UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
Washington 25, D. C.

November 18, 1949

B.E.P.Q. 578-12

SUMMARY OF TERRITORIAL NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT
QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTSHAWAII

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of Hawaii and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to Territorial regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for Hawaii gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that Territory, as well as digests of the Territorial plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock and plant quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the Territory.

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 or as a substitute for the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Plant Quarantine Inspector In Charge, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, P. O. Box 3310, Honolulu, Hawaii.

In addition to Territorial requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and
Plant Quarantine

HAWAII

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements
(Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, ch. 21, secs. 1351, 1352)

General Shipping Requirements.--No one may import 1/ into Hawaii by any means the following articles without immediately notifying the Chief Plant Inspector of Hawaii of their arrival: Any plant or part thereof (including fruit), plant product in the raw or unprocessed state, or any container or packing material thereof; and soil, whether or not attached to plants. Such notification must describe the shipment in detail, giving names and addresses of shipper and consignee and all information necessary for identification of the shipment. Any such articles must be held at point of arrival for inspection. Disposition of such articles may be made at the discretion of the Chief Plant Inspector.

Each container of such articles must be plainly labeled with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee, a statement of the contents of the package, and the name of the State or Territory where the contents were grown or produced. Possession of any shipment of such articles may not be taken unless each container thereof bears the permit of the Chief Plant Inspector authorizing entry into Hawaii of such articles.

Plant Materials Subject to Terminal Inspection

The Territory of Hawaii has arranged, according to the plan outlined in the appendix, for terminal inspection of the following plants and plant products: All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds.

Terminal Inspection Point in Hawaii

Honolulu

1/ Presumably in the sense of interstate movement

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Summary of Territorial Plant Quarantines

Cabbage Maggot

(Regulation 1.4, effective Aug. 14, 1947)

Freight or express shipments of the edible roots of horseradish, radish, rutabaga, and turnip from the continental United States may be moved into Hawaii only when each shipment is accompanied by an official certificate of the State of origin certifying that the vegetables in the shipment were fumigated as prescribed. Each certificate should also give details and date of treatment, number of parcels in shipment, name of products in each container, and names and addresses of shipper and consignee. The original certificate must accompany the shipping papers and be delivered by the carrier to the Chief Plant Inspector of Hawaii. A duplicate certificate must either be attached to a container in the shipment or be sent to the Chief Plant Inspector.

These four cruciferous vegetables, if included in ship's stores, may not be used during any stay in an Hawaiian port and must be kept stored in a manner satisfactory to the Chief Plant Inspector.

Coffee Pests and Diseases

(Regulation 1.3, effective Aug. 14, 1947)

The movement of any coffee plant (Coffea spp.), part thereof, or seeds for propagation purposes from any part of the United States into Hawaii is prohibited, except that upon written request a permit may be issued by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii, authorizing introduction of a limited quantity of a special variety or varieties of coffee for propagation under restrictions stated by the Board. Coffee plants or seeds thus introduced shall be held in supervised quarantine, the conditions of which shall be specified in the permit, until the freedom of such plants from pests is established. All expenses in connection therewith shall be borne by the permittee.

Orchid Pests and Diseases
(Regulation 1.5, effective Aug. 14, 1947)

Plants of the Family Orchidaceae may be moved into Hawaii only by permit which may be issued by the Hawaii Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry upon request. Orchid plants entering under permit are subject to inspection and disposition at the discretion of the Hawaii Chief Plant Inspector.

The Chief Plant Inspector may authorize introduction of orchid plants entering under permit, subject to inspection, when each lot is accompanied by official State-of-origin certification that (1) inspection of such lot of plants has revealed no pests or diseases, (2) the premises of the shipper are known or believed to be free from pests and diseases, and (3) all such plants are known to be of domestic origin, or, if of foreign origin, come from north of 30° north latitude. The certificate shall also specify the number of plants in the shipment, the number of containers, and the names and addresses of shipper and consignee.

Pineapple and Other Bromeliaceous Plants
(Regulation 1.2, effective Aug. 14, 1947)

The movement of pineapple plants [Ananas comosus (=A. sativus)] or any plant of the Family Bromeliaceae or any parts thereof into Hawaii from any part of the United States is prohibited, except that upon written request a permit may be issued by the Hawaii Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry authorizing introduction of a limited quantity of a special variety or varieties of such plants for propagation under restrictions stated by the Board in the permit. Such introduced plants will be held in quarantine detention, at the expense of the permittee, and under the supervision of the Board until freedom of the plants from pests is established.

Appendix

Genera of Bromeliaceae, Including Synonyms

Acanthostachys	Deuterocohnia	Nidularium
Aechmea	Distoganthus	Ochagavia
Alcantarea	Dyckia	Orthophytum
Ananas	Encholirium	Pironneava
Andrea	Fascicularia	Pitcairnia
Androlepis	Fernseea	Portea
Aregolia	Glomeropitcairnia	Prionophyllum
Araeococcus	Gravisia	Pseudananas
Bakera	Greigia	Puya
Billbergia	Guzmania	Quesnelia
Brocchinia	Hechtia	Rhodostachys
Bromelia	Hepetis	Ronnbergia
Canistrum	Hohenbergia	Schlumbergeria
Caraguata	Karatas	Sincordea
Catopsis	Lindmania	Sodiroa
Chevalieria	Massangea	Streptocalyx
Cipuropsis	Meziothamnus	Thecophyllum
Cottendorfia	Mezobromelia	Tillandsia
Cryptanthopsis	Navia	Vriesea
Cryptanthus	Neoglaziovia	Wittmackia
Deinacanthon	Neoregelia	

Sugarcane, Bamboo, and Other Grasses
(Regulation 1.1, effective Aug. 14, 1947)

The movement of plants of sugarcane, bamboo, corn, sorghum, or other grasses (Gramineae), or any part thereof into Hawaii from any part of the United States is prohibited, except that upon written request a permit for introduction of a limited quantity of a special variety or varieties thereof for propagation purposes may be issued by the Hawaii Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry under restrictions stated by the Board in the permit. Such introduced plants will be held in quarantine detention, at the expense of the permittee, and under the supervision of the Board until the freedom of the plants from pests is established.

The foregoing summary was checked and approved on September 12, 1949
by William C. Look, Plant Quarantine Inspector, In Charge.

Movement from Hawaii to Other Parts of the United States

Federal quarantines prohibit or regulate the movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, as follows:

Quarantine No. 13, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly, the melon fly, oriental fruit fly, and other injurious insect pests and plant diseases (revised effective June 24, 1948).--All fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state; peel of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae; cut flowers, rice straw; and mango seeds.

Quarantine No. 16, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases (revised effective January 1, 1935).--Living canes of sugarcane or cuttings or parts thereof, or sugarcane leaves, or bagasse.

Quarantine No. 30, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer and the sweetpotato scarabee (revised effective October 10, 1934).--Sweetpotatoes, regardless of the use for which they are intended.

Quarantine No. 32, on account of two injurious weevils (effective April 1, 1918).--Banana plants or parts, regardless of their use.

Quarantine No. 47, on account of the pink bollworm and the cotton blister mite (effective August 15, 1920).--Cotton, seed cotton, or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products except oil.

Quarantine No. 60, on account of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites (effective September 1, 1936).--Sand (except clean ocean sand), soil, or earth with plants.

Quarantine No. 75, on account of citrus canker disease (effective September 15, 1947).--Plants or any plant part (except fruits and seeds) of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae.

For further information regarding Federal quarantines relative to Hawaii, address the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

The Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry at Honolulu acts as the local agent of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with regard to plant importations from foreign countries.

APPENDIX

Requirements for Mailing Plants and Plant Products

Under the postal laws and regulations, nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, including strawberry plants (except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a State inspection certificate to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Parcels containing such nursery stock must be plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 595.) Inspection and certification must be done by a plant quarantine official of the State of origin. An individual mailing of such plants or plant products, if from uninspected premises, will also be accepted upon examination and certification by a State plant quarantine official. The address of the Hawaii plant quarantine official is given in the preceding summary.

Terminal Inspection of Mail Shipments of Plants and Plant Products (Act Mar. 4, 1915, as amended June 4, 1936; Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 596)

Establishment of Terminal Inspection.--Any State desiring to operate under the provisions of the terminal inspection law so as to regulate the movement of mail shipments of plants and plant products into (or within) the State may, after having provided therefor at State expense and having designated one or more places where inspection will be maintained, arrange to have such mail shipments turned over to State plant quarantine inspectors for examination at designated inspection points. Application will be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by submitting a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, which are to be examined. The list, when approved in whole or in part, will be transmitted to the Postmaster General whereupon postmasters will be informed and instructed.

Anyone mailing a parcel containing any plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining terminal inspection thereof is required, under the law, to have the parcel plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of the contents. Materials shipped under Federal quarantine certificates issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be exempted from terminal inspection at the option of the receiving State.

Under the provisions of the 1936 amendment to the law, any State may arrange through Federal channels, after approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as indicated above, to regulate or prohibit the movement into

(or within) the State of mail shipments of designated plants and plant products the movement of which would constitute a violation of State plant quarantine laws or regulations.

Terminal Inspection Procedure.--Upon arrival in any State maintaining terminal inspection, plants or plant products named on the approved list will be forwarded by the postmaster at destination to the nearest inspection point. If the plants or plant products are found, upon inspection, to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, or if disinfested when they are found infested, such plants or plant products will then be forwarded by the postmaster at the point of inspection to the addressee upon payment of postage.

If plants or plant products, upon inspection, are found to be infested with injurious pests and cannot be satisfactorily disinfested, or are in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, the postmaster upon notification by the State inspector will inform the sender that the parcel will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense. In default of such request the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

Terminal inspection of plants and plant products is now maintained by Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. Plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection and places where terminal-inspection service is maintained are listed at the end of the summary of the general nursery-stock shipping requirements for each of the above-mentioned States, District, and Territories.

Procedure for Paying Forwarding Postage. Methods of paying forwarding postage are provided to expedite the handling of parcels subject to terminal inspection, as follows: (1) The addressee may have the parcels addressed to himself in care of the State inspector at a designated terminal-inspection point in the State of destination and provide the inspector with postage for forwarding the inspected plants; or (2) the addressee may arrange with the sender to place on the parcels a pledge reading, "Forwarding postage guaranteed," whereupon the additional postage for forwarding will be collected from the addressee.

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