

## **JAPAN**

### **Import Plant Quarantine Regulations**

(輸入植物検疫規程)

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### **Import Plant Quarantine Regulations**

[Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 206, July 8, 1950]

#### **History**

July 1, 1952 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 290 (1st revision)

December 22, 1958 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1061 (2nd revision)

January 30, 1971 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 178 (3rd revision)

October 28, 1971 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1812 (4th revision)

June 27, 1972 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1001 (5th revision)

December 23, 1972 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 2453 (6th revision)

October 29, 1984 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 2168 (7th revision)

June 7, 1985 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 853 (8th revision)

June 15, 1992 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 715 (9th Amendment)

January 18, 1995 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 82 (10th Amendment)

June 16, 1995 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Notification No. 802 (11th Amendment) March 10, 1997 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 352 (12th Amendment)

August 4, 1997 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1245 (13th Amendment)

November 16, 1998 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1749 (14th Amendment)

August 29, 2003 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1327 (15th Amendment)

April 1, 2005 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 672 (16th Amendment)

February 1, 2006 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 113 (17th Amendment)

July 28, 2006 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1048 (18th Amendment)

October 6, 2006 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1352 (19th Amendment)

March 30, 2007 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 400 (20th Amendment)

September 4, 2008 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1378 (21st Amendment)

March 7, 2011 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 543 (22nd Amendment)

July 25, 2012 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1832 (23rd Amendment)

July 31, 2014 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1048 (24th Amendment)

May 24, 2016 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1243 (25th Amendment)

May 11, 2020 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Notification No. 937 (26th Amendment) July 9, 2020 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1298 (27th

Amendment) February 1, 2023 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 169 (28th Amendment)

June 23, 2025 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 989 (29th Amendment)

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Plant Protection Act (Act No. 151 of 1950), the Import Plant Quarantine Regulations are established as follows, and shall apply as from July 3, 1950.

## **Import Plant Quarantine Regulations**

### **(Quantities and Methods of Inspection)**

**Article 1** 1. Inspections under Article 8 of the Plant Protection Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") shall be conducted for the quantities listed in Appendix 1 for each type of plant or quarantine-designated article (hereinafter referred to as "plants, etc.") or import-prohibited item, after confirming the presence or absence and contents of an inspection certificate or a copy thereof as required under Article 6 Paragraph 1 or 2 of the Law.

**2.** Inspections under Article 8 of the Law may be conducted for quantities less than those listed in Appendix 1 when any of the following items apply, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1.

- (1)** When the inspection certificate or a copy thereof provided for in Article 6, Paragraph 1 of the Law attached to the plant, etc. to be imported bears a notation by a plant quarantine officer stating that the inspection was carried out by the government agency of the exporting country.
- (2)** When special quarantine measures have been taken for the plants, etc. to be imported, or when it is deemed that there will be no obstacles to control.

**3.** Inspections under Article 8 of the Law concerning sweet potatoes, potatoes, fruit trees, sugar cane and bulbs shall be conducted in accordance with the following methods :

- (1) fruit tree, any that are infested with quarantine pests will be destroyed or disinfected, and then the tree will be cultivated in isolation and inspected.
- (2) With regard to sweet potatoes, potatoes and sugar cane, any that are infested with quarantine pests shall be destroyed or disinfected, and then those that are not deemed to be used for cultivation shall be cultivated in isolation and inspected.
- (3) bulbs, any that are deemed to be at risk of being infected with a viral disease will be cultivated in isolation for further inspection.

#### **(Inspection site standards)**

**Article 1-2** The standards set by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries under the proviso of Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Law shall be those that, in accordance with the instructions of the plant quarantine officer, can implement measures related to the instructions without hindrance regarding the management methods, etc. required to prevent the dispersion of quarantine pests.

#### **(Clearance Inspection standards)**

**Article 2** 1. The inspection under Article 8 of the Law shall be passed if all of the following items 1 to 3, all of the following items 2 to 4, or item 1, 4, and 5 are met.

- (1) In the absence of quarantine pests
- (2) If the item is not prohibited from import under Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Law
- (3) When the provisions of Article 6, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Act are not violated
- (4) When it is confirmed that quarantine pests have been killed or removed after disinfection (including measures such as fumigation and removal; the same applies hereinafter) pursuant to the provisions of Article 4, Paragraph 2 or Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the
- (5) When it is confirmed that quarantine-designated goods and their containers and packaging comply with the standards of Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Act after disinfection pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 2 of the Act.

2. In the case where imported plants, etc. (excluding prohibited import items) are contaminated with any of the prohibited import items specified in Article 7, paragraph 1, item 1 or 3 of the Law, and the Plant Protection Officer finds that there is no hindrance in terms of control, he may remove the prohibited import items and pass those that comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

#### **(Criteria for disposal, disinfection, etc.)**

**Article 3** 1. Disposal pursuant to the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2 or Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Law shall be carried out in accordance with the criteria specified in the following items:

- (1) When a quarantine pest listed in Attached Table 2 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Plant Protection Law (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 73 of 1950; hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations") is discovered, the entire lot shall be incinerated (including measures which have the same effect as incineration, such as boiling, submerging in the sea, burying, and fumigation; the same applies hereinafter in this Article).
- (2) **In the case of the preceding** paragraph, when the number of quarantine pests is small or when it is otherwise deemed that there will be no hindrance to control, disinfection or incineration

of all or part of the said consignment (limited to the extent necessary for control purposes; the same applies hereinafter).

- (3) When quarantine pests other than those specified in item 1 are discovered, the measures specified in Annex 2 according to the type and plant, etc.
- (4) In the case of the preceding paragraph, when the number of quarantine pests is small or when there is no other problem in terms of control, the whole or part of the matter on which the quarantine pests are attached may be disinfected or incinerated.

2. When a plant quarantine officer finds quarantine pests in food, grain, or oil-refining materials, and the plants are immediately milled, malted, or pressed for oil, and the miscellaneous matter and refined residue are incinerated, and the burlap bags and other packaging materials are disinfected, he may, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, deem the plant to pass the inspection.

3. The measures prescribed in Article 9 Paragraph 2 of the Law shall be taken in accordance with the following standards:

- (1) In the case of quarantine-designated goods imported in violation of the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Law (limited to cases in which the inspection certificate or a copy thereof stipulated in Article 6, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Law contains the necessary information but is found not to meet the standards set forth in Paragraph 2 of the same Article), disinfection or incineration of all or a part of the said goods shall be required.
- (2) Incineration of the entire lot, excluding those listed in the preceding paragraph.

4. Dispositions under the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Act shall be made in accordance with the following standards:

- (1) In the case where the goods contain any of the prohibited import items listed in Article 7, paragraph 1 or 3 of the Law, but do not fall under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the whole of the goods shall be incinerated.
- (2) In the case where the prohibited import goods listed in Article 7, paragraph 1, item 1 or 3 of the Law have been removed pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Article, paragraph 2, the incineration of said prohibited import goods.
- (3) Incineration of the entire lot, excluding those listed in the preceding paragraphs.

5. When an application is made by the person who owns or manages the plant, etc., or the container/package, the plant protection officer may permit the return of shipment notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1, 3 or 4 if he/she deems it appropriate from the viewpoint of supervision and control.

6. When an application is made by the person who owns or manages the plant, etc., or the container/package, the plant protection officer may permit the use of the plant, etc., as an ingredient in canned or bottled goods notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 if he/she deems it appropriate from the viewpoint of supervision and control.

#### **(Standards for Disinfection Methods)**

**Article 4** 1. Disinfection under the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Law or Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Law shall be based on the methods listed in Appendix 3. However, the plant

protection officer may change the standards taking into consideration the surrounding conditions, structure and materials of the disinfection facility, the number of items to be disinfected, or the treatment temperature.

2. Fumigation under the provisions of Article 9 Paragraph 1 of the Law shall be carried out in the facilities of a Plant Protection Station (including the Naha Plant Protection Office), or in a warehouse having a structure meeting the standards set forth in Attached Table 4, or a silo having a structure meeting the standards set forth in Attached Table 5, designated by a Plant Protection Officer.

3. Disinfection under the provisions of Article 9 Paragraph 2 of the Law shall be carried out by completely removing soil or plant residues from quarantine-designated goods and their containers and packaging.

#### **(Countries that require an inspection certificate)**

**Article 5** Countries that do not have a government agency for plant quarantine under Article 6 Paragraph 1 Item 1 of the Law are those not listed below.

India, Indonesia, Cambodia, North Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, People's Republic of China, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Philippines, Bhutan, Brunei, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, Maldives, Mongolia, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Bahrain, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Iceland, Ireland, Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Andorra, Italy, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom, British Channel Islands, Estonia, Austria, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Republic of North Macedonia, Cyprus, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Croatia, Georgia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Turkmenistan, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland, Portugal, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Romania, Russia, Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Eswatini, Eritrea, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Australia, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Central African Republic, Tunisia, Togo, Nigeria, Namibia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Morocco, Libya, Liberia, Rwanda, Lesotho, Reunion, United States, Canada, Bermuda, U.S. Virgin Islands, Argentina, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Uruguay, British Virgin Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, Netherlands Antilles, Guyana, Cuba, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Bahamas, Paraguay, Barbados, Puerto Rico, Brazil, French Guiana, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, American Samoa, Australia, Northern Mariana Islands, Kiribati, Guam, Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tokelau, Tonga, Nauru, Niue, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands

#### **(Plants not subject to quarantine)**

**Article 6** The items listed in the following items do not fall under the category of plants in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Act:

- (1) Lumber, preservative-treated wood, woodwork, bamboo products, furniture, and other processed products
- (2) Wood packaging material (only pallets, dunnage, crates, packing blocks, drums, wooden boxes, loading boards, pallet collars, skids and other packaging materials manufactured using unprocessed or untreated wood that have been disinfected in the producing country in accordance with the provisions of Annex 1 of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 15) established by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under the International Plant Protection Convention and that are labeled in a manner that complies with the provisions of Annex 2 of said International Standard 15).
- (3) rattan and cork
- (4) Hemp bags, cotton, cotton cloth, loofah products, paper, string, rope, and other textile products and crude fibers (including raw cotton) that have not been used as packaging materials for plants.
- (5) types of tea, dried hop flowers and dried bamboo shoots
- (6) fermented vanilla beans
- (7) Plants soaked in sulfurous acid, alcohol, acetic acid, sugar, salt, etc.
- (8) Apricots, figs, persimmons, kiwi fruit, plums, pears, jujubes, dates, pineapples, bananas, papayas, grapes, mangoes, peaches and longan dried fruits.
- (9) Granulated endocarp of coconut palm
- (10) Dried spices sealed in retail containers

#### **(Scope of harmful plants)**

**Article 7** The items listed in the following items do not fall under the category of harmful plants as defined in Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Act:

- (1) Fungi such as shiitake mushrooms, slime molds such as purple mold, and bacteria such as *Bacillus foeculicola*, which do not directly or indirectly harm useful plants.
- (2) dead harmful plants
- (3) Edible fungi such as Matsutake, Wood ear mushrooms, and Matsumushi mushrooms, as well as fungi used for brewing
- (4) Useful bacteria and medicinal lichens used to manufacture drugs such as penicillin and streptomycin

#### **(Scope of harmful animals)**

**Article 8** The items listed in the following items do not fall under the category of harmful animals as defined in Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Act:

- (1) Does not directly harm useful plants, such as spots, centipedes, and hives.
- (2) dead pests
- (3) Useful animals such as guinea pigs and other animals

**(Scope of items prohibited from import)**

**Article 9** The soil in Article 7, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Law does not include the following: china clay, phosphate ore, diatomaceous earth, bauxite, sand and gravel without organic matter

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**Attached Table 1: Quantity to be inspected [Article 1]**

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
(1) Fruit tree plants and cuttings, stumps, logs, and other parts of plants such as roots, stems, leaves, etc. used for cultivation.	1. Walnuts, pears, grapes, peaches, apples, citrus fruits, etc.	-		Total
	2. Avocado, kiwi fruit, pineapple, feijoa, mango, etc.		Less than 920	More than 50%
		Over 920	Less than 1,841	460 or more
		1.841 or more	Less than 4,601	Over 570
		4.601 or more	9. Less than 201	Over 750
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 920
(ii) Special purpose crops and their parts used for cultivation	Mulberry, sugarcane, tea, etc.		Less than 920	More than 50%
		Over 920	Less than 1,841	460 or more
		1.841 or more	Less than 4,601	Over 570
		4.601 or more	9. Less than 201	Over 750
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 920
(iii) Trees other than the plants listed in the preceding paragraphs and their parts used for cultivation.	1. Ginkgo, cedar, sedge, camellia, pine, palm, etc.		Less than 1,000 pieces	More than 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 1,841	More than 300
		1.841 or more	Less than 4,601	Over 400
		4.601 or more	9. Less than 201	More than 500
		Nine, 201 or more	Less than 24,001	More than 600



Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		24,001 or more		Over 800
	2 Dracaena, jasmine, yucca, etc.		Less than 1,000 pieces	More than 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 6,001	More than 300
		6,001 or more	9. Less than 201	More than 350
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 400
4. Live stems and live roots or tubers of sweet potatoes and potatoes (excluding those deemed not to be used for cultivation.	-	-		Total
5. Bulbs and their parts used for cultivation	Amaryllis, gladiolus, crocus, daffodil, dahlia, tulip, garlic, hyacinth, lily, etc.		Less than 1,000 pieces	More than 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 4,001	More than 300 pieces
		4,001 or more	Less than 10,001	450 or more
		10,001 or more	Less than 20,001	More than 600 pieces
		20,001 or more	Less than 40,001	More than 750 pieces
		40,001 or more		More than 900 pieces
6) Plants and their parts other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs that are used for cultivation.	1. Water lilies, raccoon dogs, etc.		Less than 1,000 pieces	More than 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 6,001	More than 300
		6,001 or more	9. Less than 201	More than 350

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 400
	2. Plants other than those listed in the preceding paragraph		Less than 1,000 pieces	More than 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 1,841	More than 300
		1.841 or more	Less than 4,601	Over 400
		4.601 or more	9. Less than 201	More than 500
		Nine, 201 or more	Less than 24,001	More than 600
		24,001 or more		Over 800
7) Seeds for use in cultivation	1. Rice, barley and wheat		Less than 10 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 10 kilograms	Less than 500 kilograms	Over two kilograms
		Over 500 kilograms	Less than 1,500 kilograms	Over 4 kilograms
		1,500 kilograms or more	Less than 7,500 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 7,500 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms		Over 14 kilograms
	2. Plants other than those listed in the preceding paragraph		Less than 10 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 10 kilograms	Less than 500 kilograms	Over one kilogram
		Over 500 kilograms	Less than 1,500 kilograms	Over two kilograms
		1,500 kilograms or more	Less than 7,500 kilograms	Over 3 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 7,500 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 5 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms		Seven kilograms or more
(viii) Plants and their parts enclosed in special containers for use in cultivation	All plants cultivated or sealed in test tubes, etc.		Less than 200	3% or more
		More than 200 pieces	Less than 1,001	6 or more
		1,001 or more		12 or more
9) Non-cultivated plants such as cut flowers and branches used for ornamental purposes	1 Cattleya, carnation, chrysanthemum, cotoneaster, fern, dendrobium, rose, lilac, etc.		Less than 1,500	More than 20%
		1,500 or more	Less than 10,001	More than 300
		10,001 or more	Less than 30,000 pieces	More than 350
		30,000 or more	Less than 75,001	Over 400
		75,001 or more		450 or more
	2. Large plants such as heliconia and fir		Less than 375	More than 20%
		More than 375	Less than 2,001	75 or more
		2,001 or more	Less than 7,501	More than 100
		7,501 or more		More than 150
10. Fresh fruits and vegetables	1. Oranges, quince, grapefruit, pears, pomegranates, ponkan oranges, quince, apples, lemons, etc.		Less than 200 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 200 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 130 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 180 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 220 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 300 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms	Less than 200,000 kilograms	Over 370 kilograms
		Over 200,000 kilograms	Less than 360,000 kilograms	Over 450 kilograms
		Over 360,000 kilograms		Over 500 kilograms
	2. Apricots, figs, plums, kumquats, cherries, grapes, peaches, limes, etc.		Less than 100 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 110 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 180 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
	3 Kiwi fruit, bilberries, currants, blueberries, etc. and chopped fresh fruits		Less than 50 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 50 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 50 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 60 kilograms
	4 Coconut palm, durian, banana, pineapple, etc.		Less than 100 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 110 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms	Less than 240,000 kilograms	Over 180 kilograms
		Over 240,000 kilograms		Over 220 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
	5. Avocado, papaya, mango, longan, tiger cherries, etc.		Less than 75 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 75 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 70 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 100 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 120 kilograms
	6. Pumpkin, watermelon, melon, etc.		Less than 200 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 200 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 130 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 180 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 220 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 300 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 370 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
7. Endive, turnip, cabbage, cucumber, taro, ginger, celery, onion, tomato, eggplant, carrot, garlic, Chinese cabbage, potato (only those deemed not to be used for cultivation), lettuce, etc.			Less than 100 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 110 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 180 kilograms
	8. Asatsuki, asparagus, artichokes, burdock, flowering vegetables, broccoli, taro, Japanese ginger, shallots, leeks, etc.		Less than 75 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 75 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 50 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 70 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 130 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 160 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
	9 Strawberries, peas, okra, chili peppers, shiso, chicory, Brussels sprouts, etc. and shredded vegetables		Less than 75 kilograms	More than 20%
		Over 75 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 5,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 45 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 55 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 100 kilograms
11. Cereal seeds not used for cultivation (including primary processed products such as groats and crushed products)	1. Polished rice, malt, etc.		Less than 120 kilograms	Five percent or more
		Over 120 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	Over 45 kilograms
		4,000,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms		Over 80 kilograms
	2. Rice (excluding polished rice), barley, wheat, corn, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	More than 10%



Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Eight kilograms or more
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		4,000,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000,000 kilograms	Over 160 kilograms
		Over 20,000,000 kilograms		Over 200 kilograms
12. Seeds of beans not used for cultivation (excluding soybeans, including primary processed products such as groats and crushed seeds)	Adzuki beans, kidney beans, peas, cowpeas, broad beans, lilies, peanuts, mung beans, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 9 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 18 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 100,000 kilograms	Over 27 kilograms
		Over 100,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 45 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms		Over 120 kilograms
13. Oilseeds not used for cultivation and plants used for fertilizer or feed	1. Lettuce, flaxseed, sesame, copra, soybean, hemp, safflower, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Eight kilograms or more
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		4,000,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000,000 kilograms	Over 160 kilograms
		Over 20,000,000 kilograms		Over 200 kilograms
	2. Alfalfa hay cubes, alfalfa pellets, rice bran, soybean meal, bran, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 9 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 25 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 45 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	Over 70 kilograms
		4,000,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 20,000,000 kilograms		Over 150 kilograms
	3. Alfalfa, timothy, and other hay		Less than 300 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 300 kilograms	Less than 3,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 3,000 kilograms	Less than 24,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 24,000 kilograms	Less than 200,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 200,000 kilograms		Over 240 kilograms
(14) Seeds of shelled fruits not used for cultivation	1 Chestnuts, walnuts, etc.		Less than 300 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 300 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 45 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 100,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 100,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 250 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 500,000 kilograms Less than 2,000,000 kilograms		Over 400 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms		Over 600 kilograms
	2. Ginkgo, cashew nuts, hazel nuts, pecans, shelled chestnuts, shelled walnuts, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Eight kilograms or more
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 300,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 300,000 kilograms		Over 50 kilograms
15. Favourites, spices, medicinal herbs, and dyes that are not for cultivation	Turmeric, gardenia, coffee beans, cocoa beans, pepper, carrot, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Six kilograms or more
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Eight kilograms or more
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 300,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 300,000 kilograms	Less than 900,000 kilograms	Over 50 kilograms
		Over 900,000 kilograms		Over 70 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
16. Dried plants (excluding dried grass)	1. Dried fruits and vegetables, buckwheat husks, tobacco leaves, water moss, rice husks, etc. and leaf specimens		Less than 5 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 5 kilograms	Less than 500 kilograms	0.5 kilograms or more
		Over 500 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over one kilogram
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over two kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 3 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 160,000 kilograms	Over 5 kilograms
		Over 160,000 kilograms		Seven kilograms or more
	2. Dried flowers		Less than 20 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 20 kilograms	Less than 160 kilograms	Over two kilograms
		Over 160 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 4 kilograms
		Over 1,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Eight kilograms or more
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms		Over 20 kilograms
17. Straw	Rice straw, wheat straw, rope, mats and other straw products		Less than 300 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 300 kilograms	Less than 3,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 3,000 kilograms	Less than 24,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 24,000 kilograms	Less than 200,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 200,000 kilograms		Over 240 kilograms
18. Wood	1 South sea wood, rice wood, northern sea wood, etc.		Less than 3,000 pieces	More than 10%
		3. More than XXX	Less than 8,001	More than 300
		8,001 or more	Less than 16,001	Over 400
		More than 16,001	Less than 30,000 pieces	More than 500
		30,000 or more		More than 600
	2. Madake, Mosouchiku, etc.		Less than 200 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 200 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 90 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 180,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 180,000 kilograms		Over 180 kilograms
19. Plants and containers/packages other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs	-		Less than 100 kilograms	More than 10%
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 15 kilograms

Types of plants, etc.		Size of inspection lot		Quantity to be inspected
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 45 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 180,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 180,000 kilograms		Over 90 kilograms
20. Quarantine-designated items	Used agricultural machinery	-		Total
21. Import-prohibited goods permitted for import	-	-		Total
22. Items listed in the preceding paragraphs imported from a country that does not have a government agency responsible for plant quarantine.	-	-		More than twice the minimum quantity listed for each size of inspection lot in each of the preceding paragraphs.

This table...Completely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 290 of July 1952], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1061 of December 1958, No. 1001 of June 1972, and No. 853 of June 1985], completely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 715 of June 1992, No. 352 of March 1997], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 113 of February 2006, No. 169 of February 2023]

**Appendix 2 Standards for measures prescribed in Article 3, Paragraph 1, Item 3**

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
(1) Fruit tree plants and cuttings, stumps, logs, and other parts of plants such as roots, stems, leaves, etc. used for cultivation.	1. Walnuts, pears, grapes, peaches, apples, citrus fruits, etc.	Citrus black spiny whitefly, peach moth  Xylella fastidiosa, Deuteromorpha trakeiphila, Plum ring spot virus	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Grape spur nematode	Incineration of the whole or the underground parts of all plants in the test lot
		Othiorhynx singularis, grape rhinoceros aphid, European apple aphid, lesser apple tortrix, blue longhorn beetle  Citrus scab fungus, crown gall fungus, Citrus tristeza virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
	2. Avocado, kiwi fruit, pineapple, feijoa, mango, etc.	Roselinia Bunodes	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Kiffinema brevicolle	Incineration of the whole or the underground parts of all plants in the test lot



Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
		Oligonium coffeae, Olive scale insect, Orthaga exwinacea, Chinese bark beetle, Diacrisia inuestigatorum  Erythricium salmonicolor, Avocado bacterial spot pathogen, Tomato spotted wilt virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
(ii) Special purpose crops and their parts used for cultivation	Mulberry, sugarcane, tea, etc.	Corn moth  Sugarcane Fiji Disease Virus	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Thames root-knot nematode	Incineration of the whole or the underground parts of all plants in the test lot
		Zeuzera coffeae,  purple root rot fungus of the tea tussock moth, crown gall fungus, sugarcane mosaic virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
(iii) Trees other than the plants listed in the preceding paragraphs and their parts used for cultivation.	1. Ginkgo, cedar, sedge, camellia, pine, palm, etc.	White-legged weevil  Elm damping-off fungus	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Northern root-knot nematode	Incineration of the entire lot containing quarantine pests or the underground parts of plants containing quarantine pests

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
		American pine beetle, <i>Quercus strobii</i> , <i>Todohobo</i> aphid, <i>Paraclemensia achelifolia</i> , Gypsy moth, <i>Pinus resinosae</i> , European elm beetle  Violet root rot fungus, Fir canker fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
	2 <i>Dracaena</i> , jasmine, yucca, etc.	<i>Roselinia</i> <i>Bunodes</i>	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		<i>Xyleborus ferrugineus</i> , tussock moth, <i>Fascus malabaricus</i> , palm scale insect, palm horn aphid  Southern blight fungus, Crown gall fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
4. Sweet potato and potato stems and roots or tubers (including those not used for cultivation).	-	Sweet potato moth, white-legged weevil  <i>Fusarium oxysporum tuberosi</i> var. <i>specialis</i> , Sweet potato mild mottle virus, Potato yellow dwarf virus	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		<i>Calocoris norwegicus</i> , <i>Calocoris fuscus</i> , sweet potato thrips, <i>Dinurothrips formosum</i> , and spotted wireworm  Potato <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> , Sweet potato wilt fungus, Potato ring rot fungus, Potato leaf cirrus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
5. Bulbs and their parts used for cultivation	Amaryllis, gladiolus, crocus, daffodil, dahlia, tulip, garlic, hyacinth, lily, etc.	White-legged weevil Drexlera iridis	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Tulip Rust Mite, Eumelus amoenus, Knob-footed Habitat Fly, Sillita pipiens, Narcissus Hoverfly Sclerotinia bulborum, Phytophthora erythroseptica, Hyacinth yellow rot fungus, Tobacco stem necrosis virus	Fumigation, heat treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
		anthrax bacterium	Incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine harmful plants or items containing quarantine harmful plants
6) Plants and their parts other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs that are used for cultivation.	1. Water lilies, raccoon dogs, etc.	Water lily leaf rot fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
	2. Plants other than those listed in the preceding paragraph	African snail, rusty grass turtle Puccinia pittieriana, carnation ringspot virus	Incineration of the entire inspected lot

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
		Verticillium wilt fungus, carnation wilt fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
7) Seeds for use in cultivation	1. Rice, barley and wheat	Tilletia indica	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Wheat nematode, Granaria weevil, Oryza weevil, Flour moth Rice blast fungus, wheat smut fungus	Fumigation, heat treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
		ergot fungus	If 0.05% or more of the plants are infected with quarantine harmful plants, the entire lot inspected may be heat-treated, crushed, or incinerated, or the plants with quarantine harmful plants may be incinerated.
	2. Plants other than those listed in the previous section	Diplodia maydis, sweet pea fasciation fungus	Incineration of the entire inspected lot

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
		Bentgrass nematode, red bean weevil, alfalfa sap wasp, oak leaf moth, granaria weevil, Dassineura leguminicola, Hieremia anthracina, peach striped bean weevil, Limonius californicus  Sugar beet brown spot fungus, cabbage black rot fungus, cucumber green mottle mosaic virus	Fumigation, heat treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Heat treatment, chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
		Soybean downy mildew, corn smut	If 1% or more of the plants are infected with quarantine harmful plants, the whole of the inspection lot or the plants with quarantine harmful plants may be subjected to heat treatment, chemical treatment, or incineration.
(viii) Plants and their parts enclosed in special containers for use in cultivation	All plants cultivated or sealed in test tubes, etc.	-	Measures listed in the preceding paragraphs for each type of plant and quarantine pest
9) Non-cultivated plants such as cut flowers and		White-legged weevil, Rusty white grasshopper  Dibotryon molbosum	Incineration of the entire inspected lot

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
branches used for ornamental purposes	1 Cattleya, carnation, chrysanthemum, cotoneaster, fern, dendrobium, rose, lilac, etc.  2. Large plants such as heliconia and fir	Autopurusia aegena, Chrysanthemum long-horned aphid, Bat moth, Trioza apicalis, Bactericella coccoleri, Bactericella nigricornis, Rose moth, Paraphytomyza dianthocora, Phenacox gossypii, Macrosiphum rosae, Rhinctes bicolor  Cattleya brown rot fungus, rose blight fungus, carnation wilt fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests.
10. Fresh fruits and vegetables	1. Oranges, quince, grapefruit, pears, pomegranates, ponkan oranges, quince, apples, lemons, etc.  2. Apricots, figs, plums, kumquats, cherries, grapes, peaches, limes, etc.  3 Kiwi fruit, bilberries, currants, blueberries, etc. and chopped fresh fruits	Caribbean fruit fly, plum curculio, Natal fruit fly, peach moth, European cherry fruit fly, apple fruit fly	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Epidiaspis repelii, Grafolita pacardii, Walnut moth, Frankliniella watkinii, Asian citrus psyllid, Asian citrus mealybug, Asian citrus cotton whitefly  Citrus black spot fungus, Phytophthora syringae, Bacterial borer fungus of peach	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or items containing quarantine pests.
		black rot fungus	Incineration of items containing quarantine harmful plants
	4 Coconut palm, durian, banana, pineapple, etc.	Western Indian fruit fly, Bactrocera passiflorae, Two-striped mango fruit fly, Mexican fruit fly	Incineration of the entire inspected lot

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
	5. Avocado, papaya, mango, longan, tiger cherries, etc.	Black striped aphid, cocoa leaf moth, banana mealybug Phytophthora cinnamomi, avocado bacterial spot disease	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or items containing quarantine pests.
		black rot fungus	Incineration of items containing quarantine harmful plants
	6 Pumpkin, watermelon, melon, etc.	Heterodera curciferae, strawberry weevil, cabbage white butterfly, potato leafhopper, pepper fly, Bactrocera cucumis	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
	7 Endive, turnip, cabbage, cucumber, taro, ginger, celery, onion, tomato, eggplant, carrot, garlic, Chinese cabbage, lettuce, etc.	Tetranychus pacificus, tomato mosquito moth, Trioza apicalis, Bactericella coccoleri, Bactericella nigricornis, Frankliniella scurzei, vegetable weevil	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or items containing quarantine pests.
	8. Asatsuki, asparagus, artichokes, burdock, flowering vegetables, broccoli, taro, Japanese ginger, shallots, leeks, etc.	Radish yellows fungus, Chinese cabbage black spot fungus, Pythium oligandrum, Tomato canker fungus	
	9 Strawberries, peas, okra, chili peppers, shiso, chicory, Brussels sprouts, etc. and shredded vegetables	Black fly, Oriental stag beetle	Fumigation of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or incineration of any items containing quarantine pests. Incineration of any items containing quarantine pests.

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
11. Grain seeds not used for cultivation (including primary processed products such as groats and crushed products)	1. Polished rice, malt, etc.	Majorca snail, Granaria weevil, False rice weevil, Striped mealybug, Tribolium destorctul, Red-spotted grasshopper, Phalacrocodile beetle, Phalacrocodile kirschii	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
	2. Rice (excluding polished rice), barley, wheat, corn, etc.		
12. Seeds of beans not used for cultivation (excluding soybeans, including primary processed products such as groats and crushed seeds)	Adzuki beans, kidney beans, peas, cowpeas, broad beans, lilies, peanuts, mung beans, etc.	Indian Meal Moth, Gray Bean Weevil, Brazilian Bean Weevil, Striped Bean Weevil	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
13. Oilseeds not used for cultivation and plants used for fertilizer or feed	1. Lettuce, flaxseed, sesame, copra, soybean, hemp, safflower, etc.	Giant long-horned bollworm, Granaria weevil, Indian meal moth, Small red-spotted grass beetle, Putinus fulvus	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
	2. Alfalfa hay cubes, alfalfa pellets, rice bran, soybean meal, bran, etc.	Australian leopard beetle, striped moth, small red cutworm beetle	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
	3. Alfalfa, timothy, and other hay	American long-horned stink bug, rusty white stink bug	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Mallorca snail, rice water weevil, Hypsopigia costalis	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests



Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
(14) Seeds of shelled fruits not used for cultivation	1 Chestnuts, walnuts, etc.	Kydia caryana, Curculio dawidii, walnut moth, walnut fruit fly	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
	2. Ginkgo, cashew nuts, hazel nuts, pecans, shelled chestnuts, shelled walnuts, etc.	Oak striped moth, rice weevil, narrow-headed flathead beetle	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
15. Favourites, spices, medicinal herbs, and dyes that are not for cultivation	Turmeric, gardenia, coffee beans, cocoa beans, pepper, carrot, etc.	Uganda flathead beetle, Oak moth, Coffee flea beetle, Rice weevil, Stephanoderes coffeae, Setomorpha rutella, Small red cutworm beetle	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
16. Dried plants (excluding dried grass)	1. Dried fruits and vegetables, buckwheat husks, tobacco leaves, water moss, rice husks, etc. and leaf specimens 2. Dried flowers	Australian leopard beetle, Tricholinus tabaci, Tribolium destructor	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
17. Straw	Rice straw, wheat straw, rope, mats and other straw products	Wheat brown stink bug	Incineration of the entire inspected lot
		Two-striped grasshopper Rice blast fungus, barley rust fungus, wheat streak fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or items containing quarantine pests.

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests	Measures
18. Wood	1 South sea wood, rice wood, northern sea wood, etc.	American pine bark beetle, wood wasp, red legged bollworm, white spotted weevil, Japanese cedar longhorn beetle, striped bark beetle, Douglas fir giant bark beetle, box moth, European elm bark beetle	Fumigation, heat treatment, submersion, chemical treatment, or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests or of items containing quarantine pests
	2. Madake, Mosouchiku, etc.	Dinoderus brewis	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
19. Plants and containers/packages other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs	-	House longhorn beetle, Striped moth, Trogoderma grabulum, Red cutworm moth, Narrow long-horned bollworm	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection lots containing quarantine pests
20. Quarantine designated items	Used agricultural machinery	-	Incineration of the entire inspected lot or any lot containing quarantine pests
21. Import-prohibited goods permitted for import	-	Quarantine pests other than those permitted for import	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of the entire inspected lot or any part thereof containing quarantine pests

Note: The plants and quarantine pests listed in this table are examples only. For those not listed here, measures should be taken in accordance with this table.

This table... Completely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry Notification No. 290, July 1950], Partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry Notification No. 1061, December 1950, June 10, 1951] No. 01], fully revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 715 of June 1992 and No. 352 of March 1992], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification of November 1998] No. 1749,

April 2017, No. 672, July 2018, No. 1048, March 2019, No. 1378, September 2020, No. 543, March 2013, No. 1832, July 2024, No. 1048, July 2028, No. 937, May 2020, No. 169, February 2020, No. 989, June 2020]

**Attached Table 3 Standards for disinfection methods [Article 4]**

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
1. Drug soaking	Various quarantine harmful plants attached to the exterior of woody plants, herbaceous plants, cuttings, grafts, stumps, and logs	Thiophanate methyl hydrate 500 times solution	10 minutes	Room temperature	
	Various quarantine harmful plants attached to the outside of seeds	Thiuram-benomyl wettable powder 20 times solution	10 minutes - 30 minutes	Room temperature	
	Various quarantine harmful plants that attach to the outside of sweet potatoes, potatoes, bulbs, etc.	Thiuram-benomyl wettable powder 20 times solution Copper hydrate 50-100 times solution	10 minutes - 20 minutes 20 minutes	Room temperature Room temperature	
2. Drug coating	Quarantine pests found on the exterior of various cultivated seeds	Thiuram wettable powder: 2-5 grams per kilogram of seeds	Leave it alone after mixing	Room temperature	

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
3. Dry heat treatment	Various quarantine harmful plants and rice nematodes that are attached to rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, etc.		One hour Three hours	Over 100 degrees 90 degrees or more	
4. Warm water immersion	Various quarantine harmful plants and rice nematodes that are attached to rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, etc.		30 minutes – 45 minutes 30 minutes	forty-five degrees Sixty degrees	Maintain the temperature of the hot water precisely. Dry after processing.
	Hoverflies and thrips on bulbs		1 hour 30 minutes - 2 hours	44 degrees	
5. Salt water selection	Sclerotia contaminated by Astragalus	Salt water with a specific gravity of 1.10			Remove and incinerate any sclerotia or ergot that float to the surface.
	Ergot mixed into wheat	Salt water with a specific gravity of 1.20			

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
6. Hydrogen cyanide gas warehouse fumigation	Quarantine pests such as scale insects, aphids, thrips, whiteflies, etc. that attach to the surface of woody plants, herbaceous plants, and their parts or fruits used for cultivation	10.8 grams of sodium cyanide per cubic meter of warehouse, 5.4 grams	30 minutes	Over 10 degrees and under 20 degrees Over 20 degrees	Be careful of damage to the plant when there is moisture on the surface of the plant or when the plant has leaves.
	Scale insects on the surface of fruit	1.8 grams of liquid hydrocyanic acid per cubic meter of warehouse	30 minutes	Over 10 degrees and under 20 degrees	
7. Methyl bromide warehouse fumigation	Quarantine pests that feed on seeds or the inside of fruits	48.5 grams, 40.5 grams, 32.5 grams, 24.5 grams, 16.0 grams per cubic meter of warehouse	Two hours	5 degrees or more but less than 10 degrees 10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Consideration should be given to ensuring uniform gas concentrations within the warehouse.

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
	Plants for cultivation and quarantine pests attached to their parts	48.5 grams per cubic meter of warehouse 32.5 grams	Two hours	15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	
	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on packaged rice, wheat, peas, cocoa beans, copra, coffee beans, pepper, etc. (excluding powder and grounds)	26 grams, 21 grams, 15 grams per cubic meter of warehouse	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	
	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on bagged corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powder and meal)	34 grams, 27 grams, 21 grams per cubic meter of warehouse	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	
	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on bagged soybeans, kidney beans, peanuts, etc.	42 grams, 35 grams, 26 grams per cubic meter of warehouse	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
	(excluding powdered and pulp-like products)				
	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on packaged buckwheat, castor seeds, safflower seeds, and powdered or meal-like foods such as rice, corn, and soybeans.	51 grams, 41 grams, and 30 grams per cubic meter of warehouse	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	
	Quarantine pests such as wood beetles	48.5 grams per cubic meter of warehouse 32.5 grams	24 hours	Less than 15 degrees More than 15 degrees	
8. Methyl bromide silo fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on bulk-stacked rice, wheat, etc. (excluding powder and meal)	33 grams, 28 grams, 21 grams per cubic meter of silo	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	Circulating the gas for a certain period of time to allow it to penetrate the inside of the bulk plant material

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on bulk-stacked corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powder and meal)	45 grams, 37 grams, 28 grams per cubic meter of silo	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	
	Quarantine pests (excluding rice nematodes) found on bulk-stacked soybeans, kidney beans, peanuts, etc. (excluding powdered and pulverized products)	49 grams 40 grams 29 grams per cubic meter of silo	48 hours	Less than 10 degrees 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	
9. Aluminum phosphide warehouse fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding the granaria weevil, the small brown rice beetle and the rice nematode) that are attached to bagged rice, wheat, corn, soybean, copra, etc. (including primary processed products such as bran and rice bran)	0.75 grams of hydrogen phosphide per cubic meter of warehouse	Seven days Six days Five days	5 degrees or more but less than 10 degrees 10 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	Do not use if below 5 degrees.



Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
	Granary weevils on bagged wheat, corn and sorghum	2.0 grams of hydrogen phosphide per cubic meter of warehouse	30 days 20 days 9 days 6 days	10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Do not use if the temperature is below 10 degrees.  If the temperature is between 10 and 20 degrees, use a special grade A warehouse listed in Appendix 4.  If the temperature is 20 degrees or higher, use a special grade A or A warehouse listed in Appendix 4.
10. Aluminum phosphide silo fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding the granaria weevil, the small brown rice beetle, and the rice nematode) attached to bulk-stacked rice, wheat, corn, soybeans, etc. (including primary processed products such as bran and rice bran)	2.0 grams of hydrogen phosphide per cubic meter of silo	Seven days Six days Five days	5 degrees or more but less than 10 degrees 10 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	Do not use if below 5 degrees.

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
	Granary weevils on bulk wheat, corn and sorghum	2.0 grams of hydrogen phosphide per cubic meter of silo	30 days 20 days 9 days 6 days	10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Do not use if the temperature is below 10 degrees.  If the temperature is between 10 degrees and 20 degrees, use a special grade A silo listed in Appendix 5.  If the temperature is 20 degrees or higher, use a special grade A or grade A silo listed in Appendix 5.
11. Carbon dioxide fumigation of warehouses	Quarantine pests (excluding granaria weevils, red-spotted borers and rice nematodes) found on bagged rice, wheat, corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powder and meal)	Concentration in the warehouse : 40-50%	21 days 14 days 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more but less than 30 degrees 30 degrees or more	Consideration should be given to keeping the gas concentration uniform within the warehouse.  A special class A warehouse as listed in Attachment 4 should be used.
		Concentration in warehouse: 50% or more	14 days 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
12. Carbon dioxide silo fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding the granaria weevil, the small brown rice beetle and the rice nematode) on bulk-stacked rice, wheat, corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powder and meal)	Concentration in the silo : 40-50%	21 days 14 days 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more but less than 30 degrees 30 degrees or more	Gas must be circulated for a certain period of time so that it can penetrate into the interior of the bulk plant matter.
		Concentration in the silo is 50% or more	14 days 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Special Class A silos as specified in Appendix 5 must be used.
13. Fumigation of warehouses with a mixture of methyl bromide, hydrogen phosphide and carbon dioxide	Quarantine pests on cut flowers	14 grams of methyl bromide, 3 grams of hydrogen phosphide, and 5% carbon dioxide per cubic meter of warehouse	Four hours	fifteen degrees	Following the administration of carbon dioxide, a mixture of methyl bromide and hydrogen phosphide should be administered to ensure that the gas concentration in the warehouse is uniform. A special class A warehouse as listed in Appendix 4 should be used.

Method	Types of quarantine pests	Implementation policy criteria			Remark
		Dosage or concentration	Processing time	temperature	
14. Methyl iodide warehouse fumigation	Quarantine pests such as wood beetles	70 grams 50 grams per cubic meter of warehouse	24 hours	10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more	Use of warehouses listed in Appendix 4 (excluding Class C warehouses).
15. Methyl iodide tent fumigation	Quarantine pests such as wood beetles	70 grams 50 grams per cubic meter	24 hours	10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more	
16. Boiling water treatment	Quarantine pests such as wood-eating bark beetles	Temperature inside the hot tank is over 80 degrees	12 hours		Make sure the water temperature is uniform.
17. Submersion treatment	Quarantine pests such as wood-eating bark beetles		More than 30 days	Room temperature	Completely submerged in fresh water or sea water.
10. Spraying of oil containing MEP	Quarantine pests such as wood beetles	300 milliliters of 40% MEP oil diluted 20 times with kerosene per square meter of wood surface area or 2.4 to 3.6 liters per cubic meter of wood volume.		Room temperature	

Note: The standards for the implementation methods in the case of warehouse fumigation listed in this table (excluding items 9 and 10 relating to granarian weevils and items 11 to 13) are based on the Class B warehouses listed in Appendix 4, and the standards for the implementation methods in the case of silo fumigation are based on the Class B silos listed in Appendix 5.

This table...Completely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 290, July 1952], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1061, December 1958, No. 178, January 1971, No. 1812, October 1981, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 2168, October 1984, No. 82, January 1995, No. 802, June 1995], completely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 352, March 1997], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1048, July 2006, No. 937, May 2020, No. 1298, July 2020, No. 169, February 1993]

#### Appendix 4 Standards for Warehouses [Article 4]

Classification/grade	Special A class	A class	B class	C class
Fumigation gas retention capacity (gas remaining rate after 48 hours when 10 grams of methyl bromide is used per cubic meter of an empty warehouse)	85% or more	Over 70%	55% or more	Over 40%
Roof or ceiling	<p>Those that fall under any of the following items:</p> <p><b>1.</b> Those covered with plywood that is 3 mm or more in thickness; <b>2.</b> Those that have asphalt roofing (2.10 kilograms or more per square meter) laid on the roofing board and completely sealed with phenolic resin, etc.; <b>3.</b> Those that have <b>2</b> cm or more of mortar (including lath mortar; the same applies below) applied on top or bottom of <b>the roofing</b></p> <p><b>have</b> clay sealed or 6 cm or more of soil placed on top of the roofing board and completely sealed with phenolic resin, kraft paper, etc.;</p> <p><b>5.</b> Those that are recognized to have airtightness and durability equivalent to or greater than any of the preceding items.</p>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Classification/grade	Special A class	A class	B class	C class
Exterior walls and partition walls	<p>Those that fall under any of the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Those made of concrete with a thickness of 9 centimetres or more;</li> <li>2. Those made of stone, brick or concrete blocks with a thickness of 15 centimetres or more;</li> <li>3. Those covered with galvanised steel plates with a thickness of 0.27 millimetres or more;</li> <li>4. Those covered with plywood with a thickness of 3 millimetres or more ;</li> <li>5. Those coated with mortar with a thickness of 3 centimetres or more;</li> <li>6. Those coated with earth or plaster with a thickness of 12 centimetres or more;</li> <li>7. Those deemed to have airtightness and durability equivalent to or greater than any of the preceding items.</li> </ol>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
floor	Concrete construction with a thickness of 12 centimeters or more, or construction deemed to have the same or greater airtightness and durability.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Roof, ceiling, exterior wall, partition wall and floor joints	<p>Those that fall under any of the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Those that are covered with concrete or mortar;</li> <li>2. Those that are covered with tiles, phenolic resin, etc.;</li> <li>3. Those that are recognized as having airtightness and durability equal to or greater than those of the preceding items.</li> </ol>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Doorways, windows, ventilation holes, etc.	Those that meet any of the following criteria:	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Classification/grade	Special A class	A class	B class	C class
	<p><b>1.</b> When installing entrances, windows, ventilation holes, etc., they can be completely sealed with iron doors, galvanized iron sheets, wooden doors, etc., and do not interfere with gas measurement and medication. <b>2.</b></p> <p><b>Doors</b> , side doors, etc. that are always equipped with a function to prevent people from entering.</p>			

This table...Addition [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 290 of July 1952], partial amendment [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1061 of December 1958], complete amendment [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 178 of January 1971], partial amendment [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 82 of January 1995, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 169 of February 2023]

#### Appendix 5 Standards for Silos [Article 4]

Classification/grade	Special A class	A class	B class	C class
Fumigation gas retention capacity (gas remaining rate after 48 hours when 10 grams of methyl bromide is used per cubic meter of empty silo)	85% or more	Over 70%	55% or more	Over 40%
structure	Concrete or steel plate construction	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
circulation device	Those with a circulation device that equalizes the gas within two hours after the end of administration	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

This table...Added [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 178, January 1972], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 802, June 1995]