha grandis	Aspidiotus spinosus	Bactrocera psidii
Anastrepha striata	Asterolecanium spp.	Bactrocera trivialis
Anastrepha suspensa	Bactrocera albistrigata	Bactrocera tuberculata

Bactrocera umbrosa
Bactrocera xanthodes
Bemisia cordylinidis
Blitopertha orientalis
Brachycerus spp.
Brachydactyla discoidea
Bruchophagus roddi
Bruchus pisorum
Bruchus rufimanus
Bulbifer homeorhynchus
Cacoecimorpha pronubana
Cacyreus marshalli
Callipogon relictus
Callosobruchus analis
Callosobruchus phaseoli
Capua tortrix
Carposina niponensis
Cataenococcus hispidus
Catamacta lotinana
Ceratitis rosa
Ceratitis spp.
Chaetanaphothrips signipennis
Choristoneura conflictana
Choristoneura fumiferana
Choristoneura occidentalis
Choristoneura rosaceana
Chrysomphalus diversicolor
Chrysomphalus pinnulifera
Cilaeopeplus swezeyi
Coccus spp.
Cochlodispus operosus
Conoderus eveillardi
Conoderus rufangulus
Conopia hector
Conotrachelus aguacatae
Contarinia nasturtii
Contarinia sorghicola
Coptotermes curvignathus
Copturus aguacatae
Cryptophlebia leucotreta
Cryptorhynchus lapathi
Curculio elephas
Curculio nucum
Cydia latiferreana
Cydia splendana
Dacus bivittatus
Dacus vertebratus
Dendroctonus adjunctus
Dendroctonus ponderosae
Dendroctonus rufipennis
Dendrolimus sibiricus
Diabrotica barberi
Diabrotica speciosa
Diabrotica undecimpunctata
Diabrotica virgifera virgifera
Diaprepes abbreviatus
Diaspidiotus gigas
Diaspidiotus perniciosus
Diaspidiotus pyri
Diatraea saccharalis
Dreyfusia piceae
Dryocoetes confusus
Dryocosmus kuriphilus
Dysmicoccus nesophilus
Dyspessa ulula
Earias vittella
Echinothrips americanus
Elytroteinus subtruncatus
Epiphyas postvittana
Epitrix cucumeris
Epitrix tuberis
Eriosoma lanigerum
Eublemma rufimixta
Eucalymnatus tessellatus
Euproctis chrysorrhoea
Eurytoma laricis
Exosoma lusitanica
Franklniella spp.
Furcaspis oceanica
Gnathotrichus sulcatus
Gonipterus gibberus
Grapholita funebrana
Grapholita inopinata
Grapholita molesta
Grapholita packardi
Grapholita prunivora
Heilipus lauri
Helicoverpa zea
Hemiberlesia cyanophylli
Hemiberlesia palmae
Hemimene juliana
Hesperophanes campestris
Heterobostrychus aequalis
Heteronychus arator
Holotrichia mindanaona
Howardia biclavis
Hylastes ater
Hylurgopinus rufipes
Hyphantria cunea
Hypothenemus hampei
Insulaspis orsoni
Ips calligraphus
Ips confusus
Ips grandicollis
Ips lecontei
Ips pini
Ips plastographus
Ips typographus
Ischnaspis longirostris
Kandyosilis cochleata
Kytorhinus immixtus
Laspeyresia spp.
Lepidosaphes salicina
Lepidosaphes tokionis
Leucoptera malifoliella
Limonius californicus
Listroderes subcinctus

Listronotus bonariensis
Lobesia botrana
Lopholeucaspis cockerelli
Lymantria dispar
Lymantria monacha
Malacosoma americanum
Malacosoma disstria
Margarodes prieskaensis
Margarodes vredendalensis
Matsucoccus matsumurae
Mayetiola destructor
Megalometis chilensis
Melanaspis corticosa
Melanaspis elaeagni
Melanaspis nigropunctata
Melanotus communis
Metamasius spp.
Monochamus spp.
Mudaria luteileprosa
Mycetaspis personata
Mycetaspis sphaerioides
Nasonovia ribisnigri
Nasutitermes corniger
Naupactus xanthographus
Nemorimyza maculosa
Neomaskellia bergii
Neoselenaspidus silvaticus
Nipaecoccus nipae
Nysius vinitor
Operophtera brumata
Opogona sacchari
Opuntiaspis carinata
Orgyia antiqua
Orgyia pseudotsugata
Orthezia insignis
Oryctes monoceros
Ostrinia nubilalis
Otiorhynchus ligustici
Oulema melanopus
Oviticoccus agavium
Pammene fasciana
Paranthrene tabaniformis
Paraputo hispidus
Pectinophora scutigera
Perileucoptera coffeella
Phalaenoides glycinae
Phenacaspis tangana
Phenacoccus manihoti
Phyllophaga spp.
Pinnaspis dracaeanae
Pinnaspis strachani
Pissodes nemorensis
Pissodes strobi
Pissodes terminalis
Pogonomyrmex occidentalis
Prays endocarpa
Premnotrypes latithorax
Premnotrypes suturicallus
Premnotrypes vorax
Proeulia spp.
Promecotheca cumingii
Prostephanus truncatus
Proterhinus vestitus
Pseudischnaspis bowreyi
Pseudococcus floriger
Pseudococcus maritimus
Pseudococcus orchidicola
Pseudococcus spp.
Pterandrus spp.
Ptilodactyla exotica
Pulvinaria urbicola
Rhagoletis cerasi
Rhagoletis cingulata
Rhagoletis fausta
Rhagoletis indifferens
Rhagoletis mendax
Rhizoecus amorphophalli
Rhizoecus floridanus
Rhizoecus simplex
Rhodogastria carneola
Rhynchophorus palmarum
Rondotia menciana
Sahlbergella singularis
Sardia pluto
Scirtothrips aurantii
Scirtothrips citri
Scolytus morawitzi
Scolytus multistriatus
Scolytus scolytus
Scyphophorus acupunctatus
Selenaspidus antsingyi
Selenaspidus littoralis
Sesamia cretica
Sirex noctilio
Sitophilus granarius
Sminthurus viridis
Solenopsis invicta
Solenopsis richteri
Solenopsis richteri X Solenopsis
Sphaeraspis vitis
Spilonota lechriaspis
Spodoptera eridania
Spodoptera frugiperda
Spodoptera littoralis
Stenoma catenifer
Sternochetus frigidus
Taeniothrips samdensis
Tecia solanivora
Tetropium castaneum
Tetropium fuscum
Tetropium gracilicorne
Thrips fuscipennis
Thrips spp.
Tomicus piniperda
Toxotrypana curvicauda
Trioza erytreae
Trogoderma granarium

Unaspis citri
Viteus vitifoliae
Voraspis tangana
Xyleborus affinis
Xyleborus ferrugineus
Xyleborus rugatus
Xylopsocus capucinus
Xylotrechus altaicus
Yponomeuta malinellus
Zabrotes subfasciatus

Mites

Acarapis woodi
Aculops fuchsiae
Brevipalpus chilensis
Bryobia eharai
Bryobia rubrioculus
Eriophyes gossypii
Mononychellus tanajoa
Oligonychus gossypii
Oligonychus grypus
Oligonychus indicus
Oligonychus peruvianus
Oligonychus punicae
Oligonychus sacchari
Oligonychus yotrhersi
Panonychus ulmi
Petrobia lateens
Phytoseius hongkongensis
Schizotetranychus andrepogoni
Schizotetranychus asparagi
Tetranychus marianae
Tetranychus mexicanus
Tetranychus turkestani
Tropilaelaps clareae
Varroa sinhai

Bacteria

Acidovorax avenae subsp. avenae
Agrobacterium larrymoorei
Agrobacterium tumefaciens
Agrobacterium vitis
Burkholderia andropogonis
Burkholderia caryophylli
Burkholderia gladioli pv.gladioli
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. Indidiosus
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. nebraskensis
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens subsp. flaccumfaciens
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens subsp. poinsettiae
Erwinia carotovora subsp. atroseptica
Erwinia chrysanthemi
Erwinia herbicola pv. gypsophilae
Erwinia pyrifoliae
Erwinia rhapontici
Erwinia salicis
Leifsonia xyli subsp. xyli□ Clavibacter xyli subsp. xyli□
Liberobacter asiaticum
Pantoea stewartii
Potato leaflet stunt bacterium
Pseudomonas corrugata
Pseudomonas lignicola
Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. phaseolicola
Pseudomonas syringae pv. eriobotryae
Pseudomonas syringae pv. maculicola
Pseudomonas syringae pv. morprunorum
Pseudomonas syringae pv. papulans
Pseudomonas syringae pv. pisi
Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae
Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci
Pseudomonas viridiflava
Ralstonia solanacearum Race3
Xanthomonas acernea
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. corylina
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv.begoniae
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. dieffenbachiae
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. glycines
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. phaseoli
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. poinsettiicola

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. vignicola
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. vitians
Xanthomonas cucurbitae
Xanthomonas campestris pv. armoraciae
Xanthomonas fragariae
Xanthomonas hortorum pv. carotae
Xanthomonas hortorum pv. perlargonii
Xanthomonas hyacinthi
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzicola
Xanthomonas transluscens pv. transluscens
Xanthomonas theicola
Xanthomonas populi

Fungi

Alternaria gaisen
Anisogramma anomala
Apiosporina morbosa
Atropellis piniphila
Botryosphaeria laricina
Calonectria ilicicola
Ceratocystis fagacearum
Ceratocystis fimbriata
Chrysomyxa abietis
Chrysomyxa ledi
Ciborinia camelliae
Cronartium coleosporioides
Cronartium flaccidum
Cronartium quercuum f. sp. fusiforme
Cronartium himalayense
Cronartium kamtschaticum
Cronartium quercuum
Cryphonectria parasitica
Diaporthe mali
Diaporthe phaseolorum
Diaporthe tanakae
Diaporthe vaccinii
Didymella ligulicola
Elsinoe australis
Endocronartium harknessii
Eutypa lata
Fusarium subglutinans
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp.
Gaeumannomyces graminis
Gibberella circinata
Gremmeniella abietina
Gymnosporangium asiaticum
Gymnosporangium clavipes
Gymnosporangium fuscum
Gymnosporangium globosum
Gymnosporangium yamadae
Lachnellula willkommii
Leptosphaeria maculans
Leptosphaeria nodorum
Macrophomina phaseolina
Melampsora farlowii
Monilinia fructigena
Nectria galligena
Nectria mauritiicola
Nectriella pironii
Ophiostoma novo-ulmi
Ophiostoma ulmi
Ophiostoma wageneri
Peronosclerospora maydis
Peronosclerospora sacchari
Phoma andigena
Phoma exigua var. foveata
Phoma tracheiphila
Phomopsis viticola
Phomopsis vitimegaspora
Phomopsis vitimegasora
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora
Phytophthora fragariae
Phytophthora ramorum
Puccinia gladioli
Puccinia mccleanii
Puccinia pittieriana
Rigidioporus lignosus
Sclerotium cepivorum
Septoria lycopersici
Stenocarpella maydis
Thecaphora solani
Tilletia barclayana
Tilletia indica
Trachysphaera fructigena
Uredo dioscoreae-alatae
Uredo gladioli-buettneri
Urocystis agropyri
Urocystis tritici
Valsa ambiens
Verticillium albo-atrum
Verticillium dahliae

Virus

Abutilon mosaic virus (AbMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Ageratum yellow vein virus (AYVV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
African cassava mosaic virus (ACMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)

Agropyron mosaic virus (AgMV) (Potyviridae, Bymovirus)
Alfalfa cryptic virus 1 (ACV-1) (Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Alfalfa enation virus
Alfalfa mosaic virus (AlMV) (Bromoviridae, alfamovirus)
Alsike clover vein mosaic virus
Alstroemeria mosaic virus (AlMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Amaranthus leaf mottle virus (AmLMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
American plum line pattern virus (APLPV) (Bromoviridae, Ilarvirus)
Andean potato latent virus (APLV) (Tymovirus)
Andean potato mottle virus (APMoV) (Comoviridae, Comovirus)
Anthoxanthum latent blanching virus (ALBV) (Hordeivirus)
Anthriscus yellows virus (AYV) (Sequiviridae, waikavirus)
Apple chat fruit disease
Apple mosaic virus (ApMV) (Bromoviridae, Ilarvirus)
Apple scar skin viroid (ASSVd) (Pospiviroidae, Apscaviriod)
Arabis mosaic virus (ArMV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Araujia mosaic virus (ArjMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Arracacha Virus A (AVA) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Arracacha Virus B (AVB) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Arracacha Virus Y (AVY) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Artichoke Italian latent virus (AILV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Artichoke latent virus (ArLV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Artichoke mottled crinkle virus (AMCV) (Tombusviridae, Tombusvirus)
Artichoke yellow ringspot virus (AYRSV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Asparagus virus 1 (AV-1) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Asparagus virus 2 (AV-2) (Bromoviridae, ilarvirus)
Asparagus virus 3 (AV-3) (Potexvirus)
Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV) (Nanovirus)
Barley mild mosaic virus (BaMMV) (Potyviridae, bymovirus)
Barley mosaic virus (BBV)
Barley yellow dwarf virus-GPV (BYDV-GPV) (Luteovirus)
Barley yellow mosaic virus (BaYMV) (Potyviridae, Bymovirus)
Barley yellow striate mosaic virus (BYSMV) (Rhabdoviridae, Cytorhabdovirus)
Bean calico mosaic virus (BCaMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Bean common mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Bean golden mosaic virus (BGMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Bean leaf roll virus (BLRV) (Luteoviridae, luteovirus)
Bean mild mosaic virus (BMMV) (Tombusviridae, carmovirus)
Bean pod mottle virus (BPMV) (Comoviridae, comovirus)

Bean rugose mosaic virus (BRMV) (Comoviridae, comovirus)
Bean southern mosaic virus (SBMV) (sobemovirus)
Bean yellow vein banding virus (BYVBV) (Umbravirus)
Beet distortion mosaic virus
Beet mild yellowing virus (BMYV) (Luteoviridae, luteovirus)
Beet mosaic virus (BtMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Beet soil-borne virus (BSBV) (Pomovirus)
Beet western yellows virus (BWYV) (Luteoviridae, luteovirus)
Beet yellows virus (BYV) (Closteroviridae, closterovirus)
Beet yellow stunt virus (BYSV) (Closteroviridae, closterovirus)
Beet curly top virus (BCTV) (Geminiviridae, Curtomovirus)
Beet leaf curl virus (BLCV) (Rhabdoviridae)
Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV) (Benyvirus)
Belladonna mottle virus (BeMV) (Tymovirus)
Bermuda grass etched-line virus (BELV) (Marafivirus)
Bhendi yellow vein mosaic virus (BYVMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Bidens mosaic virus (BiMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Bidens mottle virus (BiMoV)(Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Black raspberry latent ilarvirus
Black raspberry necrosis virus (BRNV)
Blackcurrant reversion associated virus (BRAV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Blueberry leaf mottle virus (BLMoV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Blueberry necrotic shock virus (BlShV) (ilarvirus)
Blueberry red ringspot virus (BRRV) (Caulimoviridae, caulimovirus)
Blueberry scorch virus (BBScV) (carlavirus)
Blueberry shoestring virus (BSSV) (sobemovirus)
Broad bean B virus
Broad bean necrosis virus (BBNV) (Pomovirus)
Broad bean severe chlorosis virus (Closteroviridae, closterovirus)
Broad bean stain virus(BBSV) (Comoviridae, comovirus)
Broad bean true mosaic virus (BBTMV) (Comoviridae, comovirus)
Broad bean wilt virusd (BBWV) (Comoviridae, fabavirus)
Broad bean yellow ringspot virus
Broad bean yellow vein virus (Rhabdoviridae,cytorhabdovirus)
Broccoli necrotic yellows virus (BNYV) (Rhabdoviridae, cytorhabdovirus)
Brome mosaic virus (BMV) (Bromoviridae, bromovirus)
Brome streak mosaic virus (BrStMV) (Potyviridae, Tritimovirus)
Burdock mosaic virus
Burdock mottle virus

Burdock yellows virus (BuYV) (Closteroviridae, closterovirus)
Cacao necrosis virus (CNV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Cacao swollen shoot virus (CSSV) (Caulimoviridae, badnavirus)
Cacao yellow mosaic virus (CYMV) (Tymovirus)
Cactus virus (CV-2) (Carlavirus)
Canna yellow mottle VIRUS (CaYMV) (Caulimoviridae, badnavirus)
Caper latent virus (CapLV) (Carlavirus)
Cardamine chlorotic fleck virus (CCFV) (Tombusviridae, carmovirus)
Cardamom mosaic virus (CdMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Carnation cryptic virus 1(CCV-1) (Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Carnation etched ring virus (CERV) (Cualimoviridae, caulimovirus)
Carnation Italian ringspot virus (CIRV) (Tombusviridae, tombusvirus)
Carnation latent virus (CLV) (Carlavirus)
Carnation mottle virus (CarMV) (Carmovirus)
Carnation necrotic fleck virus (CNFV) (Clostreoviridae, closterovirus)
Carnation ringspot virus (CRSV) (Tombusviridae, dianthovirus)
Carnation vein mottle virus (CVMoV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Carrot latent virus (CtLV) (Rhabdoviridae, nucleorhabdovirus)
Carrot mottle mimic virus (CmoMV) (Umbravirus)
Carrot mottle virus (CMoV) (Umbravirus)
Carrot red leaf virus (CtRLV) (Luteoviridae, luteovirus)
Carrot temperate virus 1 (CteV-1) (Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Carrot temperate virus 2 (CteV-2) (Partitiviridae, betacryptovirus)
Carrot temperate virus 3 (CteV-3) (Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Carrot temperate virus 4 (CteV-4) (Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Carrot thin leaf virus (CTLV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Cowpea chlorotic mottle virus (CCMV) (Bromoviridae, Bromovirus)
Cowpea golden mosaic virus (CPGMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Cowpea green vein-banding virus (CGVBV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Cowpea mosaic virus (CPMV) (Comoviridae, Comovirus)
Cowpea rugose mosaic virus (CPRMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Cowpea severe mosaic virus (CPSMV) (Comoviridae, Comovirus)
Cowpea stunt virus (Luteovirus)
Cassava African mosaic virus (ACMV) (Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Cassava green mottle virus (CaGMV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Cassava Indian mosaic virus (ICMV) (Geminiviridae,bigeminivirus)
Cassava Ivorian bacilliform virus (CsIBV) (Ourmiavirus)
Cassava virus X (CsVX) (Potexvirus)
Cassia mosaic virus

Cassia ringspot virus
Cassia yellow blotch virus (CYBV) (Bromoviridae, bromovirus)
Cassia yellow spot virus (CasYSV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) (Caulimoviridae, caulimovirus)
Celery mosaic virus (CeMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Cereal northern mosaic virus (NCMV) (cytorhabdovirus)
Cassava brown streak virus (CsBSV) (Potyviridae, Ipomovirus)
Cassava common mosaic virus (CsCMV) (Potexvirus)
Cereal chlorotic mosaic virus (CCMoV) (Rhabdoviridae)
Cherry green ring mottle virus (CGRMV) (Foveavirus)
Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Cherry mottle leaf virus (CMLV) (Trichovirus)
Cherry rasp leaf virus (CRLV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Cherry virus A (CVA) (Capillovirus)
Chickpea bushy dwarf virus (CpBDV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Chickpea distortion mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Chicory virus (ChVX)(potexvirus)
Chicory yellow mottle virus (ChYMV)(Comovirirdae, nepovirus)
Chino del tomaté virus (CdTV) (Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Chloris striate mosaic virus (CSMV)((Geminiviridae, monogeminivirus)
Chrysanthemum virus B (CVB) (Carlavirus)
Citrus blight disease
Citrus leprosis virus (CiLV) (Rhabdoviridae)
Citrus yellow mosaic virus (CiYMV) (Caulimoviridae, Badnavirus)
Citrus leaf rugose virus (CiLRV) (Rhabdoviridae, ilarvirus)
Citrus ringspot virus
Citrus variegation virus (CVV) (Bromoviridae, ilarvirus)
Clitoria yellow vein virus (CYVV) (Tymovirus)
Clover mild mosaic virus
Clover wound tumor virus (WTV) (Phytoreovirus)
Clover yellow mosaic virus (ClYMV) (potexvirus)
Clover yellows virus (CYV) (Closteroviridae, closterovirus)
Clover yellow vein virus (ClYVV) (Potyviridae,potyvirus)
Cocksfoot mottle virus (CoMV) (Sobemovirus)
Coconut foliar decay virus (CFDV) (Nanavirus)
Commelina diffusa virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Commelina mosaic virus (ComMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Commelina virus X (ComVX) (potexvirus)
Commelina yellow mottle virus (ComYMV) (Caulimoviridae,badnavirus)

Cocksfoot mild mosaic virus (CoMV) (Sobemovirus)
Cocoa mottle leaf virus
Cocoa necrosis virus (CoNV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Cocoa swollen shoot virus (CSSV) (Caulimoviridae, Badnavirus)
Cocoa yellow mosaic virus
Colombian datura virus (CDV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Coriander feathery red vein virus (CFRVV) (Rhabdoviridae, nucleorhabdovirus)
Cotton leaf curl virus (CLCuV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Cotton leaf crumple virus (CLCrV) (Geminiviridae,bigeminivirus)
Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) (Carlavirus)
Crimson clover latent virus (CCLV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Crinum mosaic virus (CriMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Croton yellow vein mosaic virus (CYVMV) (Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Cucumber leaf spot virus (CLSV) (Tombusviridae, carmovirus)
Cucumber necrosis virus (CuNV) (Tombusviridae, tombusvirus)
Cucumber soil-borne virus (CuSBV) (Tombusviridae, carmovirus)
Cucumber vein yellowing virus (CVYV)
Cycas necrotic stunt virus (CNSV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Cymbidium ringspot virus (CymRSV) (Tombusviridae, tombusvirus)
Cynodon chlorotic streak virus
Cynosurus mottle virus (CnMoV) (Sobemovirus)
Dahlia mosaic virus (DMV) (Caulimoviridae,caulimovirus)
Dandelion latent virus (DaLV) (Carlavirus)
Dandelion yellow mosaic virus (DaYMV) (Sequiviridae, sequivirus)
Daphne virus X (DVX) (Potexvirus)
Daphne virus Y (DVY) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Datura Colombian virus (CDV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Datura distortion mosaic virus (DDMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Datura necrosis virus (DNV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Datura shoestring virus (DSTV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Datura yellow vein virus (DYVV) (Rhabdoviridae, nucleorhabdovirus)
Datura distortion virus
Datura enation mosaic virus
Dendrobium mosaic virus (DeMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Desmodium mosaic virus (DesMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Desmodium yellow mottle virus (DYMV) (Tymovirus)
Digitaria streak virus (DSV) (Geminiviridae, monogeminivirus)
Digitaria striate mosaic (DiSMV) (Geminiviridae, monogeminivirus)
Dioscorea alata virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)

Dioscorea bacilliform virus (DBV) ((Caulimoviridae, badnavirus)
Dioscorea green banding mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Dodonaea yellows-associated virus
Dolichos yellow mosaic virus (DoMYV) (Geminiviridae,bigeminivirus)
Dulcamara mottle virus (DuMV) (Tymovirus)
Eggplant green mosaic virus (EGMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Eggplant mottled dwarf virus (EMDV) (Rhabdoviridae, nucleorhabdoviru)
Elderberry virus (EV)(Carlavirus 1)
Epirus cherry virus (EpCV) (Ourmiavirus)
Erysimum latent virus (ErLV) (Tymovirus)
Dulcamara mottle virus (DuMV) (Tymovirus)
Echinochloa ragged stunt virus (ERSV) (Reoviridae, Oryzavirus)
Elm mottle virus (EMoV) (Bromoviridae, Ilarvirus)
European wheat striate mosaic virus (EWSMV) (Tenuivirus)
Euphorbia mosaic virus (EuMV) (Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Euphorbia ringspot virus (EuRV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Faba bean necrotic yellows virus (FBNYV) (Nanovirus)
Festuca leaf streak virus (FLSV) (Rhabdoviridae, cytorhabdovirus)
Fig virus S (FVS) (Carlavirus)
Figwort mosaic virus (FMV) (Caulimoviridae, caulimovirus)
Foxtail mosaic virus (FoMV) (Potexvirus)
Frangipani mosaic virus (FrMV) (Tobamovirus)
French bean mosaic virus
Freesia leaf necrosis virus (FLNV) (Varicosavirus)
Freesia mosaic virus (FreMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Galinsoga mosaic virus (GaMV) (Tombusviridae, carmovirus)
Glycine mosaic virus (GMV) (Comoviridae, Comovirus)
Grapevine Algerian latent virus (GALV) (Tombusviridae, Tombusvirus)
Grapevine asteroid mosaic virus
Grapevine berry inner necrosis virus (GINV) (Trichovirus)
Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus (GBLV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Grapevine chrome mosaic virus (GCMV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Grapevine stem pitting associated closterovirus (Closteroviridae, Closterovirus)
Grapevine Tunisian ringspot virus (GTRSV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Grapevine vein necrosis virus
Grapevine fanleaf virus (GFLV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Grapevine fleck virus (GFkV)
Grapevine stunt virus
Groundnut chlorotic leaf streak virus

Groundnut chlorotic spotting virus
Groundnut rosette assistor virus (GRAV) (Luteoviridae, Enamovirus)
Groundnut rosette virus (GRV) (Umbravirus)
Groundnut eyespot virus (GEV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Guar symptomless virus (GSLV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Guar top necrosis virus
Guinea grass mosaic virus (GGMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Helenium virus S (HVS) (Carlavirus)
Helenium virus Y (HVY) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Henbane mosaic virus (HMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Heracleum latent virus (HLV) (Vitivirus)
Hibiscus latent ringspot virus (HLRSV) (Comoviridae,)nepovirus
Hibiscus chlorotic ringspot virus (HCRSV) (Tombusviridae, Carmovirus)
Honeysuckle latent virus (LnLV) (Carlavirus)
Hop American latent (AHLV) (Carlavirus)
Hop latent virus (HpLV) (Carlavirus)
Hop mosaic virus (HpMV) (Carlavirus)
Hop trefoil cryptic virus 1 (HTCV-1)(Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Hop trefoil cryptic virus 2 (HTCV-2)(Partitiviridae, betacryptovirus)
Hop trefoil cryptic virus 3 (HTCV-3) (Partitiviridae, alphacryptovirus)
Hordeum mosaic virus (HoMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Humulus japonicus virus (HJV) (Bromoviridae, ilarvirus)
Hyacinth mosaic virus (HyaMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Hydrangea mosaic viris (HdMV) (Bromoviridae, ilarvirus)
Hydrangea ringspot virus (HRSV) (Potexvirus)
Horsegram yellow mosaic virus (HgYMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Iris fulva mosaic virus (IFMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Iris Japanese necrotic ring virus
Iris mild mosaic virus (IMMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Iris severe mosaic virus (ISMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) (Bunyaviridae, Tospovirus)
Indian peanut clump virus (IPCV) (Pecluvirus)
Indonesian soybean dwarf virus (ISDV) (Luteoviridae, Enamovirus)
Iranian maize mosaic virus
Jatropha mosaic virus (JMV) (Geminiviridae,bigeminivirus)
Johnsongrass mosaic (JGMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Kalanchoe isometric virus
Kalanchoe latent virus (KLV)(Carlavirus)
Kalanchoe top-spotting virus (KTSV) (Caulimoviridae, badnavirus)

Kennedya yellow mosaic virus (KYMV) (Tymovirus)
Kennedya virus Y (KVY) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Kyuri green mottle mosaic virus (KGMMV) (Tobamovirus)
Konjac mosaic virus (KoMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Kober stem grooving
Lamium mild mottle virus (LMMV) (Comoviridae, fabavirus)
Lato River virus (LRV) ((Tombusviridae, tombusvirus)
Leek yellow stripe virus (LYSV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Lettuce big-vein virus (LBVV) (Varicosavirus)
Lettuce mosaic virus (LMV) (Potyviridae,potyvirus)
Lettuce necrotic yellows virus (LNYV)(Rhabdoviridae, cytorhabdovirus)
Lettuce speckles mottle virus (LSMV) (Umbravirus)
Lilac chlorotic leafspot virus (LCLV)(Capillovirus)
Lilac mottle virus (LiMV) (Carlavirus)
Lilac ring mottle virus (LRMV) (Bromoviridae, ilarvirus)
Lily mottle virus (LMoV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Lily virus X (LVX) (Potexvirus)
Lettuce infectious yellows virus (LIYV) (Closteroviridae, Crinivirus)
Limabean golden mosaic virus (LGMV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Little cherry virus (LChV) (Closteroviridae, Closterovirus)
LN33 stem grooving
Lucerne Australian symptomless virus (LASV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Lucerne vein yellowing virus
Lucerne transient streak virus (LTSV) (Sobemovirus)
Lychnis ringspot virus (LRSV) (Hordeivirus)
Maclura mosaic virus (MacMV) (Potyviridae, macluravirus)
Maize chlorotic dwarf virus (MCDV) (Sequiviridae, waikavirus)
Maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV) (Tombusviridae, machlomovirus)
Maize dwarf mosaic virus (MDMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Maize line virus
Maize mosaic virus (MMV) (Rhabdoviridae, nucleorhabdovirus)
Maize rayado fino virus (MRFV) (Marafivirus)
Maize white line mosaic virus (MWLMV)
Maize mottle/chlorotic stunt virus
Maize rough dwarf virus (MRDV) (Reoviridae, Fijivirus)
Maize streak virus (MSV) (Genimiviridae, Mastrevirus)
Malvastrum mottle virus
Malva vein clearing virus (MVCV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Marigold mottle virus (MaMoV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)

Melandrium yellow fleck virus (MYFV) (Bromoviridae, bromovirus)
Melon leaf curl virus(MLCV) (Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Melon necrotic spot virus (MNSV) (Tombusviridae, carmovirus)
Melon Ourmia virus (OuMV) (Ourmiavirus)
Melon rugose mosaic virus (MRMV) (Tymovirus)
Milk vetch dwarf virus (MDV) (Nanovirus)
Mimosa mosaic virus
Mirabilis mosaic virus (MiMV) (Caulimovirus)
Miscanthus streak virus (MiSV) (Geminiviridae, monogeminivirus)
Mulberry latent virus (MLV) (Carlavirus)
Mulberry ringspot virus (MRSV)(Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Mung bean yellow mosaic virus (MYMV) (Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Muskmelon vein necrosis virus (MuVNV)(Carlavirus)
Myrobalan latent ringspot virus (MLRSV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Narcissus latent virus (NLV)(Potyviridae, macluravirus)
Narcissus mosaic virus (NMV) (Potexvirus)
Narcissus yellow stripe virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Neckar River virus (NRV) (Tombusviridae, tombusvirus)
Nerine latent virus (NeLV) (Carlavirus)
Nerine virus (NV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Nerine virus X(NVX) (Potexvirus)
Northern cereal mosaic virus (NCMV) (Rhabdoviridae, Cytorhabdovirus)
Oak ringspot virus
Oat blue dwarf virus (OBDV) (Marafivirus)
Oat golden stripe virus (OGSV) (Furovirus)
Oat mosaic virus (OMV)(Potyviridae, bymovirus)
Oat necrotic mottle virus (ONMV) (Potyviridae, rymovirus)
Oat red streak mosaic virus
Oat sterile dwarf virus (OSDV) (Reoviridae, Fijivirus)
Okra leaf-curl virus(OLCV) (Geminivirus, bigeminivirus)
Okra mosaic virus (OkMV) (Tymovirus)
Olive latent ringspot virus (OLRSV) (Comoviridae, nepovirus)
Ononis yellow mosaic virus (OYMV)(Tymovirus)
Opuntia Sammons' virus (SOV) (Tobamovirus)
Pangola stunt virus (PaSV)(Reoviridae, Fijivirus)
Panicum streak virus (PanSV) (Geminiviridae, monogeminivirus)
Paprika mild mottle virus (PaMMV) (Tobamovirus)
Parietaria mottle virus (PmoV)(Bromoviridae, ilarvirus)
Parsnip leafcurl virus

Parsnip mosaic virus (ParMV)
Parsnip yellow fleck virus (PYFV)(Sequiviridae, sequivirus)
Paspalum striate mosaic virus (PSMV)(Geminiviridae, monogeminivirus)
Passiflora latent virus (PLV)(Carlavirus)
Passiflora South African virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Passiflora ringspot virus (PFRSV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Passionfruit woodiness virus (PWV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Passionfruit yellow mosaic virus (PaYMV)(Tymovirus)
Patchouli mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Pea early browning virus (PEBV) (Tobravirus)
Pea enation mosaic virus-1 (PEMV-1) (Luteovirus)
Pea enation mosaic virus-2 (PEMV-2) (Umbravirus)
Pea mild mosaic virus (PmiMV) (Comoviridae, comovirus)
Pea mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Peanut chlorotic streak virus (PCSV) (Caulimoviridae, caulimovirus)
Peanut green mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Peanut stunt virus (PSV) (Bromoviridae, cucumovirus)
Peanut yellow spot virus (PeYMV) (Tospovirus)
Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSbMV)
Peach American mosaic virus
Peach mosaic virus (PMV) (Trichovirus)
Peach rosette mosaic virus (PRMV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Peanut clump virus (PCV) (Pecluvirus)
Pear blister canker viroid (PBCVd) (Pospiviroidae, Apscaviriod)
Pear necrotic spot virus
Plum bark split virus
Plum pox virus (PPV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Plum rusty blotch
Potato black ringspot virus (PBRSV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Potato deforming mosaic virus
Potato mop-top virus (PMTV) (Pomovirus)
Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) (Pospiviroidae, Pospiviroid)
Potato virus T (PVT) (Trichovirus)
Potato virus U (PVU) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Potato virus V (PVV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Potato yellow dwarf virus (PYDV) (Rhabdoviridae, Nucleorhabdovirus)
Potato yellow vein virus (PYVV) (Closteroviridae, Crinivirus)
Potato yellowing virus
Prune dwarf virus (PDV) (Bromoviridae, Ilarvirus)

Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV) (Bromoviridae, Ilarvirus)
Raspberry leaf curl virus
Raspberry ringspot virus (RpRSV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Red clover mottle virus (RCMV) (Comoviridae, Comovirus)
Rice gall dwarf virus (RGDV) (Reoviridae, Phytoreovirus)
Rice tungro bacilliform virus (RTBV) (Caulimoviridae, Rice tungro bacilliform-like virus)
Rice tungro spherical virus (RTSV) (Sequiviridae, Waikavirus)
Rice yellow mottle virus (RYMV) (Sobemovirus)
Squash leaf curl virus (SLCV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Squash mosaic virus (SqMV) (Comoviridae, Comovirus)
Strawberry veinbanding virus (SVBV) (Caulimoviridae, Caulimovirus)
Tobacco rattle virus (TRV) (Tobravirus)
Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Tomato black ring virus (TBRV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Tomato mottle virus (ToMoV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Tomato ringspot virus (ToRSV) (Comoviridae, Nepovirus)
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV) (Geminiviridae, Begomovirus)
Ullucus virus C (UVC)(Comoviridae,comovirus)
Ullucus mild mottle virus (UMMV)(Tobamovirus)
Ullucus mosaic virus (UMV) (Potyviridae,potyvirus)
Urd bean leaf crinkle virus
Vallota mosaic virus (ValMV) (Potyviridae,potyvirus)
Vanilla mosaic virus (VanMV) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Vanilla necrosis virus(Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Velvet tobacco mottle virus (VTMoV)(Sobemovirus)
Viola mottle virus (VMV)(Potexvirus)
Voandzeia distortion mosaic virus (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Voandzeia necrotic mosaic virus (VNMV) (Tymovirus)
Watercress yellow spot virus (WYSV)
Watermelon chlorotic stunt virus (WmCSV)(Geminiviridae,bigeminivirus)
Watermelon curly mottle virus (WmCMV)(Geminiviridae, bigeminivirus)
Watermelon mosaic virus 2(WMV-2) (Potyviridae, potyvirus)
Wheat American striate mosaic virus (WASMV)(Rhabdovirus, nucleorhabdovirus)
Wheat yellow leaf virus (WYLV) (Closteroviridae, Closterovirus)
Wheat dwarf virus (WDV) (Geminiviridae,monogeminivirus)
Wheat soil-borne mosaic virus (SBWMV)(Furovirus)
Wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV)(Potyviridae, rymovirus)
Wheat spindle streak mosaic virus (WSSMV) (Potyviridae,bymovirus)
Wheat yellow mosaic virus (WYMV)(Potyviridae, bymovirus)

White clover mosaic virus(WClMV)(Potexvirus)
Wild cucumber mosaic virus (WCMV)(Tymovirus)
Wild potato mosaic (WPMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Wineberry latent virus (WLV)
Wisteria vein mosaic virus (WVMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Yam mosaic virus (YMV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)
Zucchini yellow fleck virus (ZYFV) (Potyviridae, Potyvirus)

Phytoplasm

Alder yellows AlY
American aster yellows AAY
Annual blue grass white leaf ABGWL
Apple proliferation AT, AP-A
Ash yellows AshY
Aster yellows AY
Australian grapevine yellows AUSGY
Bermudagrass white leaf BGWL
Black alder witches'-broom BAWB
Blueberry stunt BBS1 BBS3
Celery yellows CelY
Cherry lethal yellows CLY
Chrysanthemum yellows CY
Clover phyllody CPh
Clover proliferation CP
Clover yellow edge CYE
Coconut lethal yellows LY, LY3
Dwarf aster yellows DAY
Eastern aster yellows NAY
Eggplant dwarf ED
Elm witches'-broom ULW
Elm yellows
Eucalyptus little leaf
European aster yellows EAY
European stone fruit yellows PPER
Faba bean phyllody FBP
Garland chrysanthemum WB GCW
Gentian witches'-broom GW
Gladiolus yellows GLY
Goldenrod yellows GRY (GR1)
Grapevine yellows
Grey dogwood witches'-broom GD1
Hydrangea phyllody HyPH1
Hydrangea virescence
Ipomoea witches'-broom IOB
Jujube witches'-broom JWB
Leafhopper-borne BVK
Lilac witches'-broom LiWB
Loofah witches'-broom LfWB
Maize bushy stunt MBS
Marguerite yellows MY
Maryland aster yellows AY1
Mexican periwinkle virescence MPV
Michigan aster yellows MIAY
Milkweed yellows MWY (MW1)
Mitsuba witches'-broom JHW
Mulberry dwarf MD
New Jersey aster yellows NJAY
Oklahoma aster yellows OKAY1
Onion yellows OAY (OA)
Peach yellow leaf roll PYLR
Pear decline PD
Pecan bunch PB
Periwinkle little leaf CN1
Periwinkle virescence VR, BLTVA
Phormium yellow leaf PYL
Plum leptonecrosis PLN
Poinsettia branch-inducing PoiBI
Potato yellows
Primula yellows PY
Ranunculus phyllody RPh
Rice yellow dwarf RYD
Rubus stunt RS
Spiraea stunt SP1
Stolbur STOL
Strawberry green petal
Sugarcane grassy shoot SCGS
Sunhemp witches'-broom SUNHP
Sweet potato little leaf SPLL
Sweet potato witches'-broom SPWB
Tanzanian coconut lethal decline LDT
Tomato big bud
Tomato yellows TY
Tsuwabuki witches'-broom TW
Vaccinium witches'-broom VAC
Walnut witches'-broom WWB
Western aster yellows SAY,

TLAY
Witches'-broom of lime WBDL
X-disease
Yucatan coconut lethal decline
LDY

Nematodes

Anguina tritici
Aphelenchoides aradhidis
Aphelenchoides bicaudatus
Aphelenchoides fragariae
Aphelenchoides goodeyi
Aphelenchoides rizemabosi
Aphelenchoides suipingensis
Belonolaimus gracilis
Belonolaimus longicaudatus
Bursaphelenchus muconatus
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus
Ditylenchus triformis
Dolichodorus heterocephalus
Globodera pallida
Globodera tabacum
Hemicycliophora arenaria
Hemicycliophora nudata
Heterodera glycines
Heterodera goettingiana
Heterodera sacchari
Heterodera schachtii
Heterodera zeae
Hirschmanniella gracilis
Hirschmanniella imamuri
Hirschmanniella magna
Hirschmanniella miticausa
Hirschmanniella spinicaudata
Hoploaimus spp.
Longidorus elongatus
Longidorus jiangsuensis
Meloidogyne fugianensis
Meloidogyne kongi
Meloidogyne lini
Nacobbus aberrans
Paralongidorus spp.
Paratrichodorus minor
Paratrichodorus porosus
Pratylenchus convallariae
Pratylenchus goodeyi
Pratylenchus indicus
Pratylenchus laticauda
Pratylenchus penetrans
Pratylenchus pratensis
Pratylenchus vulnus
Pratylenchus zeae
Radopholus citri
Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus
Scutellonema bradys
Trichodorus spp.
Xiphinema bricolense
Xiphinema californicum
Xiphinema diversicaudatum
Xiphinema index

Weeds

Acanthospermum hispidum DC.
Amaranthus dubius Mart.
Amaranthus hybridus L.
Amaranthus retroflexus L.
Ambrosia psilostachya DC.
Ambrosia trifida L.
Andropogon virginicus L.
Ardisia elliptica Thunb.
Boerhavia erecta L.
Brachiaria eruciformis (J. E. Sm.) Griseb.
Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) Hitchc.
Cardiospermum grandiflorum Sw.
Cecropia obtusifolia Bertol.
Cecropia peltata L.
Chenopodium murale L.
Cirsium arvense (L.)Scop.
Conium maculatum L.
Convolvulus arvensis L.
Cordia alliodora (Ruiz & Pav.) Oken
Cordia macrostachya Roem & Schlucht.
Cryptostegia grandiflora R. Br.
Cuscuta campestris Yuncker
Cyperus esculentus L.
Echinochloa pyramidalis (Lam.) Hitchc. & A. Chase
Echionchloa crus-pavonis (H.B.K.) Schult
Elodea canadensis Michx.
Emex spinosa (L.) Campdera
Equisetum arvense L.
Erodium cicutarium (L.) L. ex W. Ait.
Euphorbia helioscopia L.
Hypericum perforatum L.
Jatropha gossypiifolia L. var. elegans (Pohl) Muell.-Arg.
Kallstroemia maxima Gray.

Lagarosiphon spp.
Lemna minor L.
Limnocharis flava (L.) Buch.
Lolium temulentum L.
Melastoma malabathricum L.
Miconia calvescens DC.
Mikania scandens (L.) Wild.
Mimosa pigra L.
Monochoria hastata (L.)Solms
Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC. var. pruriens Cowitch
Murdannia nudiflora (L.) Brenan
Myrica faya Ait.
Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vell.) Verdc.
Oxalis latifolia H.B.K.
Panicum fasciculatum Sw.
Passiflora mollissima (H. B. K.) Bailey
Passiflora rubra Lam.
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trin.
Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass.
Pontederia rotundifolia L. f.
Richardia brasiliensis Gomez
Rubus argutus Link
Rubus moluccanus L.
Sagittaria sagittifolia L.
Schefflera actinophylla (Endl.) H.A.T. Harms
Schizachyrium condensatum (Kunth) Nees
Scirpus grossus L. f.
Scirpus mucronatus L.
Sesbania punicea (Cav.) Benth.
Sida spinosa L.
Silene gallica L.
Sinapis arvensis L.
Solanum mauritianum Scopoli
Spergula arvensis L.
Thlaspi arvense L.
Tibouchina urvilleana (DC) Cogn.
Trichachne insulatis (L.) Ness
Ulex europaeus L.
Urochloa panicoides Beauv.

Parasitic plants

Aeginetia indica
Arceuthobium spp.
Arceuthobium americanum
Arceuthobium pusillum
Conopholis striga
Cuscuta major
Cuscuta japonica
Cuscuta indicora
Cuscuta planiflora
Cuscuta campestris
Orobanche spp.
Phoradendron spp.

Molluscs

Achatina achatina
Achatina fulica
Archachatina degneri
Archachatina purpurea
Archachatina ventricosa
Bradybaena similaaris
Cepaea nemoralis
Eobania vermiculata
Helix aspersa
Otala lactea
Succinea costaricana
Theba pisana

The factors uncertain

African soybean dwarf agent
Apple flat limb agent
Apple green crinkle agent
Apple ringspot agent
Apple rosette agent
Apple rough bark agent
Apple star crack agent
Apricot ring pox agent
Cherry necrotic rusty mottle agent (CNRMV)
Cherry pink fruit agent
Cherry rough fruit agent
Cherry rusty mottle (European) agent
Cherry shourt stem agent
Cherry twisted leaf agent
Cotton anthocyanosis agent
Cotton small leaf agent
Euonymus mosaic agents
Grapevine Bratislava mosaic agent
Grapevine chasselas latent agent
Grapevine enation agent

Grapevine little leaf agent
Grapevine vein mosaic agent
Grapevine vein necrosis agent
Hibiscus leaf curl agent
Horsechestnut variegation agent
Horsechestnut yellow mosaic agent
Jasmine variegation agents
Ligustrum mosaic agents
Maple mosaic agent
Maple variegation agent
Mountain ash ringspot mosaic agent
Mountain ash variegation agent
Mulberry mosaic agent
Okra mosaic agents
Okra yellow leaf curl agent
Peach wart agent

Appendix—Quarantine Treatments for Fresh Fruits Imported from Countries or Districts Where The Mediterranean Fruit Fly Is Known to Occur

Treatment (to be selected)	Exposure (Hours)	Refrigeration	
		Temperature (□)	Duration (Days)
1. Cold Treatment		32 35 38	12 and over 14 and over 18 and over
2. Fumigation followed by refrigeration: Methyl Bromide 32g/m^3 at 21□ (69.8□) or above and the chamber load not to exceed 80% of the total volume	2	33-37 38-47	4 and over 11 and over
	2.5	38-40 41-47 48-56	4 and over 6 and over 10 and over
	3	43-47 48-56	3 and over 6 and over

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from Countries or Districts Where The Mediterranean Fruit Fly Is Known to Occur

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on April 22, 1999 and amended on July 24, 2000

(First promulgated by the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine, MOEA on August 9, 1974)

Importation of fresh fruits from countries or districts where the Mediterranean fruit fly is known to occur shall be regulated pursuant to the "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China □ B. Quarantine Requirements for Enterable Plants or Plant Products under Precautionary Requirements" and shall be in compliance with following requirements.

1. Quarantine treatments for fresh fruits

1.1 Fruits shall be treated by using one of the following schedules:

Treatment	Exposure (Hours)	Refrigeration	
		Temperature (□)	Duration (Days)
1. Cold Treatment		32 35 38	12 and over 14 and over 18 and over
2. Fumigation followed by refrigeration: Methyl Bromide 32g/m^3 at 21□ (69.8□) or above and the chamber load not to exceed 80% of the total volume	2	33-37 38-47	4 and over 11 and over
	2.5	38-40 41-47 48-56	4 and over 6 and over 10 and over
	3	43-47 48-56	3 and over 6 and over

1.2 The refrigeration duration of cold treatment is counted when the central pulp of fruits hits the designated temperature, and the exposure duration is counted when the methyl bromide (MBr) has gasified completely.

2. Approval of facilities for pre-cooling, refrigeration and fumigation:

2.1 All pre-cooling and refrigeration facilities for cold treatment shall be approved by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ), Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Republic of China.

2.2 Refrigeration compartments or reefer containers shall be equipped with a continuously automatic temperature recorder with seals. The fluctuation of temperature shall be

within the range of ± 1 degree Fahrenheit (0.6 degree Centigrade).

2.3 Fumigation chambers shall be tested before treatment by the BAPHIQ to meet the gas-tight requirements. The chamber shall be applied with Methyl Bromide at dosage of 10g/m^3, and 48 hours after application, the average gas concentration in the upper, middle and lower parts of the chamber shall be maintained at no less than 70% of the applied dosage.

3. Requirements for quarantine treatment facilities

3.1 Pre-cooling

The temperature during the loading of pre-cooled fruits into the vessel compartments or containers shall be maintained at the required temperature specified above. The pre-cooling condition shall be stated either in a phytosanitary certificate or in a pre-cooling certificate, issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country.

3.2 Cold treatment

3.2.1 Fruits shipped via marine transportation shall be treated with cold treatment in ship compartments or reefer containers until consignments are inspected by the BAPHIQ quarantine inspectors at port of entry, unless a particular approval is granted by the BAPHIQ when the refrigeration duration has met the requirement.

3.2.2 Fruits shipped via air transportation shall be treated with quarantine treatment before shipment in the refrigeration and fumigation facilities set up at ports or inland places, which were approved by the BAPHIQ. If necessary, the BAPHIQ may dispatch quarantine inspectors to perform on-site inspection.

3.3 Packing material

If the packing cartons for the fruits, which are treated and inspected in the exporting country have air holes, either the air holes shall be covered with screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes, or the packages shall be transported by closed vehicle to prevent incursion of pests.

3.4 Requirements during transportation

3.4.1 If fresh fruits, either pre-treated or treated with cold temperature during transportation, are transshipped through the countries or districts where the Mediterranean fruit fly is known to occur, the consignments shall be in compliance

with the “Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where The Quarantine Pests Are Known to Occur.”

3.4.2 Fruits which are disinfested or treated with cold temperature during transportation shall not mix with other fruits, vegetables or articles in the same compartment of the ship or container during transportation.

3.4.3 Upon arrival at the port of entry, the seal or lock of the ship’s compartment or container shall not be broken or unlocked before the BAPHIQ quarantine inspectors carry out inspection.

4. Measures to be taken by the exporting country

4.1 Each package shall be marked with the words “To Taiwan, Republic of China”.

4.2 Each package shall be sealed or tagged by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country.

4.3 A phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country shall state that the fruits, before being treated with cold temperature, have been thoroughly inspected and found free of the Mediterranean fruit fly and other plant pests designated by Taiwan, R.O.C.

4.4 The pre-cooling certificate, the cargo plan of carrying vessel or the container number, the seal number, the phytosanitary certificate, and the location of the automatic temperature recorder shall be submitted to the BAPHIQ at port of entry.

5. Requirements for import inspection

5.1 The declaration on phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country shall be in compliance with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.

5.2 Procedures, methods, and sampling for import inspection shall follow the “Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and its enforcement rules as well as other related regulations.

5.3 If the consignment is not accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country or fails to comply with the quarantine requirements, the consignment shall be detained, and regulatory action will be enforced after the cause of the situation is

checked and confirmed.

5.4 If any living Mediterranean fruit fly is found in the consignments during inspection, the regulatory action shall be taken after the cause is checked and confirmed.

6. Pineapples, coconuts, and immature bananas are excluded from this quarantine requirement. Fruits deteriorated after treatment specified in the quarantine requirements may not be permitted to be imported.

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Apples from Countries or Districts Where The Codling Moth Is Known to Occur

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on April 22, 1999

(First promulgated by MOEA on May 6, 1995)

The importation of fresh fruits from countries or districts where the codling moth is known to occur shall meet the provisions of "Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China B. Quarantine Requirements for Enterable Plants or Plant Products under Precautionary Requirements." For the importation of apples, provisions in either section A or B shall be followed. These provisions may be subject to amendment when necessary.

Section A: Implementations of Field Inspections

1. Requirements for supplying orchards

1.1 Supplying orchards shall be in control of pests under the supervision of the pest control authorities of the exporting country.

1.2 Codling moth sex pheromone traps approved by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) must be installed in the fields of supplying orchards before apples reach their full bloom stage. One trap per hectare is required if the orchard is or less than 8 hectares. An additional trap is required for every 2 additional hectares if an orchard exceeds 8 hectares. Traps must be checked at least once every two weeks to detect the presence of codling moth. If it is detected that the population density of codling moths reaches 3 or more moths per trap per week, effective control shall be taken immediately. Pheromone lure must be renewed constantly. Complete records of monitoring and control must be kept for inspection. If no sex pheromone trap is placed in the orchards, effective pest control measures shall be continuously taken to prevent the infestation of codling moth. Complete records of pest control must be kept for inspection.

1.3 Within 500 meters of the supplying orchards, if there is any host plant of the codling moth including apples, pears, peaches, apricots, quinces, plums, cherries, walnuts, nectarines and pomegranates, which is poorly managed or without pesticide control against codling moth, sex pheromone traps must be set up as stated in paragraph 1.2. If it is detected that the population of codling moth reaches the aforementioned density level, effective control shall be taken. Pheromone lure must be renewed constantly. Complete

records of monitoring and control must be kept for inspection. If no sex pheromone trap is placed in the orchards, effective pest control measures shall be taken to prevent the infestation of codling moth. Complete records of the pest control must be kept for inspection.

1.4 Supplying orchards in compliance with the aforementioned requirements should be registered at the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country and given registration code. Lists of registration code number, along with the suppliers' names and addresses must be provided to the plant quarantine inspectors of the BAPHIQ for verification.

2. Requirements for cold storage warehouses

2.1 Cold storage warehouses must be legitimate warehouses registered with the plant quarantine authorities of the exporting country.

2.2 All the fruits stored in the cold storage warehouse must come from the registered supplying orchards. If fresh fruits from non-approved orchards are to be stored in the same warehouse, complete separation from those fruits from supplying orchards is required.

2.3 Cold storage warehouses in compliance with the aforementioned conditions must be registered by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, and a list of the warehouses with registered codes must be provided to the BAPHIQ.

3. Requirements and procedures for field inspections

3.1 Prerequisite requirements

Two months prior to the harvest of the fruits, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country must formally invite the BAPHIQ to send quarantine inspectors to perform field inspection at the production areas jointly with inspectors of the exporting country. All the necessary expenses for the quarantine inspectors of the BAPHIQ shall be borne by the exporting country. Along with the formal letter of invitation, the exporting country shall mail to the BAPHIQ the payment as well as the registered data including the supplying orchards, packinghouses, and cold storage warehouses. The BAPHIQ may dispatch quarantine inspectors to the exporting country to perform the inspections and verification of the orchard, packinghouses and cold storage warehouses.

3.2 Special requirements

3.2.1 Inspection of supplying orchard

Plant quarantine inspectors of the exporting country shall inspect supplying orchards every year to ensure that all aforementioned requirements are met. The BAPHIQ may send quarantine inspectors to conduct joint inspection.

3.2.2 Inspection of packing materials and packinghouses

Packing materials and packinghouses for fresh fruits from the exporting countries shall meet the following requirements:

3.2.2.1 The packinghouses must be legally registered with the exporting country.

3.2.2.2 Before the packing season, packinghouses shall be inspected by the inspectors of the exporting country to ensure that all requirements are met. The BAPHIQ may send quarantine inspectors to jointly perform the inspections.

3.2.2.3 Fresh fruits processed in the packinghouses shall come from supplying orchards and cold storage warehouses approved by the BAPHIQ.

3.2.2.4 Requirements for packing materials

If fruit packages have air holes, they shall be either covered with screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes, or transported by closed vehicle to prevent incursion of pests.

3.2.2.5 Requirements for packinghouses

3.2.2.5.1 The packinghouses shall be equipped with insect-proof equipments. Windows or air holes must be covered with screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes. Entrances or doors shall be equipped with air curtains, rubber curtains, or other insect-proof equipment.

3.2.2.5.2 Packinghouses must be equipped with sorting apparatus and sufficient lights for performing inspections.

3.2.2.5.3 Packinghouses shall have plant protection specialists to assist in quarantine inspection.

3.2.2.5.4 Packinghouses shall provide adequate apparatuses and equipments

to facilitate inspectors to perform inspections, pest identification and other related work.

3.2.2.5.5 Before the packing season, appropriate pest control measures shall be taken to disinfest live plant pests inside the packinghouse. If necessary, sterilization shall be undertaken to ensure cleanliness in the packinghouse.

3.2.2.5.6 Fresh fruits shall be sorted at least twice before packing by technicians who have plant pest control training to remove all the deformed or damaged fruits. Culled fruits shall be placed in containers and discarded or destroyed every day.

3.2.2.5.7 Packinghouses meeting the aforementioned requirements shall be registered by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country. The exporting country shall provide the list of packinghouses and their registered codes to the BAPHIQ.

3.2.2.5.8 Measures shall be taken to prevent re-infestation of pests when packed fruits are shipped from the packinghouses to aircrafts, vessels or containers.

4. Export inspection procedure

4.1 Prerequisite requirements

Two months prior to the export of fruits to Taiwan, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country shall formally invite the BAPHIQ to send quarantine inspectors to jointly perform export inspections with inspectors of the exporting country, and the BAPHIQ may dispatch quarantine inspectors to perform the inspections. All necessary expenses for the BAPHIQ sampled shall be borne by the exporting country. The fees shall be received by the BAPHIQ two months before the export.

4.2 Special requirements

The packed fruits must be inspected. At least 2□of the packed cartons in a given lot must be sampled. A minimum of 50 fruits from each of those cartons must be inspected, and at least one fruit from each sampled carton must be cut open for inspection. Inspection frequency may be increased if necessary.

4.3 If any living codling moth or other quarantine pests are found during inspection, the fruits

shall be rejected and shall not be requested for re-inspection. If any living codling moth is found during inspection, the supplying orchards and packinghouses shall be suspended from exporting until the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country clarifies the cause of the situation and approval for export is granted by the BAPHIQ.

4.4 The fruits which pass quarantine inspection shall be accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, with additional declaration stating that the fruits have been inspected and found free of codling moth and other plant pests designated by Taiwan, R.O.C., as well as an official quarantine stamp, the inspection date and the code numbers of packinghouses, and supplying orchards.

4.5 The packages and containers shall be clearly marked with the words “To Taiwan, R.O.C.”, the official quarantine stamp, the inspection date, and the code numbers of packinghouses and supplying orchards.

4.6 Fresh fruit consignments shall not transit through other countries or districts where the codling moth or other designated quarantine pests are known to occur. If the consignments are in need of transit through these areas, they have to follow the “Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where The Quarantine Pests are Known to Occur.”

4.7 During shipping and upon arrival, the lock of the ship’s compartment or seal of the container shall not be unlocked or broken before the BAPHIQ quarantine inspectors are on site.

5. Import inspection

5.1 The phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration issued by the exporting country shall be in compliance with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.

5.2 Procedures, methods, and sampling for import inspection shall follow the “Enforcement Rules on The Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and other quarantine regulations.

5.3 If the consignment is not accompanied with the phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country, or it fails to comply with the quarantine requirements, the consignment shall be denied entry.

5.4 If any living codling moth is found during inspection, the consignment shall be destroyed

or reshipped back to its origin. The BAPHIQ will notify the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country immediately to suspend further export. Export will be resumed only after the cause of infestation is clarified and reported to the BAPHIQ, and approval is granted by the BAPHIQ. However, exports from the supplying orchard concerned will be suspended for a year while the permission for the packinghouse to handle the consignment will be revoked.

5.5 If any other plant pest of quarantine significance occurs in the exporting country, and it poses risks to the production safety of Taiwan's agricultural, the importation will be suspended by the BAPHIQ at any time.

Section B: Requirements for Fumigation Treatment

1. Requirements for fumigation chambers

1.1 Fumigation chambers shall be legitimate chambers and registered with the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country.

1.2 Requirements for the installation of fumigation chambers

1.2.1 External structure

1.2.1.1 The chamber (including floor) shall be gas-tight and have the function of preventing leakage of fumigant.

1.2.1.2 The chamber shall have doors, ventilation holes and exhaust devices.

1.2.1.3 The chamber shall be equipped with instrument that can measure gas concentration and temperature.

1.2.2 Internal structure

1.2.2.1 All the walls inside the chamber shall be coated with paint not absorbing the fumigant.

1.2.2.2 The chamber shall be equipped with an air circulation system to accelerate circulation of fumigant.

1.2.2.3 The chamber shall be equipped with ventilation and exhaust system to

efficiently exhaust gas after fumigation.

1.2.2.4 The chamber must be installed with a temperature control devise.

1.2.3 Other facilities and requirements

1.2.3.1 The gas-tightness in the chamber shall be that the concentration of methyl bromide shall be maintained at 70% or higher after it is applied at 10g/cubic meter for 48 hours.

1.2.3.2 At least one copper pipe or plastic duct shall be installed to connect inside and outside of the chamber for applying gas fumigants.

1.2.3.3 First aid kit, antidotes, gas masks, and fire extinguishers shall be equipped and available on site.

1.2.3.4 The chamber shall be installed with humidity detectors and gas concentration detectors.

1.2.3.5 The chamber shall have adequate lighting.

1.2.3.6 The chamber shall be installed with gas leakage detectors.

1.2.3.7 At least one licensed and experienced technician in chemical application shall be posted.

1.3 Fumigation chambers meeting the aforementioned requirements shall be registered with the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, which should provide the list of codes for the fumigation chambers to the BAPHIQ every year.

1.4 Every year prior to fumigation operation, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country shall verify the fulfillment of gas-tight requirements for the fumigation chambers. The BAPHIQ may dispatch a quarantine inspector to jointly perform the verification. If a chamber fails to meet the requirements as aforementioned, its approval will be revoked.

1.5 Two months prior to the export season, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country must formally invite the BAPHIQ to send quarantine inspectors to jointly perform the verification with inspectors of the exporting country. All the necessary expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the exporting country. The fees

shall be received by the BAPHIQ two months before on-site verification.

2. Requirements for Fumigation Treatment

Fruit	Treatment Conditions				
	Temperature □	Methyl Bromide dosage (g/m3)	Duration (Hours)	Pressure	Note
Apple	Above 22	32	2	Normal atmospheric pressure	If fumigation is applied after packing of fruits, the duration of fumigation shall be 2.5 hours.
	17-21.5	40	2		
	12-16.5	48	2		
	6-11.5	64	2		

The fumigation treatment must be conducted in fumigation chambers approved by the BAPHIQ. During fumigation period, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country shall assign quarantine inspectors to supervise and to record the entire process. The plant quarantine authority of the exporting country shall state the fumigation process in the additional declaration of the phytosanitary certificates.

3. Requirements for packing

3.1 Prerequisite requirements:

Two months prior to the harvest of fruits, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country must formally invite the BAPHIQ to send quarantine inspectors to conduct on site verification of the packinghouses jointly with inspectors of the exporting country. All the necessary expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the exporting country. Along with the formal letter of invitation, the exporting country shall mail the payment and the list of packinghouses to the BAPHIQ. The BAPHIQ may dispatch quarantine inspectors to the exporting country and perform the verification.

3.2 Special requirements

Packing materials and packinghouses for fresh fruits from the exporting countries shall meet the following requirements:

3.2.1 The packinghouses must be legally registered with the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country.

3.2.2 Packinghouse shall be verified annually for its fulfillment to the requirements. The quarantine inspectors of the exporting country shall conduct verification before

packing season to ensure that all requirements are met. The BAPHIQ may send quarantine inspectors to jointly perform the verification.

3.2.3 Fresh fruits processed in the packinghouses shall come from the fumigation chambers approved by the BAPHIQ.

3.2.4 If fruit packages have air holes, they shall be either covered with screen of no more than 1.6mm fine meshes, or transported by closed vehicle to prevent incursion of pests.

3.2.5 Requirements for packinghouses

3.2.5.1 The packinghouses shall be equipped with insect-proof equipment. Windows and air holes must be covered with screen of no more than 1.6mm fine meshes. Entrances and doors shall be equipped with air curtains, rubber curtains, or other insect-proof equipment.

3.2.5.2 Packinghouses must be equipped with sorting apparatus and sufficient lights for performing inspections.

3.2.5.3 Packinghouses shall have plant protection specialists to assist in quarantine inspections.

3.2.5.4 Packinghouses shall provide adequate apparatuses and equipments to facilitate inspectors to perform inspections, pest identification and other related work.

3.2.5.5 Before the packing season, appropriate pest control measures shall be taken to disinfect live plant pests inside the packinghouse. If necessary, sterilization shall be undertaken to ensure cleanliness in the packinghouse.

3.2.6 Packinghouses meeting the aforementioned requirements shall be registered by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country. The exporting country shall provide the list of packinghouses and their codes to the BAPHIQ.

3.2.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent re-infestation of pests when packed fruits are shipped from the packinghouses to aircrafts, vessels, or containers.

4. Requirements for transportation

4.1 Despite the location of the fumigation chambers either in ports or production areas, pest control measures shall be taken to prevent re-infestation of codling moths and other pests as the treated fruits are shipped from fumigation chambers to aircrafts, vessels, or containers.

4.2 Fresh fruit consignments shall not transit through other countries or districts where the codling moth or other designated quarantine pests are known to occur. If the consignments are in need of transit through these areas, they have to follow the "Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where The Quarantine Pests Are known to Occur."

4.3 The treated fruits shall not be mixed with other untreated fresh fruits or articles in the same compartment of a ship or same container during shipping.

4.4 During shipping and upon arrival, the lock of the ship's compartment or the seal of the container shall not be unlocked or broken before the BAPHIQ quarantine inspectors are on site.

5. Export Inspection Procedure

5.1 Prerequisite requirements

Two months prior to the export of fruits to Taiwan, the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country shall formally invite the BAPHIQ to send quarantine inspectors to jointly perform export inspections with inspectors of the exporting country, and the BAPHIQ may dispatch quarantine inspectors to perform the inspections. All necessary expenses for the BAPHIQ inspectors shall be borne by the exporting country. The fees shall be received by the BAPHIQ two months before exportation.

5.2 Special requirements

The packed fruits must be inspected. At least 2□of the packed cartons in a given lot must be sampled. A minimum of 50 fruits from each of those cartons must be inspected, and at least one fruit from each sampled carton must be cut open for inspection. Inspection frequency may be increased if necessary.

5.3 If any living codling moth or other quarantine pests are found during inspection, the fruits shall be rejected and shall not be requested for re-inspection. If any living codling moth is found during inspection, the fumigation chambers and packinghouses shall be

suspended from exporting the fruits until the authority of the exporting country clarifies the cause of the situation, and approval for export is granted by the BAPHIQ.

5.4 The fruits which pass quarantine inspection shall be accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, with additional declaration stating that the fruits have been inspected and found free of codling moth and other plant pests designated by Taiwan R.O.C., as well as an official quarantine stamp, the inspection date, and the code numbers of fumigation chambers and packinghouses.

5.5 The packages and containers shall be clearly marked with the words “To Taiwan, R.O.C”, the official quarantine stamp, the inspection date, and the code numbers of fumigation chambers and packinghouses.

5.6 Fresh fruit consignments shall not transit through other countries or districts where the codling moth or other designated quarantine pests are known to occur. If the consignments are in need of transit through these areas, they have to follow the “Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where The Quarantine Pests are Known to Occur.”

5.7 During shipping and upon arrival, the lock of the ship’s compartment or the seal of the container shall not be unlocked or broken before the BAPHIQ quarantine inspectors are on site.

6. Import Inspection

6.1 The phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration issued by the exporting country shall be in compliance with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.

6.2 Procedures, methods, and sampling for import inspection shall follow the “Enforcement Rules on The Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and other quarantine regulations.

6.3 If the consignment is not accompanied with the phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country, or it fails to comply with the quarantine requirements, the consignment shall be denied entry.

6.4 If any living codling moth is found during inspection, the consignment shall be destroyed or reshipped back to its origin. The BAPHIQ will notify the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country immediately to suspend further export. Export will be resumed

only after the cause of infestation is clarified and reported to the BAPHIQ, and approval is granted by the BAPHIQ. However, exports from the fumigation chambers concerned will be suspended for a year while the permission for the fumigation chamber, which carries out fumigation for the consignment will be revoked.

6.5 Fruits deteriorated after treatment specified in the quarantine requirements may not be permitted to be imported.

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from The Netherlands

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on April 22, 1999, amended on September 4, 1999 and September 19, 2000

(First promulgated by MOEA on April 22, 1995)

The importation of fresh fruits from the Netherlands shall be regulated pursuant to the "Plant Protection and Quarantine Act" and its enforcement rules and shall be in compliance with the following requirements.

1. Requirements for designated production areas

1.1 Areas: "Westland" and "De Kring"

1.2 The designated production areas shall be verified by the plant quarantine authorities of the Netherlands (hereinafter referred to as "the Netherlands quarantine authority") as areas free of Mediterranean fruit fly by conducting a survey described in the Article 2.

1.3 The indicator plants of the tobacco blue mold, namely, *Nicotiana tabacum, N. glutinosa* and *N. clevelandii* should be planted 12 each in Westland from June to September every year to assure no occurrence of the disease.

1.4 The requirements apply only to the fresh fruits of bell pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), hot pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), gourd (*Cucurbita pepo*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*), melon (*Cucumis melo*), and grapes (*Vitis viniferia*), and the fresh fruits shall come from production facilities designated by the Netherlands quarantine authority in designated production areas.

2. Survey of occurrence of Mediterranean fruit fly

2.1 Traps Survey

2.1.1 Jackson trap with Trimedlure attractant shall be installed by the Netherlands quarantine authority. The location and the number of traps shall be installed that the Mediterranean fruit fly can mostly be trapped.

2.1.2 Traps must be checked and sticky-board inserts must be changed once every two

weeks from May to the end of production season. From January to April, traps must be checked and sticky-board inserts must be changed once every four weeks. Attractants shall be renewed once every four to eight weeks depending on types of attractants to be used.

2.1.3 Traps shall be installed in the fields of designated production areas, designated production facilities, quarantine monitoring areas such as ports/stations where imported fresh fruits are loaded off and near by wholesale markets, and places where are perceived to have the greatest potential to introduce Mediterranean fruit fly.

2.1.4 At least 100 traps shall be installed in the quarantine monitoring areas from May to October every year.

2.1.5 At least 100 traps shall be installed in the fields of designated production areas and designation production facilities from May to October every year. From November to April, at least 100 traps shall be installed in the designated production facilities.

2.2 Fruits Survey

2.2.1 From May to October every year, survey shall be carried out on the host fruits imported from areas infested by Mediterranean fruit fly. The sampled fruits shall be cut open for inspection. Injured or deformed fruits shall be put into a growth chamber with temperature set at 23□□28□ for two to three weeks to see if they are infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly. (Hereinafter referred to as “incubation method”)

2.2.2 If Mediterranean fruit fly is detected from trap survey in the quarantine monitoring areas, the fresh fruits of host plants grown in the field in the designated production areas shall be sampled and cut open for inspection at least once every month from May to October, and the incubation method shall be performed.

2.2.3 The fresh fruit produced in each designated production facility shall be checked after harvest by sampling and cutting open the fruits suspected of being infested with Mediterranean fruit fly, and the incubation method shall be performed prior to exportation.

3. Confirmation of product origin

3.1 Complete records of traps survey and fruits survey shall be made available to the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) of the Republic of China(R.O.C.). Lists of designated production areas and production facilities in compliance with the aforementioned requirements along with the code numbers, supplier's names and the size of the facilities shall be certified and sent to the BAPHIQ by the Netherlands quarantine authority.

3.2 Prior to export to Taiwan, the Netherlands quarantine authority shall formally invite the BAPHIQ to send quarantine inspectors in summer to jointly perform field and export inspections with the Netherlands quarantine inspectors. The BAPHIQ may send quarantine inspectors to perform the inspections. All necessary expenses for the BAPHIQ inspector shall be borne by the Netherlands.

4. Packinghouses and packing materials

4.1 The packinghouses must be located within the designated production areas.

4.2 If the packing cartons have air holes, either the air holes shall be covered with screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes, or the packing cartons with pallet shall be netted with screen of no more than 1.6mm fine meshes and sealed by the seals of the Netherlands quarantine authority to prevent incursion of pests.

4.3 The names or code numbers of designated production areas and designated production facilities shall be clearly marked on the packing cartons.

4.4 Each packing carton or netted cartons with pallet shall be sealed by the quarantine tape authorized by the Netherlands quarantine authority.

4.5 "To Taiwan, Republic of China" shall be clearly marked on at least two sides of the packing cartons or netted cartons with pallet.

5. Export Inspection

5.1 Export inspection shall be carried out on no less than 2 percent of the total number of packing cartons.

5.2 If living Mediterranean fruit fly and other harmful plant pests are found during inspection, the consignment shall be rejected and shall not be submitted for reinspection.

5.3 The fresh fruits which pass quarantine inspection shall be accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands quarantine authority, stating that the fruits have been inspected and found free of Mediterranean fruit fly and other plant pests designated by Taiwan R.O.C., and with additional declaration stating that the fruits come from designated production areas and designated production facilities that are free from Mediterranean fruit fly.

6. Import Inspection

6.1 The phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration issued by the Netherlands quarantine authority shall be in compliance with the aforementioned quarantine requirements.

6.2 Procedures, methods, and sampling for import inspection shall follow the “Enforcement Rules of The Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and other quarantine regulations.

6.3 If the consignment is not accompanied with the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Netherlands quarantine authority, or it fails to comply with the quarantine requirements, the consignment shall be denied entry.

6.4 If living Mediterranean fruit fly is found in the consignment during inspection, the consignment shall be destroyed or reshipped back to its origin. The BAPHIQ will notify the Netherlands quarantine authority immediately to suspend further export. Export will be resumed only after the cause of infestation is clarified and reported to the BAPHIQ, and approval is granted by the BAPHIQ.

6.5 If any other plant pest of quarantine significance occurs in the Netherlands and it poses risk to the production safety of Taiwan’s agriculture, the importation will be suspended by the BAPHIQ at any time.

7. Others

7.1 If two or more Mediterranean fruit flies are caught in the quarantine monitoring areas, the Netherlands quarantine authority shall inform the BAPHIQ immediately and strengthen its pest survey in quarantine monitoring areas, designated production areas, and designated production facilities, such as increase in the number of traps, the number of trap sites and sampling frequency.

7.2 If Mediterranean fruit fly is found in designated production areas and designated

production facilities or during export inspection, the Netherlands quarantine authority shall inform the BAPHIQ immediately and suspend further export. Export will be resumed only after the cause of infestation is clarified and the BAPHIQ agrees and verifies that the Netherlands has taken effective measures to prevent the introduction of Mediterranean fruit flies and approval is granted by the BAPHIQ.

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Fresh Fruits from Chile

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on April 22, 1999

(First promulgated by COA on February 28, 1996)

The importation of fresh fruits from Chile shall be regulated pursuant to the “Plant Protection and Quarantine Act”, “Enforcement Rules on Plant Protection and Quarantine Act” and “Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Plants or Plant Products into The Republic of China □ B. Quarantine requirements for enterable plants or plant products under precautionary requirements” and shall be in compliance with the following requirements.

1. Requirements for designated production areas

   1.1 The requirements will govern fresh fruits imported from Region III to Region X and Metropolitan Region in Chile.

   1.2 Apples imported from Chile shall further follow “Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Apples from Countries or Areas Where the Codling Moth is Known to Occur”.

2. Designation of supplying orchards
   Supplying orchards shall be surveyed for freedom of the Mediterranean fruit fly and verified.

3. Requirements for packing materials
   The package shall be sealed by the quarantine tape authorized by Chile’s plant quarantine authority and clearly marked with the words “To Taiwan, Republic of China” along with the names and code numbers of supplying orchards.

4. Export Inspection

   4.1 Export inspection shall be carried out on no less than one percent of the total number of packages.

   4.2 No living Mediterranean fruit fly or other quarantine pests designated by the Taiwan R.O.C. shall be found during inspection.

   4.3 The fresh fruits which pass quarantine inspection shall be accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chile’s plant quarantine authority stating that the fruits have been inspected and found free of Mediterranean fruit fly, codling moth and

other plant pests designated by the Taiwan R.O.C., with additional declaration stating the region of product origin.

5. Import Inspection

5.1 The phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration issued by the Chile's plant quarantine authority shall be in compliance with the aforementioned requirements.

5.2 Procedures, methods, and sampling for import inspection shall follow the "Plant Protection and Quarantine Act", its enforcement rules and other related regulations.

5.3 If Mediterranean fruit fly is found during inspection, the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) of the Republic of China will notify Chile's plant quarantine authority immediately to suspend further export. Export will not be resumed if the cause of infestation cannot be clarified.

6. Emergency Action

6.1 If Mediterranean fruit fly is found in food markets, sea ports, airports, or dumping sites, Chile's plant quarantine authority shall inform the BAPHIQ immediately, strengthen the survey in monitoring areas and supplying orchards, and notify the BAPHIQ every week the result of the survey.

6.2 If the Mediterranean fruit fly is found in the supplying orchards, the Chile's plant quarantine authority shall inform the BAPHIQ within 24 to 48 hours, and suspend all exports from the supplying orchards. Export will be resumed only after the cause of infestation is clarified and the BAPHIQ agrees and verifies that the Chile has taken effective measures to prevent the introduction of Mediterranean fruit fly and approval is granted by the BAPHIQ.

7. Others

7.1 If any other plant pest of quarantine significance occurs in the designated production areas and it poses risk to the production safety of Taiwan's agriculture, the importation will be suspended by the BAPHIQ at any time.

7.2 The requirements are subject to amendment if they are not detailed or outdated.

Quarantine Requirements for The Importation of Lilies, Gladiolus, and Dahlia Bulbs

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on April 22, 1999, amended on August 8, 2000 and July 18, 2001

(First promulgated by COA on September 4, 1996)

The importation of lilies, gladiolus, and dahlia bulbs shall be regulated pursuant to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Act and its enforcement rules and shall be in compliance with the following requirements.

1. Lilies, gladiolus, and dahlia bulbs shall pass export quarantine inspection by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country and be accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued by the said authority, stating that the bulbous plants have been thoroughly inspected during the growing season and found free from the pests in the following:

    1.1 Lilies bulbs □ stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*), white fringed beetle (*Graphognathus leucoloma*), and bulb mite (*Rhizoglyophus echinopus*)

    1.2 Gladiolus bulbs □ stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*), potato rot nematode (*Ditylenchus destructor*), and bulb mite (*Rhizoglyophus echinopus*)

    1.3 Dahlia bulbs □ stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*), potato rot nematode (*Ditylenchus destructor*), white fringed beetle (*Graphognathus leucoloma*), and bulb mite (*Rhizoglyophus echinopus*)

2. Procedures, methods, and sampling for import inspection shall follow the relevant plant quarantine regulations.

3. If any other plant pest of quarantine significance occurs in the exporting country and it poses risk to the production safety of agriculture in the Republic of China, the importation may be suspended at any time by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Republic of China.

4. The requirements are subject to amendment at any time if necessary.

Quarantine Inspection Procedures for The Importation of Pear Scions

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by MOEA on March 26, 1990 and amended by COA on November 1, 2000

Article 1. The Procedure is stipulated pursuant to Article 16 of the "Enforcement Rules on Plant Protection and Quarantine Act" for the quarantine inspection of imported pear scions.

Article 2. The pear scions can only be imported from Japan; other origins are prohibited.

Article 3. The agency which applies for importation of pear scion shall obtain approval from the central competent authority of agriculture. The pear scions shall pass quarantine inspection by plant quarantine inspection authority prior to importation .

Article 4. The quarantine requirements are as follows:

4.1 Requirements for supplying orchards

4.1.1 Supplying orchards shall take pest control measures under the supervision of agriculture experiment institutions in Japan and keep complete pest control records.

4.1.2 Pear trees in supplying orchards shall be healthy and have no record of dangerous plant pests over the past year.

4.2 Diagnosis of pear diseases: The designated supplying orchard shall be verified as free from pear necrotic spot virus annually from February to March by grafting of HN-39 indicator plant for indexing at a rate of one percent of total pear mother plants in the orchard.

4.3 Pear plants shall be free from pear dwarf disease and other dangerous plant pests.

4.4 Orchard that is verified as free from pear necrotic spot virus by sampling more than two percent of pear plants in the entire orchard for two consecutive years, has not received scion transplant and is still found free from the pear dwarf disease after field inspection, will be exempted from performing disease indexing in the following two years.

Article 5. Field inspection procedure and requirements:

5.1 The Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) of the Republic of China will send inspectors to jointly perform inspection with inspectors from Japanese quarantine authorities in June or July every year. The inspection procedure is as follows:

5.1.1 Verify if the pear orchards are in compliance with paragraph 1, Article 4.

5.1.2 Verify if diagnosis of pear diseases follows paragraph 2, Article 4 and that indicator plants show no symptoms of pear necrotic spot virus.

5.2 Japanese quarantine authority shall list scion supplying orchards after their qualification is verified and approved by inspectors from the BAPHIQ and Japanese quarantine authorities.

5.3 The BAPHIQ will send quarantine inspectors to perform field inspection during the harvest of pear scions.

5.4 The necessary traveling expenses for inspectors sent for inspection according to paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 5 shall be borne by importers.

5.5 Verified pear scions will be exempted from post-entry quarantine.

Article 6. Importers shall apply to the Japanese quarantine authorities for quarantine inspection of verified pear scions and issuance of phytosanitary certificates at departing seaports or airports.

Article 7. Import quarantine inspection procedures and requirements:

7.1 Consignments which are accompanied with phytosanitary certificates issued by the Japanese quarantine authorities and pass quarantine inspection will be allowed entry.

7.2 Consignments will be denied entry in either case as follows:

7.2.1 Packing material has been opened and removed.

7.2.2 Consignments are found being infested with dangerous pests.

Article 8. The Procedures shall become effective as of the date of its publication.

Quarantine Requirements for Transshipment of Plants or Plant Products through Countries or Districts Where Designated Diseases or Pests Are Known to Occur

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese text and the English translation thereof, the Chinese text shall govern.)

Promulgated by COA on April 22, 1999 and amended on June 29, 2001

(First promulgated by the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine on August 31, 1977)

Article 1

The Requirements are stipulated pursuant to Article 21-1 of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Act.

Article 2

Term definitions:

2.1 “Designated plant disease or pest infested countries or districts” denotes the countries or districts designated by the central competent authority, where designated diseases or pests are known to occur and from where the importation of designated plants or plant products are prohibited or allowed under certain quarantine requirements.

2.2 “Transshipment” denotes plants or plant products having been unloaded from the original conveyance or transported to other conveyance during transportation.

2.3 “Sealed container” denotes the container of which the doors can be closed tightly.

2.4 “Closed packing” denotes packing of the consignments which shall be completely sealed up with insect proof screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes or with packing materials that may prevent the introduction of the pests, and the packing cannot be resealed once opened.

Article 3

For plants or plant products transshipped through designated diseases or pests infested countries or districts, the importers or their agents, while applying for quarantine inspection to the plant quarantine authority (hereinafter called “the BAPHIQ”) upon arrival at the port of entry, shall also apply for permission of such transshipment.

Article 4

If the plants or plant products transshipped through countries or districts where designated fungi, bacteria, viruses or nematodes occur, they shall be properly packed in the country of origin in such a way that they shall not be in contact with any other consignment. Otherwise, the plants or plant products shall be transported by sealed container.

Article 5

If the plants or plant products transshipped through countries or districts where designated insects

or mites occur, they shall be packed in the country of origin and the packing status shall be maintained intact by using the packing methods listed below.

5.1 Packed by closed packing.

5.2 Packed with closely packing-carton. If the packing-carton has air holes, the holes shall be covered with screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes.

5.3 Packed on pallet. The pallet shall be closely wrapped on six sides with screen of no more than 1.6 mm fine meshes or with other insect proof packing materials.

5.4 Transported by sealed container.

Article 6

Consignment that is packed with method described in subparagraph 5.2 or 5.3 of Article 5, shall be sealed by plant quarantine stickers or tapes of the country of origin on the opening of each package, and the package shall not be opened during transportation.

If plant quarantine authority of the exporting country does not have specific plant quarantine sticker or tape, then the phytosanitary certificate issued by the said authority shall state the type and number of sticker or tape that is used for the consignment, or shall state that sealing by such type of sticker or tape is done before exportation.

Article 7

The following requirements shall be complied with for plants or plant products transported by sealed container:

7.1 The opening side of the container shall be sealed with a “coded seal” in the country of origin. The “coded seal” shall keep intact till arrival and before it is opened by the BAPHIQ inspectors.

7.2 The container number and seal number shall be marked on the phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine authority of the exporting country, the bill of lading, or other relevant document(s) approved by the BAPHIQ.

If the sealed container is opened by the custom or other inspection agencies for inspection purpose, the seafreight or airfreight company shall provide the container seal change record approved by the custom or other inspection agencies to the BAPHIQ for checking the container number and reseal seal number.

Article 8

If sealed packages or sealed containers of plants or plant products transshipped through the designated plant disease or pest infested countries or districts, are not kept intact or are damaged, or their seals are detached, damaged, or found non-compliance upon their arrival at the port of entry, the following treatments shall be applied:

8.1 If the plants or plant products are transshipped through countries or districts where designated plant diseases or pests occur and from where the importation is prohibited, the plants or plant products shall not be allowed to be imported.

8.2 If the plants or plant products are transshipped through countries or districts where designated plant diseases or pests occur and from where the importation is allowed only under certain quarantine requirements, and the plants or plant products cannot be disinfected with appropriate quarantine treatments, the plants or plant products shall not be allowed to be imported.

8.3 If the plants or plant products are transshipped through countries or districts where designated plant diseases or pests occur and from where the importation is allowed only under certain quarantine requirements, and the plants or plant products can be disinfected with appropriate quarantine treatments, the importation shall be allowed only after the plants or plant products are disinfected with quarantine treatments.

If the status of the packages or containers are found as described in the previous paragraph after their arrival at the port of entry, proofs shall be provided by the shipping or airline company, harbor administration, or warehouse company and submitted to the BAPHIQ for decision.

Article 9

Plants or plant products carried by passengers who transit through the designated plant diseases or pests infested countries or districts, shall comply with the requirements.

Article 10

The Requirements become effective on the date of promulgation.