UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.-401

June 12, 1936.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SPAIN

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This summary of the plant-quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Spain has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of the Spanish decrees and orders, and reviewed by the Spanish National Phytopathological Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Servicio Nacional de Fitopatología, Ministerio de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio).

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decrees and orders, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original decrees and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SPAIN

BASIC LAW

Law on the Extermination of Crop Pests and Protection Against the same,
May 21, 1908.

CONCISE SUMMARY

Since the Orders of April 19, 1929 (p. 4) and April 20, 1932 (p. 5) practically constitute an absolute embargo against the importation of plants and fresh plant products from the United States into Spain, reference to those orders alone is necessary, except with respect to the unrestricted material covered by the law of May 21, 1908, articles 22 and 32. (See item under "Importation Unrestricted.")

Importation Prohibited

PHYLLOXERA VITIFOLIAE Fitch: Introduction of viable eggs, larvae, and pupae into nonphylloxerated provinces of Spain prohibited unless enclosed in glass vials or tubes hermetically sealed. (Law of May 21, 1908, Art. 27.)

GRAPEVINES AND DRY STEMS: Importation into Spain and adjacent islands prohibited. (Law of May 21, 1908, Art. 29.)

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention and are infested with phylloxera may not be imported into nonphylloxerated provinces. (Law of May 21, 1908, Art. 31.)

CHESTNUT (Castanea spp.) and its products, from China and Japan to prevent the introduction of chestnut canker, Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. & And. (Order of Dec. 21, 1922.)

LIVE PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF, INCLUDING SEEDS, attacked by injurious parasites.

LIVE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO PLANTS, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs of such insects.

CULTURES OF BACTERIA AND FUNGI injurious to plants.

SOILS OR OTHER MATERIALS CONTAINING PARASITES injurious to plants, when the soils, etc., accompany living plants.

CONTAINERS that have served for the transportation of the above-mentioned products: Importation prohibited. (Decree of June 20, 1924, Art. 1.)

FRESH FRUITS, LIVING PLANTS, AND PARTS THEREOF, including cuttings, scions, etc., of fruits: Importation prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, UNITED STATES, and Union of South Africa, to prevent the introduction of the injurious plant pests and diseases named in the order of April 19, 1929, as extended by the decree of August 14, 1934. (See pp. 4 & 5.)

COTTONSEED AND SEED COTTON from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the UNITED STATES, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil, Anthonomus grandis Boh., and the pink bollworm, Pectinophora gossypiella Saund. (Orders of Apr. 19, 1929, and Nov. 5, 1923, See pp. 4 & 5.)

COCONUT FIBER. (Decree of Oct. 31, 1931. See p. 7.)

POTATOES, their leaves, stems, and peelings, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, from France, Germany, Poland, and other European countries infested by the Colorado potato beetle. (Order of Nov. 3, 1931.)

PLANT PARASITES against which certification is required. (Order of Apr. 20, 1932. See pp. 5 et seq.)

BANANA PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF: Importation into the Territory of the Canary Islands of plants or parts thereof, of Musa spp. from any source prohibited.

LIVING PLANTS, STRAW, AND OTHER BY-PRODUCTS, and other articles of plant origin, such as trunks, roots, leaves, used supports - even though exported from Madeira as fuel - as a precaution against the introduction of the banana root borer (Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.). (Order of May 28, 1934.)

Importation Restricted

PHYLLOXERA VITIFOLIAE Fitch, viable eggs, larvae, and pupae: Importation and transportation in viable condition permitted into nonphylloxerated provinces only in glass vials or tubes hermetically sealed with sealing wax. (Law of May 21, 1908, Art. 27.)

GRAPEVINES and cuttings thereof, of American species, may be imported into nonphylloxerated provinces only under a special authorization of the respective provincial Agricultural Council. (Law of May 21, 1908 and Order of Dec. 31, 1909, as amended by that of Dec. 14, 1914.)

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS OF ALL KINDS, except grapevines, from countries which do not adhere to the Berne Convention, may be imported into or through nonphylloxerated provinces only when accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate. (Law of May 21, 1908, Art. 30, par. 3; this applies only to plant material proceeding from countries in which phylloxera does not occur; Art. 31.)

COTTONSEED: Importation and distribution must be passed upon by the State Cotton Commissary. Prohibited from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the UNITED STATES. (Orders of Nov. 5, 1923, and Apr. 19, 1929.)

ORNAMENTALS with a minimum quantity of soil adhering to the roots, admitted from Belgium, France, and the Netherlands under certification. (Orders of Nov. 8, 1929, June 28, 1930, and Nov. 9, 1931.)

POTATOES: Each shipment to be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the tubers were grown in a locality free from potato wart, Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., and that the place is situated not less than 20 km from any crop attacked by that disease. (Order of June 4, 1928.) Also a prohibition against importation of potatoes from France, Germany, and other countries infested with the Colorado potato beetle, Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say. (Order of Nov. 3, 1931.)

MUSHROOM SPAWN: Phytosanitary certificate required, affirming that the manure used for growing the spawn was sterilized before being sown, that the sowing was made from a pure culture of mushrooms, and that the product contains no pathogenic organisms injurious to crops. (Order of Nov. 18, 1931. See p. 8.)

LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF, including seeds, fresh or dried fruits, fresh vegetables, cereals, dried legumes, etc., must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from the parasites named in the Order of April 20, 1932, pp. 5 et seq. The Order of March 6, 1929, contains a list of products subject to certification.

DRIED FRUITS imported through Hamburg, when forwarded to Spain, must be accompanied by a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate and by a new one issued by the phytopathological officials of the port of Hamburg. (Order of May 16, 1933. See p. 7.)

Importation Unrestricted

SEEDS, DRIED PLANTS properly prepared for herbariums, cut flowers, and products other than grapevines (Art. 22, law of May 21, 1908) may enter Spain without other restrictions than those resulting from measures to prevent the spread of diseases other than phylloxera, except as provided in article 30. (Law of May 21, 1908, Art. 32.)

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED PARASITES

(Royal Order No. 976, of Apr. 19, 1929;
Gaceta de Madrid, No. 114, Apr. 24, 1929)

Importation Prohibited

Article 1. From April 25, 1929, in order to prevent the introduction into Spain of the plant parasites later specified, the importation of products originating in the following-named countries is prohibited:

Japan, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Canada, and New Zealand.--
All kinds of fresh fruits, and the plants, shoots, scions, etc., of all fruits, and mulberry trees, as a protection against the insect pests:

Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., the San Jose scale.

Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale.

Dialeurodes citri Riley & Howard, citrus whitefly.

Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.

And against the cryptogams:

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight or pear blight.
Phyllosticta solitaria E. & E., apple blotch.
Bacterium citri Hasse, citrus canker.

Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Seed cotton and cottonseed, the cultures of which are attacked by the cotton boll weevil, Anthonomus grandis Boh., and the pink bollworm, Pectinophora gossypiella Saund. (See also Order of Nov. 5, 1923, restricting the entry of cottonseed.)

Extension of the Prohibition

(Decree of Aug. 14, 1934; Gaceta de Madrid, No. 228, Aug. 16, 1934)

Article 1. As a preventive measure against the introduction into, transit through, and distribution of San Jose scale, Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., in Spain, the importation is prohibited of all kinds of fresh fruits, as well as living plants and parts thereof (scions, buds, greenhouse plants, etc.), which originate in, or proceed from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Portugal, and South Africa.

(Note. Since the San Jose scale is widely distributed in the United States this decree is undoubtedly applicable.)

PARASITES AGAINST WHICH CERTIFICATION IS REQUIRED

(Order of Apr. 20, 1932: Gaceta de Madrid,
No. 115, Apr. 24, 1932)

In connection with the Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, No. 624, of March 1, 1932, concerning a list of diseases and enemies of plant cultures, against which Spain especially desires to be protected, and to which certificates issued by the French phytopathological service are to be adjusted with respect to shipments of living plants directed to Spain: This Ministry has resolved to transmit the list of insects, fungi, and bacteria

whose presence in consignments of plant products from any source, which are shipped to Spain, or whose existence in the countries of origin will determine the prohibition of the importation of the plants, their fruits, seeds, or parts, which those parasites attack, and of articles that may serve as vehicles of infection.

Certificates of official phytopathological services of the various countries that export plant products and living plants to Spain must affirm the nonexistence in the respective country of the diseases or pests caused by the agencies named in the said list.

List of insects, fungi, and bacteria whose presence in consignments of plants and plant products exported to Spain or whose existence in the countries of origin will determine the prohibition of the plants, their fruits, seeds, or parts which those parasites attack, and materials that may serve as vehicles of infection.

INSECT PESTS

(Aleyrodes) Dialeurodes citri Ashm., citrus whitefly, and other species of the same genus.

Anthonomus grandis Boh., boll weevil.

(Aonidiella) Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale, on fresh fruits of any kind.

Coccus viridis Green, green scale, on coffee fruits and citrus plants.

Epitrix cucumeris Harr., potato flea beetle.

Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.

(Laspeyresia) Grapholitha molesta, oriental fruit moth, in fresh fruits.

Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle on potatoes and other solanaceous plants.

Pectinophora gossypiella Saund., pink bollworm.

Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.

(Saskiaspis) Aulacaspis pentagona Targ. white peach scale on apple (Malus sylvestris L.), apricot (Prunus armeniaca), cherry (Prunus spp.), cherry-laurel (Laurocerasus spp.), grape (Vitis spp.), jessamine (Jasminus spp.), locust (Robinia spp.), mulberry (Morus spp.), peach (Amygdalus persica L.), pear (Pyrus communis L.), poplar, Canadian (Populus deltoides Marsh), sophora (Sophora japonica L.), spindle tree or burning bush (Euonymus), white beam (Sorbus aria Cranz.), willow (Salix spp.), cacao pods (Theobroma cacao L.)

Sesamia calamistis Hmps., stalk borer of maize and millet.
Exotic fruit flies.

FUNGI AND BACTERIA

- Ascochyta chlorospora Speg., shot-hole and fruit spot of Prunus.
- Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight, on plants and fruits of apple, pear, quince, and other cultivated or wild Pomaceae.
- Bacterium citri Hasse, citrus canker, on citrus plants and fruits.
- Ceratostomella (Graphium) ulmi (Schwarz) Buisman, Dutch elm disease.
- Corticium koleroga (Cke.) v. Hoeh., koleroga.
- Corticium salmonicolor B. & Br., pink disease, on citrus plants, parts thereof, fruits, and peelings.
- Diaporthe perniciosa Marchal, fruit tree canker.
- Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. & And., chestnut canker
- Fusarium cubense E. F. Sm., Panama disease, banana wilt, on plants and fruits of Musa and Ananas.
- Guignardia bidwelli (Ellis) V. & R., black rot of grape, on rooted and unrooted cuttings of American and European grapes.
- Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae Schw., apple rust, on plants and fruits of apple and Juniperus virginiana.
- Neofabraea malicorticis (Cordley) Jackson, black-spot canker of apple, on plants and fruits of apple, pear, and quince.
- Phyllosticta solitaria E. & E., apple blotch, on plants and fruits of Malus.
- Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart, on potato tubers; fruits and green parts of all Solanaceae, including tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers.
- Thielaviopsis paradoxa (De Seyn.) v. Hoech., black rot of sugarcane on plants and fruits of Musa and Ananas.

A COPY OF ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR DRIED
FRUITS IMPORTED AT HAMBURG

(Order of May 16, 1933; Gaceta de Madrid No. 143, May 23, 1933)

Under reservation of the suspension of this order if the condition of shipments makes it advisable, shipments of dry or desiccated fruits proceeding from the port of Hamburg will be admitted into Spain only when accompanied by a copy of the phytosanitary certificate issued by authorized technical officials of the country of origin for each lot forming the shipment; these certificates must be verified by the German technical officials of the port of Hamburg.

In addition, each such shipment must be accompanied by a phytopathological inspection certificate issued by the Hamburg technical officials. Finally, these shipments must be found in a satisfactory condition upon inspection by the Spanish National Phytopathological Service.

IMPORTATION OF COCONUT FIBER PROHIBITED

(Decree of Oct. 31, 1931; Gaceta de Madrid No. 305, Nov. 1, 1931)

Prohibits the importation of coconut fiber into Spain, in order to assist the esparto grass industry.

CERTIFICATION OF MUSHROOM SPAWN REQUIRED

(Order of Nov. 18, 1931; Gaceta de Madrid, No. 325, Nov. 21, 1931)

Each shipment of mushroom spawn offered for importation into Spain must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official of the phytopathological authority of the country of origin, affirming that the manure used for growing the spawn was sterilized before sowing (the method of disinfection being stated); further, that the sowing was made from a pure culture of mushrooms (Agaricus campestris L.), and that the product contains no pathogenic organisms injurious to crops.

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