REGULATIONS TO BE MADE UNDER THE
PLANT PROTECTION ACT No. 35 OF 1999

1. These regulations may be cited as the Plant Protection Regulations 2011.

2. (1) No person, except in accordance with the provisions of the Act and under the authority of a permit specified in Column II issued in advance by the Director General of the Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Director-General") or any authorized officer specified in section 3 of this Act, as the case may be, shall import into any premises defined in the Act within Sri Lanka to be used locally or for re-export regulated articles specified in Column I.

	COLUMN I Regulated articles	COLUMN II Permit
(1)	Plants, Plant products	Plant Importation Permit
(2)	Fresh Fruits	Fresh Fruit Importation Permit
(3)	Soil, compost, organic manure, forest litter and sand	Soil Importation Permit
(4)	Other Organisms	Organism Importation Permit
(5)	Vegetables	Vegetable Importation Permit

(2) The importer shall obtain the relevant permit before dispatch of the regulated article from the country of export.

(3) The Director-General may, from time to time, declare the plant products to be used for processing or consumption as exempted from the requirement of obtaining the Plant Importation Permit, if he is satisfied that such regulated articles to be imported may not introduce any quarantine pest or quarantine pests into Sri Lanka.

3. The importation into Sri Lanka of the plants and plant products categorized as GROUP A PLANTS and specified in Schedule I shall be made only with the prior written approval of the Director-General for the purpose of scientific research, subjected to the procedure specified in regulations 32, 33, 34 and 35.

4. The importation into Sri Lanka of materials categorized as GROUP B MATERIAL and specified in Schedule II shall be made only with the prior written approval of the Director-General for purpose of scientific research.

5. The importation into Sri Lanka of the plants categorized as GROUP C1 and C2 PLANTS and specified in Schedule III, either as themselves or as contaminants in any consignment of plants to be used for planting, shall be made only with the prior written approval of the Director-General for the purposes of scientific research as specified under regulation 55.

6. The importation into Sri Lanka of plants and plant products categorized as GROUP D PLANTS and specified in part A of Schedule IV is conditional and shall only be allowed subject to provisions specified in regulation 59.

7. No plant or plant product including any weed originating in the countries in tropical America or in any other country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Mycrocyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P.Henn.) occurs shall be imported into Sri Lanka, except with the prior written approval of the Director-General as provided under regulations 44-54.

8. No plants of family Palmae Juss. (synonym: Family Arecaceae C. H. Schultz) originating from any locality where any pest that causes any of the diseases categorized as GROUP E pests specified in Schedule V occur with in a radial distance of one hundred kilo metres shall be imported into Sri Lanka.

9. No person shall import into Sri Lanka any organism of agricultural significance except under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of an organism importation permit issued in advance by the Director-General:

Provided however the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to vertebrate animals generally covered by Animal Disease Act No. 59 of 1992

10. (1) An application for a permit specified in regulation 1 shall be made in accordance with Forms 1, 2, 3 or 4 (a) and 4(b), or 5 specified in Schedule VI and shall be submitted to an authorized officer nominated under section 3 of the Act for the issuance of permits.

(2) Upon receipt of an application under paragraph (1), the authorized officer, after careful study of the case, shall-

(a) issue the relevant permit if he is satisfied that-
  (i) the application has been made in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (1);
  (ii) the particulars contained in such application are true and accurate;
  (iii) the applicant will be able to comply and fulfill the entry conditions specified in the regulations made under the Act.
  (iv) The applicant is not an importer referred to in paragraph (2) of regulation 68 and regulation 86 hereto; or
  (v) The applicant has paid the fee prescribed in the Schedule VIII

(b) reject such application if he is not so satisfied.

(3) Where such authorized officer is dissatisfied with the information provided by the applicant, he may request for further information from the applicant or from any other source he thinks is competent in providing the required information of

from both such parties, to ascertain whether a risk of introduction of pest will be associated with the proposed importation.

(4) The Director-General or the Authorized Officermay specify in the permit issued one or more of the following;-

(a) the conditions imposed for the entry of the regulated article;
(b) the size, the age and the quantity of the regulated article
(c) the period of validity;
(d) the certifications required on the regulated article;
(e) requirements on any inspections, tests or field surveys recommended to be carried out before dispatch from the country of origin, at entry and or after entry into Sri Lanka;
(f) procedure to be adopted during post-entry quarantine detention;
(g) genetic and physical purity of seed and planting material as specified under the provisions of the Seed Act No. 22 of 2003 and any regulations made under the said Seed Act;
(h) requirements on freedom from pests that can be associated with the regulated article
(i) requirements on storage, growing, processing, testing, treatment and or disposal of the regulated article;
(j) nature of packing, packaging and or labeling of the regulated article; and
(k) any other relevant details taking into consideration the pest risk associated with the regulated article.

(5) Upon receipt of an application for a permit specified in column I of paragraph (1) of regulation 2 for the import of regulated articles, the Director-General or the Authorized Officer may, according to the guidelines specified by the Director-General, limit the number of items to be included in each permit and accordingly issue the required number of permits.

(6) If any importer has violated any provisions of the Act or regulations made thereunder or any condition imposed by any permit already issued on his behalf for the import of regulated article or articles, the Director-General shall suspend the issuance of any new permit specified in column II of paragraph (1) of regulation 2 in the name of such importer or to be used by such importer for the import of regulated articles until such time the relevant test, analysis, enquiry, finding and or legal action is over.

(7) The Director-General shall black list the importers who repeatedly violate the Act or regulations made thereunder during the import of any regulated article and shall not issue thereafter any permit specified in column II of paragraph (1) of regulation 2 in the name of such importer.

11. (1) A permit issued under regulation 10 shall be valid for a period specified therein from the date of issue unless the permit is extended, cancelled or suspended by the Director-General.

(2) The Director-General or the authorized officer may extend only once the period of validity of a permit already issued for importation of vegetable seeds for a period less than three months upon request made by the holder of the permit before the expiry date of the permit.

(3) It shall be duty of the person in whose favor the permit is issued to comply or cause to be complied with all conditions imposed by such permit.

12. (1) Any person aggrieved by the rejection of an application under subparagraph (b) of paragraph (2) of regulation 10 may appeal in writing to the Director-General against such rejection within fourteen days from the date of receipt thereof.

(2) The appeal shall contain reasons relied on by such aggrieved person.

(3) Upon receipt of an appeal specified under paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Director-General, in consultation with the plant quarantine service and with any other person conversant in the subject, may give fresh instructions to the authorized officers to issue the relevant permit after taking consideration all the relevant facts contained in the appeal or affirm the rejection.

13. (1) Any person who is dissatisfied with the conditions of entry stipulated in the permit issued for the import of the regulated article specified in regulation 2 may appeal in writing to the Director-General with a copy to the authorized officer prior to the importation of the regulated article.

(2) The appeal shall contain reason relied on by such person and shall include the latest scientific information to support such reasons.

(3) Upon receipt of an appeal specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Director-General, in consultation with the plant quarantine service and with any other person conversant in the subject, may accept or reject the submissions made and give instructions either affirming the conditions stipulated in the permit already issued or stipulating new conditions of entry, to the authorized officers with a copy to the appellant.

(4) The decision of the Director-General in this matter shall be final and the importer shall comply therewith.

14. The Director-General may suspend or cancel any permit issued by him or an authorized officer, if he is satisfied that there is a possibility of introducing a quarantine pest inro Sri Lanka with the consignment for which the permit had been issued. Such cancellation or suspension shall be communicated in writing indicating the reason therefor, to the person who has obtained the permit. It shall be the duty of the person concerned to return the permit to Director-General within the period specified therein.

15. The regulated articles specified in regulation 2 shall be imported into Sri Lanka only through the Colombo sea port, the Bandaranaike International Airport, Katunayake, the General Post Office, Colombo or registered courier service or any other entry port declared by the Director-General (hereinafter referred to as the "port of entry"). The Director-General or the authorized officer shall specify the port of entry in the permit issued.

16. Any person, who imports regulated articles specified in reulation 2, shall take necessary steps to securely package such regulated articles to prevent spillage in transit. Every package shall bear information on –

(1) the identity of the regulated article by its scientific name;
(2) the quantity;
(3) any treatment (chemical or otherwise) given;
(4) the name and address of supplier;
(5) the name and address consignee;
(6) the country of origin; and
(7) the permit number.

17. (1) All packing materials as well as accompanying or adhering materials shall be subjected to the provisions of the act and these regulations.

(2) The importation into Sri Lanka of the following packing material shall be prohibited. These materials shall not be associated with or accompany any commodity, shipment or consignment for the purpose of filling, wrapping, tying, lining, to be used as mats, and substance for moisture retention, protection or for any other purpose.

(a) bamboo leaves and small shoots;
(b) cereal leaves, straw, hull and chaff,
(c) corn and allied plants (living or dead);
(d) leaves and stems of plants (living or dead) except those approved by the Director-General in writing;
(e) sugarcane (all parts of the plant, living or dead, including bagasse);
(f) leaves and other parts of banana plants (living or dead);
(g) leaves and other parts of coconut and other palm plants (living or dead)

(3) The Director-General may from time to time specify the list of approved packing material.

(4) The Director-General may, from time to time, specify the growing media acceptable to him that could accompany any imported rooted plants.

18. (1) Immediately upon arrival of any consignment of regulated article referred to in column 1 of regulation 2, at the port of entry, the importer shall-

(a) inform the officer-in-charge or an authorized officer of the quarantine service of the details of the import; and

(b) declare to any Customs officer or an authorized officer the details of the import.

(2) No importer shall fail or neglect to inform and declare such regulated article to the relevant authorities as referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

19. (1) Any package or parcel containing any regulated article imported into Sri Lanka shall be referred by the Director-General of Customs or the Postmaster General or their representative or chief executive officer of the registered courier service as the case may be, to an authorized officer under the Act for inspection.

(2) After inspection, the package or parcel referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be returned to the Director-General of customs or the Postmaster General or their representative or chief executive officer of the registered courier service as the case may be, with appropriate recommendation for its disposision or clearence.

(3) It shall be the duty of the importer to obtain clearance from the authorized officer in writing prior to removal of the package or parcel.

20. (1) Any consignment of regulated article imported into Sri Lanka shall be examined by an authorized officer.

(2) The importer or his representative shall submit to the authorized officer at the port of entry the relevant permit, the originals of the phytosanitary certificate and other official statements issued in respect of the consignment.

21. Any consignment containing plants or regulated articles imported violating the provisions of regulation 3, 4, 5 or 8 may be returned to the place of origin or destroyed at the expense of the importer.

22. Where the authorized officer is satisfied that any plant or plant product imported for consumption, processing, manufacture or for any other purpose, other than for the purpose of propagation and where such material is not one that is categorized under regulations 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 29 hereto, the authorized officer may dispense with such inspection.

23. Any person, who without obtaining written permission from the Director-General, grows or cultivates any plant or plant product imported into Sri Lanka for a purpose other than planting, shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

24. (1) Any authorized officer may, if he satisfied that any regulated article is carrying any pest, whether or not such material have been imported into Sri Lanka in conformity with the provisions of the Act or these regulations, by notice in writing served on the importer or owner -

(a) authorize to carry out its disinfection,disinfestation or treatment at the expenses of the importer or owner;

(b) direct it to be detained in quarantine or post-entry quarantine, as the case may be, or in any other place approved by the Director-General for a specified period as may be determined by the Director-General;

(c) direct it to be taken out of the country within a specified period at the expense of the importer or owner;

(d) authorize or carry out its immediate destruction at the expenses of the importer or owner.

(2) In the event any regulated article have been imported without fulfilling the conditions specified in the importation permit issued, the authorized officer may require the importer or owner to comply with the conditions specified in paragraph (1).

(3) In the event that a species of a pest found in a consignment of regulated article imported cannot be determined, the Director-General shall direct such consignment to be detained at the expenses of the importer or owner until such time the identity of such species is established.

(4) In the event of an organism not known to occur in Sri Lanka is found in an imported consignment of regulated article the Director-General shall consider such organism as a quarantine pest and, by notice in writing served on the importer or owner direct such consignment to be re-exported or destroyed within a specified period at the expense of the importer or owner unless it is proven that the said organism is not a pest or not likely to become a quarantine pest in Sri Lanka.

(5) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall be served in duplicate according to the format given in Form 6 in Schedule VI hereto.

(6) Every person whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) shall, unless he appeals against the Order, comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

(7) Where there is any doubt pertaining to the identity of the pest occurring in a consignment, the authorized officer shall take samples and take appropriate action to submit them for further identification.

(8) Any authorized officer may, if he finds that the importation of any regulated article contravenes the Act or regulations made thereunder, by notice in writing served on the importer or owner require the importer or the owner to comply with the conditions specified in paragraph (1) above.

(9) The notice referred to in paragraph 8 of this regulation shall be served in duplicate according to the format given in Form 7 in schedule VI.

(10) Every person on whom a notice is served under the paragraph (8) shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

(11) The decision of the authorized officer taken according to paragraph (8) above is final and conclusive and no person shall make any appeal except under the provisions given in the Act.

25. (1) It shall be lawful for the Director-General or an authorized officer to inspect at all reasonable hours any premises in which any regulated article, is kept after importation.

(2) Where an authorized officer requests to enter such premises it shall be the duty of the importer, owner or occupier to allow such authorized officer to enter such premises.

(3) The authorized officer, by notice in writing served on the importer, owner or occupier, may order such importer, owner or occupier to treat or destroy any pest-infested materials as provided under section 4 of the Act.

(4) The notice referred to in paragraph (3) of the regulation shall be served in duplicate an according to Form 6 of schedule VI hereto.

(5) Every person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (3) shall, unless he appeals against the Order, comply with the condition in such notice within the time specified therein.

26. (1) If any person temporarily brings into Sri Lanka or its territorial waters, any plant, plant product, or organism the importation of which into Sri Lanka is prohibited or restricted under the provisions of the Act or these regulations, it shall be subjected to such inspections, treatment or other disposition as may be deemed necessary by the Director-General or any authorized officer.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall also apply to all carriers including ships and aircrafts, their stores, furnishings, dunnage etc., while such carriers are in Sri Lanka or in the territorial waters of Sri Lanka.

(3) Carriers of plant consignments shall submit to the plant quarantine service at the port of entry, a detailed document specifying whether such consignments are imported or passing in transit together with an account of their type, variety, quantity, weight, characteristics, any treatment given and name of the importer within thirty-six hours from the time of arrival.

27. No compensation shall be payable in respect of any package or parcel of regulated article destroyed or damaged during any inspection, treatment or post-entry quarantine detention carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act or these regulations.

28. Unloading of trash, garbage or other refuse from any aircraft, ship, vessel or from any other mode of international transportation, into Sri Lanka is strictly prohibited except with the knowledge and permission of an authorized officer, in which

case such material shall be properly incinerated under the supervision of the authorized officer.

29. In the event any contaminant including weeds other than the plants categorized under regulation 5 as GROUP C1 and C2 PLANTS is reported to occur in any consignment, there shall be a complete prohibition of admissibility until the Director-General, after consulting a committee of experts appointed on the subject decides on the admissibility of such consignments into Sri Lanka.

30. (1) Small quantities of plants, which do not fall under Groups A, B, C1, C2 and D and those referred to in regulations 7 and 8, may be imported into Sri Lanka without an import permit;

Provided however, such plants shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and be liable for inspection by an authorized officer and to treatment or destruction in the event such material is found infested or to be infested or contaminated with any pest.

(2) If any plants except seed are imported under paragraph (1) of this regulation, the total quantity imported by an individual on arrival at the port of entry shall not exceed ten plants.

(3) If seeds are imported under paragraph (1) of this regulation, total quantity imported by an individual on arrival at a port of entry shall not exceed twenty grams in weight.

(4) If in-vitro cultures of plants are imported under paragraph (1) of this regulation, the total quantity of culture vessels of two hundred and fifty milliliters in volume, imported by an individual on arrival at a port of entry shall not exceed ten in number.

31. Importer of plants under regulation 30 shall pay a fee specified in regulation 164.

32. (1) The Government of Sri Lanka may import for scientific research limited quantities of Group A Plants referred in Schedule I under adequate safeguards specified in writing by the Director-General.

(2) The importation of any plant listed under Group A Plants shall be done by a relevant government department or a public corporation or a government university engaged in scientific research of that plant only under the safeguards specified by the Director-General taking into consideration the pest risk associated with the plant.

(3) The Director-General shall determine the limited quantity that will be permitted based on the availability of physical and human resources necessary for the imposition of phytosanitary safeguards to alleviate any pest risk.

33. (1) Application for an importation permit to import GROUP A plants referred to in Schedule I shall be made through the Head or the Chief Executive Officer

of the relevant government department or the relevant public corporation or the government university, as the case may be.

(2) Every such application submitted to obtain an importation permit under this regulation shall contain the recommendation made personally by the Head or the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant government department or public corporation or government university as the case may be.

34. (1) The plant importation permit issued for the importation of GROUP A Plants referred to in Schedule I shall be granted only to the Head or the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant government department or public corporation or government university, as the case may be.

(2) In the permit issued for importation of such a plant, among other things, the Director-General shall specify the followings-

(i) scientific name of the regulated article;
(ii) the quantities of the plants to be imported;
(iii) the size, the age, and the nature of the regulated articles;
(iv) details of requirements for the freedom of the pest;
(v) country of origin;
(vi) details of any treatments to be given to the regulated article;
(vii) pre-shipment inspection of the regulated article when deemed necessary;
(viii) facilities required including the trained personnel in relevant fields for the quarantine of the imported regulated Article;
(ix) the minimum post-entry quarantine detention period; and
(x) the shipping pathway of the regulated articles from the country of origin;
(xi) requirement of either Grade 1 or Grade 2 screen houses of which specifications are given in Schedule IX;
(xii) period of validity

(3) It shall be the duty of the importer to ensure the adherence to and fulfillment of the conditions specified for the importation and for the post-entry quarantine detention of any regulated articles imported under regulation 32.

35. (1) Any plant imported under regulation 32 shall be subject to post-entry quarantine detention for a period, that shall be specified by the Director-General taking into consideration the pest risk associated with the plant.

(2) The Director-General shall require an authorized officer to inspect and report on the suitability of the facilities available for the post-entry quarantine detention of plant to be imported prior to the issue of any permit under regulation 32.

(3) The written approval of the Director-General shall be obtained before the release or the disposal from the post-entry quarantine detention of any plants imported under regulation 32.

(4) An authorized officer shall certify the fulfillment of the requirements specified by the Director-General subject to which the importation has been permitted prior to the release from the post-entry quarantine detention of any plants imported under regulation 32.

36. (1) The Director-General shall allow the importation under regulation 32, of any plant of the genus Camellia L (synonym: Thea L.) into Sri Lanka only if such importation is made through the Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(2) For the importation of seeds of any plant of the genus Camellia L. (synonm: Thea L.): an official statement shall be made certifying that-

(a) the seeds were produced in an area where Exobasidium reticulaium Ito & Sawada, Pseudomonas syringe Van Hall pv. theae (Hori) Young, Dye and Wilkie and Xanthomonas campestris (Pammel) Dawson pv. theicola Uehara and Arai are not known to occur within a radial distance of one hundred kilo meters;

(b) the seeds were inspected and found to be from Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell;

(c) a competent person of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of export had carried out field inspections at least once in every month during the preceding six months and satisfied that the crops from which the seeds were collected were found to be free from pests specified in paragraph (a) and (b) and any other pests specified by the Director-General;

(d) in lieu of the certification of field inspections specified in paragraph (c), a competent officer of the Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka authorized by the Director of such Institute may personally select the seeds from the crop of Camellia L. (synonym: Thea L.) while in the country of export.

(3) For the importation of vegetative planting materials of any plant of the genus Camellia L. (synonym: Thea L.); an official statement shall be made certifying that –

(a) the mother plants and the vegetative planting materials were grown in an area where Exobasidium reticulatum Ito & Sawada, Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall pv. theae (Hori) Young, Dye and Wilkie and Xanthomonas campestris (Pammel) Dawson pv. theicola Uehara and Arai are not known to occur within a radial distance of one hundred kilo metres;

(b) the planting materials were inspected and found to be free from Helopeltis bergrothi Reuter, Hoplolaimus pararobustus (Schuurmans Stekhoven and Teunissen) Sher, Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell, Meloidogyne exigua Goeldi, Meloidogyne incognita-acrita Chitwood , Parabemisia myricae (Kuwana) and Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddiqui (synonym: Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui);

(c) the planting materials were inspected and found to be free from Ciborinia camelliae Kohn;

(d) a competent person of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of export has done field inspection at least once in every month for the preceding six months and found the crops from which the vegetative planting materials were collected to be free from pests specified in paragraph (a), (b) and (c) and any other pests specified by the Director-General;

(e) in lieu of the certification of field inspections specified in paragraph (d), a competent officer of the Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka authorized by the Director of such institute may personally select the vegetative planting materials from the crop of Camellia L. (synonym: Thea L.) while in the country of export.

(4) For the importation of in vitro cultures of any plant of the genus Camellia L. (synonym: Thea L.), an official statement shall be made certifying that –

(a) the mother plants and the in vitro cultures were tested and found to be free from Exobasidium reticulatum Ito & Sawada, Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall pv. theae (Hori) Young, Dye and Wilkie and Xanthomonas campestris (Pammel) Dawson pv. theicola Uehara and Arai; and other pests specified by the Director-General; and

(b) the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides

(5) Each consignment shall be accompanied with a copy of the import permit issued and official statements required and shall be addressed to the Director-General.

(6) At the port of entry, an authorized officer shall inspect the consignment and shall direct it to quarantine.

(7) (a) At the quarantine, all material except in vitro cultures shall be disinfected adopting an approved procedure

(b) At the quarantain the packaging and all packing material of the imported consignment shall be destroyed;

(8) An authorized officer shall not release the plants kept in quarantine unless such authorized officer is satisfied that the importation was done fulfilling the specified conditions.

(9) The imported planting materials including seeds shall be grown under post entry quarantine detention at a place that shall be approved in advance by the Director-General in consultation with the Director, Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(10) The minimum period of post-entry quarantine detention shall be specified by the Director-General.

37. The Director-General may allow the importation into Sri Lanka of any material (including pollen, embryo cultures and seed nut) of the genus Cocos L. capable of further growth under regulation 32, taking onto consideration the fulfillment of the following:-

(a) the importation shall be made through the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka;

(b) an authorized officer under the instruction of the Director-General shall perform a risk analysis and recommend adequate safeguards for each consignment subject to which permission may be granted for the importation;

(c) a competent officer of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka authorized in that behalf shall personally supervise the collection of the material at the particular locality from where the importation has been permitted;

(d) the consignment shall be addressed to the Director-General;

(e) at the port of entry, an authorized officer shall examine the consignment and directs it to quarantine;

(f) an authorized officer shall not release the plants kept in quarantine unless such authorized officer is satisfied with the phytosanitary conditions of the material;

(g) the imported plants shall be grown in post-entry quarantine detention as specified by the Director-General in accordance with the safeguards determined in paragraph (b).

38. The Director-General may allow the importation into Sri Lanka of any plant of the the genera Areca L., Borassus L., and Caryota L. under regulation 32 only if the following conditions have been fulfilled-

(a) the importation shall not contravene the provisions of regulation 8;

(b) permission shall be granted with the concurrence of the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka;

(c) the Director-General shall specify in the permit issued, the conditions under which the importation is permitted;

(d) the consignment shall be addressed to the Director-General;

(e) at the port of entry, an authorized officer shall examine the consignment and direct it to the quarantine;

(f) an authorized officer shall disinfect the imported plants adopting an approved procedure and shall destroy the packaging and all packing material;

(g) an authorized officer shall not release the plants kept in quarantine unless such authorized officer is satisfied with the phytosanitary conditions of the plant;

(h) the imported plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention for a minimum period of two years at a place approved for that purpose by the Director-General in consultation with the Director, Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka;

(i) the release for field planting of plants grown under post-entry quarantine detention shall be subject to recommendation by a team of two authorized officers and two competent representatives appointed by the Director, Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka for that purpose.

39. (1) The Director-General shall allow the importation into Sri Lanka of any plant of the genus Hevea Aubl. under regulation 32, capable of further growth or propagation, if such importation is made through Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(2) For the importation of the seeds of any plants of the genus Hevea Aubl. originating from any country other than the countries specified in paragraph (3), an official statement shall be made certifying that –

(a) the seeds have been disinfected and made free of any soil in the country of origin in a manner specified in writing by to the Director-General;

(b) the seeds have been tested and found to be free from pests specified by the Director-General;

(c) the seeds are free from plant debris and other extraneous matter ; and

(d) the seeds and the mother plants have been tested and found to be free from Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn).

(3) For the importation of seeds of any plant of the genus Hevea Aubl. originating from any country in Tropical America or from any other country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn) is present, the following conditions shall be fulfilled –

(a) the seeds shall be disinfected and made free of any soil in the country of origin in a manner specified in writing by the Director-General;

(b) certification for the absence of pests specified by the Director-General, after testing such seeds;

(c) confirmation for the absence of the plant debris and other extraneous matter from the seeds;

(d) availability of a phytosanitary certificate confirming that the requirements mentioned in items (a), (b) and (c) have been fulfilled and issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin;

(e) The seeds shall be taken to an intermediate plant quarantine station approved by the Director-General for such purpose, where the seeds shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General (This intermediate plant quarantine station should be situated outside Asia and the Pacific Region, outside Tropical America and outside any country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym ; Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present);

(f) after the completion of such treatment, the seed shall be repacked with new packing materials in new containers at the intermediate plant quarantine station;

(g) the consignment shall be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate for re-export to the effect that the requirements mentioned above shall have been fulfilled and that the seeds are free from pests and plant debris, and signed by

the Officer-in-Charge of the intermediate plant quarantine station.

(4) For the importation of budwood and other unrooted vegetative propagating materials of any plant of the genus Hevea Aubl. originating from any country, other than the countries specified in paragraph (5) of this regulation, an official statement shall be made to the effect that –

(a) the planting material shall be disinfected and made free of any soil of the country of origin in a manner specified in writing by the Director-General;

(b) the planting material shall be tested and found to be free from pests specified in writing by the Director-General; and

(c) mother plant and planting material obtained from them shall be tested and found to be free from Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn.).

(5) For the importation of budwood and other unrooted vegetative propagating materials of any plant of the genus Hevea Aubl. originating from any country in Tropical America or any country, in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym ; Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present, the following conditions shall be fulfilled :-

(a) the planting material shall be disinfected and made free of any soil of the country of origin in a manner specified in writing by the Director-General;

(b) the planting material shall be tested and found to be free from pests specified by the Director-General;

(c) the consignment shall be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of originto the effect that the requirements specified in paragraph (a) and (b) have been fulfilled;

(d) the consignment shall be taken to an intermediate plant quarantine station approved by the Director-General for such purpose, where the plant material shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General (This intermediate plant quarantine station should be situated outside Asia and the Pacific Region, outside Tropical America and outside any country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present);

(e) on completion of the specified treatment, the plant material shall be freed of any soil of the country of origin and shall be repacked with new packing materials in new containers at the intermediate plant quarantine station; and

(f) the consignment shall be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate for re-export to the effect that the requirements mentioned in sub paragraph (d) and (e) have been fulfilled and that the plant material is free from pests, and shall be signed by the Officer-in-Charge of the intermediate plant quarantine station.

(6) For the importation of in vitro cultures of plants of the genus Hevea Aubl., originating from any country other than those specified in paragraph (7) of this regulation, an official statement shall be made to effect that :-

(a) the mother plants and the in vitro cultures were tested and found to free from pests specified by the Director-General; and

(b) the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or pesticides.

(7) For the importation of in vitro cultures of plants of the genus Hevea Aubl., originating from any country in Tropical America or any country, in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present, the following conditions shall be fulfilled –

(a) an official statement for the fulfillment of the requirements mentioned in paragraph (6) shall be compiled with;

(b) the in vitro cultures shall be taken to an intermediate plant quarantine station approved by the Director-General for that purpose (This intermediate plant quarantine station should be situated outside Asia and the Pacific Region, outside Tropical America and any country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present);

(c) at the intermediate plant quarantine station, the plants shall be sub-cultured in a suitable medium without antibiotics and charcoal and incubated at required conditions for more than four weeks;

(d) at the end of the incubation period specified in subparagraph (c), the in vitro cultures shall be inspected again and, if found to be free of contamination, shall be

packed with new packing materials, in new containers at the intermediate plant quarantine station;

(e) each consignment shall be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate for re-export to the effect that the requirements specified in subparagraph (b), (c) and (d) shall have been fulfilled and issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of the intermediate plant quarantine station.

(8) Each consignment shall be accompanied with a copy of the plant importation permit, with other certificates and official statements required, and shall be addressed to the Director-General.

(9) An authorized officer shall inspect the consignment at the port of entry and shall direct it to the quarantine.

(10) All planting material (except in vitro cultures) shall be disinfected at the quarantine in a manner specified by the Director-General and the packagings and all packing materials used when importing such material shall be destroyed.

(11) The authorized officer of the quarantine shall release the planting material from quarantine only if he is satisfied about the phytosanitory condition of the consignment.

(12) The imported planting material including seeds shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention at a place approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director, Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(13) The minimum period of post-entry quarantine detention shall be specified by the Director-General; and

(14) The liaison officer of the South American Leaf Blight Disease of Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka shall be informed about the details of the importation.

40. Where any plant (and plant product) of the genus Hevea Aubl. not capable of further growth or propagation is imported into Sri Lanka, the Director- General shall allow such importation, if :-

(1) the consignment has been made free of any soil and either sterilized or treated in country of origin , in a manner specified in writing by the Director General;

(2) the consignment has been tested and found to be free from pests as specified in writing by the Director-General; and

(3) the consignment shall be accompanied by a phytosanitory certificate to the effect that the requirements mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall have been fulfilled.

41. The Director-General may allow the importation of any plant of the genus Oryza L. Sri Lanka under regulation 32, if the following conditions have been fulfilled –

(1) the importation shall be made by the Director or his authorized representative of the Rice Research and Development Institute of Sri Lanka;

(2) the importation shall be made as seed, pollen or in vitro plants;

(3) each consignment shall be accompanied with a copy of the plant importation permit, and other relevant certificates and official statements required to be submitted under this regulation, and shall be addressed to the Director-General;

(4) at the port of entry, an authorized officer shall inspect the consignment and direct it to the quarantine;

(5) at the quarantine, the consignment shall be disinfected in a manner approved by the Director-General and, packaging and all packing material imported shall be destroyed;

(6) the authorized officer of the quarantine shall release the plant material from quarantine, only if he is satisfied about the phytosanitary condition of the consignment;

(7) the imported seed and in vitro plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention for a period specified by the Director–General at a place approved by him for that purpose.

(8) Imported pollen shall be used only for scientific studies to be done at a place approved by the Director-General for that purpose.

42. (1) The Director-General may allow the importation of any plant of genus Saccharrum L. into Sri Lanka under regulation 32, if the importation shall be made through the Sugarcane Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(2) For the importation of budwood and other un-rooted vegetative propagated materials, the following official statement shall be made to the effect that:-

(a) the plant materials were tested and found to be free from Clavibacter xyli subsp. xyli Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver and Harris (Ratoon Stunting Disease) and Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara;

(b) either

(i) the plant materials were tested and found to be free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: Strain of Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus), Maize Streak Geminivirus, Sugarcane Fiji Disease Fijivirus

(synonym: Saccharum Virus 2), Sugarcane Chlorotic Streak Virus, Sugarcane Dwarf Virus, Sugarcane Ramu Stunt Virus (ramu Stunt Disease) Sugarcane Grassy Shoot Disease Phytoplasma (Grass shoot Disease), and Sugarcane White Leaf Disease Phytoplasma; or

(ii) the said diseases are not known to occur in the area of production;

(c) either

(i) the plant materials were inspected and found to be free from Acigona steniellus (Hampson), Cicadulina nibila (Naude), Diaprepes abbreviatus (L.), Diatraea saccharalis (Fabricius), Phyllophaga smithi (Arrow), Planococcus kenyae (Le Pelley), Scirpophaga excerptalis Walker, and Sesamia calamistis Hampson ; or

(ii) the said pests are not known to occur in the area of production;

(d) the plant materials were tested and found to be free from Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi, Heterodera schachtii A. Schmidt, Hirschmanniella spinicaudata (Schuurmans Stekhoven) Luc & Goodey, Hoplolaimus pararobustus (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen) Sher, Macroposthonia sphaerocephala (Taylor) De Grisse and Loof (synonym: Criconemmela sphaerocephala (Taylor) Lue and Raski), Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddiqi (synonym: Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqi) and Tylenchorhynchus martini Fielding (synonym: Tylenchorhynchus anulatus (Cassidy) Golden);

(e) the plant materials have been subjected to hot water treatment at 50^0 C for two hours followed by a coating of a wide spectrum fungicide ; and

(f) the plant materials have been dipped in low melting point wax and wrapped in dry paper;

(3) For the importation of in vitro cultures, an official statement shall be made to the effect that –

(a) the plantlets were derived from mericlones and not from callus cultures;

(b) the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or pesticides;

(c) the mother plants and the in vitro cultures were tested and found to be free from Clavibacter xyli subsp. xyli Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver and Harris (Ratoon Stunting Disease); and

(d) the mother plants and in vitro cultures were tested and found to be free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: Strain of Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus), Maize Streak Geminivirus, Sugarcane Fiji Disease Fijivirus (synonym: Saccharum Virus 2), Sugarcane Chlorotic Streak Virus, Sugarcane Dwarf Virus, Sugarcane Ramu Stunt Virus (ramu Stunt Disease) Sugarcane Grassy Shoot Disease Phytoplasma (Grass shoot Disease), and Sugarcane White Leaf Disease Phytoplasma.

(4) For importation of seeds, an official statement shall be made to the effect that –

(a) both the mother plants and the seeds were tested and found to be free from strains of Sugarcane mosaic Potyvirus, Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara and Planococcus kenyae (Le Pelley);

(b) the seeds have been de-fussed by a procedure approved by the Director-General; and

(c) subsequent to the de-fussing, the clean caryopses have been given a dry dressing with a board spectrum fungicide the name of which shall be given in the official statement.

(5) Each consignment shall be accompanied with a copy of the plant importation permit, other certificates and official statements required and shall be addressed to the Director-General;

(6) At the port of entry, an authorized officer shall inspect the consignment and shall direct the consignment to the quarantine;

(7) Any planting material (other than in vitro cultures) shall be disinfected in manner specified in writing by the Director-General and, packaging and all packing materials used when importing such plant material shall be destroyed;

(8) The Director-General or an authorized officer of the quarantine shall release the imported material from quarantine only if he is satisfied in respect of the phytosanitary condition of the consignment;

(9) Any imported planting material shall be grown under post-entry quarantine conditions at a place approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director, Sugarcane Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(10) The minimum period of post-entry quarantine detention shall be two years;

(11) The conditions to be observed during post-entry quarantine detention shall be specified in writing by the Director-General.

43. (1) Upon receipt of an application for the importation under regulation 33 of any plant listed as Group A plants, other than those mentioned under regulations 36 to 42, the Director-General shall instruct the authorized officers to recommend the adequate safeguards for the importation of such plants taking consideration the pest risk associated with the plants.

(2) After recipt of the recommendations, the Director-General shall make a decision on the acceptence of such reccommondations and shall specify the nessecary safeguards for the importation of GROUP A plants mentioned in pragraph (1) above.

(3) It shall be the duty of the importer to ensure the adherence to and fulfillment of relevant safeguards during the importation and the post-entry quarantine detention of the material imported.

44. Any person who imports any plant or plant product other than Hevea Aubl. originating from any country in Tropical America or states in South America or from any country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present shall import such plant in accordance with the provisions of regulations 45 to 54. However it shall not contravene the provisions of regulations 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 28.

45. The consignment shall be treated, disinfected and made free of any soil in the country of origin in a manner specified by the Director-General.

46. The consignment shall be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of originto the effect that the requirements specified in regulation 45 have been fulfilled and that the consignment is free from Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) and other pests.

47. If any person imports any plant specified in regulation 44 –

(a) as seeds, unrooted cuttings or rooted plants, such regulated article shall be taken to an intermediate plant quarantine station approved for that purpose and shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General;

(b) as in vitro cultures, the consignment shall be taken to an intermediate plant quarantine station approved for that purpose and shall be incubated for a period specified by the Director-General.

48. The intermediate plant quarantine station specified in regulation 47 shall be situated outside Asia and the Pacific Region, outside any country in Tropical America or outside any other country in which South American Leaf Blight (SALB) disease of rubber caused by Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym ; Dothidella ulei P. Henn.) is present.

49. Any plant or plant product (except in vitro cultures) which has been kept in the intermediate plant quarantine station shall be disinfected and made free of any soil in a manner specified by the Director-General, and shall be re-packed with new packing materials in new containers at the end of the period determine by the Director-General taking into consideration the pest risk associated with such plant or plant product.

50. The consignment shall be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate for re-export issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of the intermediate plant quarantine station certifying that the requirements mentioned in regulations 47, 48 and 49 have been fulfilled and the plants are free from pests.

51. (1) At the port of entry, an authorized officer shall examine the consignment and shall direct it to the quarantine.

(2) At the quarantine, the packaging and all packing material shall be destroyed and the plants and the plant products shall be disinfected in a manner determined by the Director-General taking consideration the pest risk associated with such plants and plant products.

52. Any plant imported under regulation 44 shall be grown in a post entry quarantine detention facility approved for that purpose for a period determined by the Director-General taking into consideration the pest risk associated with the plant.

53. The liaison officer in Sri Lanka for the South American Leaf Blight disease of rubber shall be informed about the details of the importation referred to in regulation 44.

54. The release of plants imported under regulations 45-53 and grown under post-entry quarantine detention shall be subject to recommendations by two authorized officers.

55. Importation of plants specified in GROUP C1 and C2 shall be done only by a Government department or public corporations engaged in the scientific research and under the adequate safeguards specified by the Director-General.

56. (1) Importation of any plant of the family Palmae Juss. (Synonym: Family Arecaceae C.H. Schultz) originating from localities specified in regulation 8 shall be made only by the Director, Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

(2) The Director-General shall instruct authorized officers to perform a risk analysis and recommend the adequate safeguards for each consignment prior to granting approval or permission for the importation.

(3) The Director-General shall consider the recommendation of the Authorized officers referred in paragraph (2) of this regulation and decide on the adequate safeguards.

(4) The importation shall be subject to the safeguards determined by the Director-General.

(5) A competent officer nominated in writing by the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka shall personally supervise the collection of the material at the particular locality from where the importation has been permitted.

(6) The competent officer referred to in paragraph (5) of this regulation shall take adequate steps in the country of origin to test the collected material for pests specified by the Director-General and certify that the material is free of such pests.

(7) The consignment shall be addressed to the Director-General.

(8) The consignment shall arrive at the port of entry accompanied by a copy of the plant importation permit, other certifications and official statements issued in respect of the consignment.

(9) At the port of entry, an authorized officer shall inspect the consignment and shall direct it to another authorized officer stationed at an appropriate location determined by the Director-General.

(10) (i) The second authorized officer referred to in paragraph (9) of this regulation shall also inspect the consignment and shall take samples to test for pests specified by the Director-General.

(ii) The samples taken shall be sent by the second authorized officer referred in paragraph (9) of this regulation for testing at a suitable laboratory.

(11) Any plant imported under this regulation shall be kept under the supervision of the second authorized officer referred to in paragraph (9) at an appropriate location determined by the Director-General under suitable quarantine conditions until the reports on tests are completed.

(12) A team comprising of two authorized officers and two competent representatives of the Director, Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka shall examine the test reports and communicate their observations to the Director-General.

57. The written approval of the Director-General shall be obtained for the release of plants from the quarantine kept under paragraph (11) of the regulation 56 for growing under post-entry quarantine detention.

58. Where any plant of family Palmae (synonym family Arecaceae) is imported under regulation 56 :-

(a) it shall be grown inside an insect-proof Grade 1 screen house under post-entry quarantine detention for a period determined by the Director-General; and

(b) the location and the screen house mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall be approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director, Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka prior to importation;

Provided however if pollen is imported, it shall be used for experimentation only at a place approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director, Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka.

59. Regarding the importation into Sri Lanka of plants and plant products referred in regulation 6 (GROUP D Plants) the Director-General or authorized officer shall permit only the items mentioned in Part B of Schedule IV and only if the Director-General or authorized officer is satisfied that the importer is capable of fulfilling the specific requirements given in the corresponding column of Part B of Schedule IV for such item.

60. The Director-General may specify one or more of the following requirements to be observed for permitting the importation of Group D Plants:-

(i) specific phytosanitary requirements;
(ii) facilities for the detection of pests;
(iii) screen houses of specific mesh size;
(iv) tissue culture laboratories;
(v) facilities for post-entry quarantine detention (Governmental or private);
(vi) post-entry quarantine agreement;
(vii) isolated premises;
(viii) treatment facilities;
(ix) nurseries registered by the Director-General; and
(x) either Grade 1 or Grade 2 screen houses of which the specifications are given in Schedule IX.

61. (1) The Director-General:-

(a) shall impose specific restrictions on the size, the age, the quality, the quantity and the phytosanitary requirements when permitting the import of any plant listed as a Group D plant;

(b) may impose requirements for testing samples by any authorized officers before deciding whether to release the imported regulated article from quarantine

(c) may appoint a team of competent officers to supervise the post-entry quarantine detention of imported GROUP D plants

(d) may impose specific conditions on what generation of seeds or propagules would be released from post-entry quarantine detention where growing of the imported Group D plants takes place.

(2) Entry into Sri Lanka or the release from the post-entry quarantine detention of any imported GROUP D plants shall depend on the certification by an authorized officer regarding the fulfillment of requirements subject to which the importation has been permitted.

62. (1) The procedure specified in regulation 59 shall be applicable to the respective plants and plant products.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of the regulation 59 hereto, the Director-General may permit, on a case by case basis, the importation of plants or plant products specified in regulation 6 under such circumstances safe for such importations.

(b) To determine the circumstances safe for any importation under paragraph (a) the Director-General may, if he desires, consult a committee of experts on the relevant subject.

(c) The permit for any importation under sub-paragraph (a) shall be issued by the Director- General.

63. The Director-General shall prohibit the importation into Sri Lanka of fruits, vegetables and all seeds with adhering pulp including those intended for consumption, proceeding of propagation :-

(a) that are known to be a host of fruit flies of family Tephritidae and other pests not known to occur in Sri Lanka; and

(b) from countries or localities where such fruit flies and such pests are known to occur;

when no effective treatment is available to kill such fruit flies and such pests.

64. Imports of fruits for consumption or processing may be permitted under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a Fresh Fruit Importation Permit issued in advance by the Director-General or by an authorized officer on an application made in that behalf by an importer, provided that –

(a) the fruits have been grown in an directly consigned to Sri Lanka from any country specified by the Director-General; and

(b) (i) either the fruits have been certified by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin to the effect that the state or country in which the fruits have been grown, upto the point of transfer to the ship was free of fruit flies and other pests specified by the Director-General; or

(ii) the fruits have been treated in a manner specified by the Director-General, to kill fruit flies and other pests known to attack the particular fruits in the country of origin.

65. All fruits imported into Sri Lanka shall be subjected to quarantine until examined and released by an authorized officer.

66. An authorized officer shall take samples of the consignment of fruits imported into Sri Lanka for investigation and determination on possible pest infection.

67. No authorized officer shall release the fruits imported into Sri Lanka from quarantine unless he is satisfied that all stipulated conditions of entry were fulfilled and that consignment is free of quarantine pests.

68. (1) Any importation not conforming to the quarantine requirements specified for the import into Sri Lanka of fruits may be returned to the country of origin or destroyed, at the expense of the importer.

(2) If an importer of fresh fruits willfully violates or refuses to comply with the conditions imposed for the import into Sri Lanka of fresh fruits, the Director-General shall suspend the issue of any new Fresh Fruit Importation Permit to such importer prior to institution of any legal action against such importer.

69. (1) The Director-General may allow the import into Sri Lanka of fresh vegetables for consumption or for processing specified under “GROUP B” material on a case by case basis on special conditions deemed appropriate.

(2) The Director-General shall appoint a special committee of experts on the subject to determine the necessity and the appropriate special conditions for importation of fresh vegetables.

(3) Any person who intends to import fresh vegetables into Sri Lanka shall submit a detailed report regarding the importance and the benefit of such importation when making an application for a Fresh Vegetable Importation Permit in accordance with the Form 5 of Schedule VI.

(4) The Director-General shall not authoriz the import of fresh vegetables into Sri Lanka unless he is satisfied that the importer has the capability of

preventing the introduction of quarantine pests and other regulated pests with the consignment.

70. (1) The Director-General, after consultation with the experts on the subject, shall determine on a case by case basis the granting of permission to import into Sri Lanka for the scientific purposes the organisms of agricultural importance, categorized as "GROUP F organisms" set out in Schedule VII.

(2) Importation of organisms of agricultural importance categorized as GROUP F organisms set out in Schedule VII shall be done by a government department or public corporation engaged in scientific studies or any person who in the opinion of the Director-General has the capability to adhere to the phytosanitary safeguards to be imposed to alleviate any pest risk, and under adequate safeguards specified by the Director-General.

(3) Application to obtain the Organism Importation Permit shall be submitted in accordance with the Form 4A of Schedule VI, and the applicant shall also submit the information required as given in Form 4B of Schedule VI hereto.

(4) Any person who intends to import into Sri Lanka organisms categorized as GROUP F set out in Schedule VII hereto shall take into consideration the importance of such organisms to agriculture, and shall submit a detailed report regarding the benefits of such importations when making the application for an Organism Importation Permit.

(5) The Director-General may grant permission to import into Sri Lanka the organism specified in paragraph (4) if-

(i) he is satisfied that such importation is necessary;
(ii) the importer can adhere to all the conditions that will be specified in the permit;
(iii) the importer has obtained permission in writing in advance under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Chapter 469) and Animal Diseases Act No 59 of 1992.

(6) It shall be the duty of the applicant for an Organism Importation Permit to show proof to the satisfaction of the Director-General that the required approvals under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Chapter 469) and Animal Diseases Act. No.59 of 1992 have been obtained for the importation under this regulation.

71. All organisms categorized as GROUP F specified in Schedule VII when imported into Sri Lanka shall be securely packaged to prevent spillage in transit. Every package or parcel containing the organisms shall bear, in addition to what is required by regulation 16, information on-

(a) the stage of development of the organisms;
(b) the sex ratio of the organisms in the consignment, if applicable;

(c) any other requirement made specified by the Director-General.

72. The Director-General after consultation with relevant experts on the subject may grant permission on a case by case basis to import into Sri Lanka Genetically Modified Organisms and or Living Modified Organisms.

73. It shall be the duty of the applicant who intends to import Genetically Modified Organisms or Living Modified Organisms to submit the application with proof in writing that he has already obtained the bio-safety clearance from the relevant Government Authorities.

74. The Director-General shall grant permission to import any Genetically Modified Organisms or Living Modified Organisms only if he is satisfied that the importer has suitable facilities for the containment of organism imported.

75. (1) Before the issuance of any permit to import into Sri Lanka the Genetically Modified Organisms or Living Modified Organisms, the Director-General shall assign a team of authorized officers to inspect and report on the suitability of the facilities available for the containment of the organism to be imported.

(2) It shall be the duty of the person who intends to import the Genetically Modified Organisms or Living Modified Organisms to show evidence to the Director-General of the availability of required facilities.

76. The Director-General shall issue a Soil Importation Permit to import soil, compost, organic manure, forest litter or sand into Sri Lanka on being satisfied that:-

(i) such importation is for scientific analysis in a laboratory of a Government Department or a Public Corporation; and
(ii) all facilities for the proper disposal of the imported material are available in that laboratory.

77. (1) The application (Form 3 in Schedule VI) for a Soil Importation Permit shall be made personally by the head of the relevant Government Department or by the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant Public Corporation.

(2) The Soil Importation Permit shall be issued only to the Head of the relevant Government Department or to the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant Public Corporation.

(3) Under special conditions deemed appropriate, the Director-General may issue a Soil Importation Permit to import sand to be used for a specific purpose.

78. Upon receipt of an application for a Soil Importation Permit, the authorized officer shall in consultation with the Director-General process the application.

79. The Director-General shall authorize in writing three competent officers of the Department of Agriculture to examine the facilities available with the importer.

80. After examining the facilities available with the importer, the officers referred to in regulation 79 shall submit their observations to the Director-General.

81. The Director-General on being satisfied regarding the availability of facilities with the importer may issue the Soil Importation Permit stipulating the conditions for the importation.

82. Before importing the plants required to be grown under post-entry quarantine detention, the importer shall sign a post-entry quarantine agreement renewable annually with the Director-General consisting of the following conditions:-

(1) to grow such plants or any sapling therefrom only in a premises specified and approved by the Director-General for that purpose;

(2) to keep every such plant and any sapling there from identified with a label showing the scientific name of the plant, port accession number and date of importation;

(3) to keep such plant and any sapling therefrom separated from any domestic plant of the same genus and from any other imported plants;

(4) to keep such plant and any sapling therefrom separated from any other crop plants when an authorize officer has sufficient proof to determine that there a risk of infestation of such crop plants by a quarantine pest;

(5) to notify the Director-General,if any abnormality to such plants or any pest attacking such plants are found, or if such plants or any increases therefrom die;

(6) to take remedial measures (including destruction) determined by an authorized officer in order to prevent the infestation and the spread of pest;

(7) not to undertake without the authority of the Director-General or an authorized officer destruction of any plant in post-entry quarantine detention which is suspected to be infested by pests or showing any abnormalities;

(8) before the end of the post-entry quarantine detention period, to request the authorized officers for determination of the suitability of the release of plants from post-entry quarantine detention.

83. The application for a Plant Importation Permit for plants required to be grown under post-entry quarantine detention shall contain the details of the post-entry quarantine agreement.

84. The Director-General or an authorized officer shall not authorize the entry into Sri Lanka of any plant required to be grown under post-entry quarantine detention,

unless he is satisfied that the importer has signed a post-entry quarantine agreement referred to in regulation 82.

85. Upon a request made by the importer under paragraph (8) of regulation 82, Director-General shall, without undue delay, assign an authorized officer to examine the plants held in post-entry quarantine detention and to make recommendations on suitability for the release of such plants from post-entry quarantine detention.

86. If the importer violates, fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the conditions imposed on him by the post- entry agreement, the Director-General shall suspend the issuance of any new plant importation permit to such importer before instituting legal action against such importer under the Act.

87. No person shall remove any plant from post- entry quarantine detention without obtaining written approval to do so from the Director-General or from an authorized officer;

Provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply to the Director-General or any authorized officer when removing such plants for testing to confirm presence of pests.

88. In the event where a person discovers an unidentified pest in Sri Lanka, he shall forthwith report in writing the presence of such pest to the Director-General or to an authorized officer.

89. On receiving the information stated in regulation 88, the Director-General shall take appropriate steps to establish the identity and nature of the particular pest.

90. If after investigation the Director-General determines that the pest referred in regulation 89 is a quarantine pest, he shall immediately take action to eradicate or control such pest.

91. The Director-General shall instruct the authorized officers to survey and demarcate the area where the quarantine pest is found in Sri Lanka.

92. (1) The Director-General shall take suitable steps to inform the public regarding the presence of quarantine pest and the measures that he shall be taking to eradicate or control such pest.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person to co-operate with the Director-General in the eradication or the control such pest.

93. In the event an authorized officer detects a quarantine pest in a consignment of imported regulated article, he shall forthwith report the finding in writing to the Director-General.

94. If the quarantine pest in an imported regulated article is identified as Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn) Arx (synonym: Dothidella ulei P.Henn) or as any pest specified in regulations 8 (GROUP E pests) and 36, authorized officer shall take

immediate steps to destroy the entire consignment by incineration at the expense of the importer or owner.

95. (1) In the event the quarantine pest in an imported regulated article is identified as a pest other than those specified in regulation 94 and if an effective treatment to the satisfaction of the Director-General is available to disinfect or kill such quarantine pest, the Director-General shall order to treat the consignment under the supervision of two authorized officers at a suitable location to be determined by the Director-General.

(2) After treatment of the plants in such consignment, the authorized officer shall direct such plants to be grown under post quarantine detention for a period to be determined by the Director-General.

(3) The written approval of the Director-General shall be obtained before the release or the disposal of the consignment from the post-entry quarantine detention specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation.

(4) All expenses for the treatment mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation and for growing of plants under post-entry quarantine detention specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation shall be borne by the importer or the owner of the consignment of plants.

96. In the event the quarantine pest in a consignment of plants imported is identified as a pest other than those mentioned in regulation 94 and if no effective treatment is available to disinfect or kill such quarantine pest, the authorized officer shall take immediate steps to destroy the consignment of regulated article by incineration at the expense of the importer or owner.

97. (1) Any citizen who believes that a particular pest should be considered as a quarantine pest may request in writing giving scientific information about the pest for the Director-General to take decision.

(2) When Director-General receives such a request, he shall place the name of the particular pest in a provisional list and shall instruct authorized officers to do a risk analysis to determine whether the particular pest shall be considered as a quarantine pest.

(3) The Director-General, after being satisfied that the particular pest could be considerd as a quarantine pest, shall request the minister to declare such pest as a quarantine pest.

98. The minister shall from time to time, declare the pest or pest to which the provisions of the regulations 101 to 116 apply (hereinafter referred to as a “Regulated Pests”) by publishing the Gazette.

99. The provisions of regulation 101 to 116 shall also apply to any pest that the Director-General decides to control or eradicate according to section 4 of this Act.

100. Where the Director-General considers it appropriate, the provisions of regulation 100 to 116 shall be applicable to any eradication or control programmes of a pest and any pest specified in regulation 90.

101. When the Director-General is satisfied that any regulated pest is present in any premises, he shall, by publishing in the Gazette, declare the premises or the relevant Divisional Secretary's administrative area or any part thereof in which the said premises are situated, and such adjoining Divisional Secretary's administrative areas he may consider necessary as an Infested Area.

102. The owner or occupier of any premises, in or upon which any regulated pest is present, shall forthwith report in writing the presence of such regulated pest to the Director-General or to the representative appointed by the Director-General either direct or through the relevant Divisional Secretary.

103. It shall be lawful for the Director-General or for any authorized officer, to enter at all reasonable times any premises whatsoever within an infested area declared by the Director-General to determine whether the regulated pest is present therein.

104. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of the premises to provide all reasonable facilities to the Director-General or any authorized officer upon being requested todo so to inspect and examine such premises suspected to harbor a pest or pests.

105. It shall be lawful for the Director-General or any authorized officer to remove any plant or any material suspected to be infested by any pest for the purpose of further examination, inspection and testing.

106. Any plant or part of plant or soil attacked by or liable to be attacked by the regulated pest in an infested area, or the regulated pest itself shall not be removed by any person other than an authorized officer from any place within such infested area, unless permitted by the Director-General under a permit in writing, and any person removing or receiving such plants or such regulated pest shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

107. Whenever appropriate, the Director-General or the authorized officer shall eradicate or control a pest in terms of the provisions of sections 4 to 6 the Act.

108. (1) The Director-General or the authorized officer may issue a notice in wring to the owner or occupier of the premises where a pest is found with specific instructions as to the manner of treating, controlling or eradicating the pest.

(2) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) shall be served in duplicate in accordance with the format given in Form 6 of Schedule VI hereto.

(3) Every person to whom a notice is served under paragraph (1), shall, unless he appeals against the Order, comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

109. A notice referred to in regulation 108 shall be deemed to be served on any person if it is delivered to him personally or sent under registered post addressed to him

at his last known place of abode or business. If such communication cannot be so served, or if there be no known owner or occupier, it may be displayed at some conspicuous part of the premises where the pest is found. It shall not be necessary in any such written notice to name the owner or occupier, and a notice purporting to be signed by the Director-General or the authorized officer shall be prima facie evidence that it was signed by him.

110. If the owner or occupier fails, neglects or refuses to comply with the requirements of the notice issued by the Director-General or an authorized officer, the Director-General or an authorized officer may enter upon the premises and spray a recommended pesticide or otherwise treat or destroy the pest or the plants infested with the pest.

111. The owner or occupier on whom a notice was served under regulation 108 shall reimburse the expenses incurred by the Director-General under regulation 110.

112. The recovery of expenses in regulation 110 shall be made in accordance with the provisions made in the subsection (4) of section 6 of the Act.

113. The procedures adopted for the recovery of expenses incurred by the Director-General shall not relieve the owner or occupier from any prosecution under section 6 of the Act.

114. In the event of an outbreak within Sri Lanka of a pest, the Director-General may take appropriate action to control the same and to prevent its further spread.

115. The Director-General may, where he considers necessary, request any local authority, farmer association, local agricultural council or private enterprises to assist in the pest epidemic control programmes.

116. Upon written request made by the Director-General, it shall be the duty of all concerned to assist the Director-General in the control of pest epidemics.

117. Where the Director-General on being satisfied that a particular plant species or variety would contribute to the spread of a pest destroying the economically important crops grown within the close proximity of a plant nursery, he shall instruct or direct in writing the owner or person in charge of such nursery to destroy such plants or not to grow such plants.

118. (1) Any authorized officer may:-

(i) inspect any nursery in which plants are grown for sale; and

(ii) by communication in writing served on the owner or person in charge of such nursery, order such owner or person in charge to treat or destroy any pest-infested plant found in such nursery to prevent the spread of such pests.

(2) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) shall be served in duplicate and according to the format given in Form 6 of Schedule VI hereto.

(3) Every person on whom a written notice is served under this regulation shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein, unless he appeals to the Secretary of the Ministry against such Order within seventy-two hours from the date of receipt of such notice.

119. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of the nursery to permit the authorized officer to inspect the nursery upon being requested to do so.

120. The Director-General shall from time to time inform the public, the name , designation and official address of any authorized officer empowered to issue phytosanitary certificates to cover regulated articles exported from Sri Lanka.

121. On a request made by an exporter, the Director-General or an authorized officer shall issue a phytosanitary certificate in respect of a consignment of regulated articles to be exported to a foreign country. Such certificate shall be issued by the Director-General or the authorized officer on being satisfied that such consignment is substantially free from pests and conforms to the plant quarantine laws of the importing country:

Provided however, he may refuse to issue a phytosanitary certificate or may require any treatment to be carried out as a pre-requisite for the issue of such certificate, if he is not satisfied that such consignment of regulated article is free from pests.

122. The authorized officer may inspect the regulated article offered for phytosanitary certification either in situ, or at any plant quarantine station or at the port of export and may carry out tests necessary for the determination of freedom from specific pests.

123. Whenever the Director-General or an authorized officer recommends any treatment or cleaning to be administered on any regulated articles offered for phytosanitary certification, it shall be the duty of the owner or the exporter to carry out or cause to be carried out such treatment or such cleaning recommended by the Director-General or the authorized officer.

124. The Director-General or the authorized officer shall refuse to issue a phytosanitary certificate if the consignment contains any plant prohibited to be exported in terms of Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Chapter 469) or any other law.

125. (1) Any application for a phytosanitary certificate shall be made to Director-General or an authorized officer in such form and manner, giving such information as he may require.

(2) Director-General or authorized officer shall not issue a phytosanitary certificate on behalf of a particular consignment of regulated article or articles unless the exporter of such consignment of regulated article or articles shows

sufficient evidence for tracing the place where such regulated article or articles were produced.

(3) It is the duty of the exporter of a consignment of regulated article or articles to show to the satisfaction of the Director-General or authorized officer evidence for the verification and tracing the place where such consignment of regulated article or articles were produced.

126. The exporter shall pay the fees specified in Schedule VIII for the inspection, testing, treatment (if done by the authorized officer) and for issuance of phytosanitary certificate.

127. (1) No person other than the Director-General or any person authorized by him shall issue a phytosanitary certificate in respect of any consignment of regulated articles exported from Sri Lanka.

(2) No person other than the Director-General or an authorized officer, shall make any alterations, erasures or addition to the contents in the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Director-General or an authorized officer.

(3) If the Director-General or an authorized officer makes any alterations, additions or erasures on the contents of a phytosanitary certificate already issued by him, he shall certify such changes by placing his signature and the official seal.

128. The following regulations (from129 to150) shall cover the wood packaging material specified in Schedule X, which includes pallets, dunnage, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars, skids and any other material made of raw wood that pests can be associated with.

129. The Director-General may from time to time amend, alter and change the list of wood packaging material specified in Schedule X, if he has evidence to accept that such material could be associated with pests.

130. All wood packaging material imported into Sri Lanka must be preferably made of debarked wood. However, if there are clearly distinct small pieces of bark remaining, they must be either less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or greater than 3 cm in width, the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 square cm.

131. All wood packaging material imported into Sri Lanka must have been subjected to a treatment acceptable to the Director-General in conformity with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 that has been approved by the International Plant Protection Convention.

132. All wood packaging material imported into Sri Lanka shall display a mark to prove compliance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 approved by the International Plant Protection Convention.

133. The mark mentioned in regulation 132 above shall be –

(a) According to the model given in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 approved by the International Plant Protection Convention;
(b) Clear, legible and of suitable colour except red or orange;
(c) Spray painted, rubber stamped or done in any other practical method acceptable to the Director-General;
(d) Permanent and not transferable;
(e) Placed in a visible location, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the article being marked.

134. The mark mentioned in regulation 132 above shall indicate the ISO country code, code assigned to the producer/treatment provider by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of export or country of production of the wood packaging material and the kind of treatment applied to the wood packaging material.

135. Upon arrival at the port of entry of cargo of all commodities accompanied with wood packaging material, the importer of such cargo shall apply to an Authorized Officer for inspection and clearance of such wood packaging material.

136. If the Authorized Officer is satisfied that the imported wood packaging material conforms to the regulations 130-134 above and no live quarantine pest or pests are found associated with such wood packaging material, he shall give plant quarantine clearance for such wood packaging material.

137. (1) If the imported wood packaging material does not have the mark mentioned in regulation 132 above, the commodity with such non-compliant wood packaging material must be put on under Customs hold.

(2) If the main commodity put on hold according to the paragraph (1) above is not affected by any of the treatments specified in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 that has been approved by the International Plant Protection Convention, the cargo shall be treated with any one of such treatment acceptable to the Director-General under the supervision of an Authorized Officer and, thereafter plant quarantine clearance may be given if other entry conditions specified for the import of the cargo have been already fulfilled.

(3) If the main commodity put on hold according to the paragraph (1) above can be affected by subjecting to treatments, the imported wood packaging material shall be stripped off and treated, or disposed of and plant quarantine clearance may be given to the main commodity if other entry conditions specified have been already fulfilled.

(4) All non-compliant wood packaging material mentioned in paragraph (1) above shall be treated or disposed of at the expense of the importer in a manner specified by the Director-General.

138. (1) If live quarantine pest or pests are found associated with the imported wood packaging material and if the main commodity with such wood packaging material is not affected by subjecting to a treatment specified by the Director-

General, the entire consignment shall be subjected to such treatment at the expense of the importer under the supervision of an Authorized Officer.

(2) If live quarantine pests are found associated with the imported wood packaging material and if the main commodity with such wood packaging material can be affected by subjecting to treatment, the entire consignment shall be returned without undue delay to the sender or to the country of origin at the expense of the importer.

139. If the application of the treatments mentioned in regulations 136 or 137 requires movement of the consignment out of the port of entry, the consignment shall be moved in a closed container to ensure that any associated pests are not allowed to escape.

140. All wood packaging material exported from Sri Lanka must be free of bark.

141. All wood packaging material exported from Sri Lanka shall be subjected to a treatment acceptable to the Director-General and in conformity with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 that has been approved by the International Plant Protection Convention.

142. All wood packaging material exported from Sri Lanka shall display a mark (as given in Schedule X) to prove compliance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 approved by the International Plant Protection Convention.

143. The mark mentioned in regulation 142 above shall be –

(a) According to the model given in the Schedule X;
(b) Clear, legible and of suitable colour except red or orange;
(c) Spray painted, rubber stamped or done in any other practical method acceptable to the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination;
(d) Permanent and not transferable; and
(e) Placed in a visible location, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the article being marked.

144. The treatments mentioned in the regulation 141 should be done only by a treatment provider approved and registered for that purpose by the Director-General.

145. (1) Marking of the wood packaging material shall be done only by a producer of the wood packaging material or the treatment provider approved and registered for that purpose by the Director-General.

(2) Any person who applies the marking without proper approval and registration shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

146. (1) Any person who seeks to get the approval for providing the required treatment and applying the mark mentioned in the regulations 142 on the wood packaging material shall submit an application to the Director-General.

(2) After the receipt of the application mentioned in the paragraph (1) above, the Director-General shall instruct a team of Authorized Officers to inspect and evaluate the facilities available with the applicant for effective implementation of provisions in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15.

(3) The Director-General may from time to time issue instructions pertaining to the procedure that will be adopted for granting the approval and registration for implementation of provisions in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15.

(4) The Director-General may grant the necessary approval and registration of the applicant, if the Director-General is satisfied that the applicant has the competence for effective implementation of provisions in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15.

(5) When granting approval and registration, a certificate and the official mark with the assigned code will be issued by the Director-General to the person concerned.

(6) The Director-General shall, from time to time, publish a list of persons approved and registered to use the official mark.

(7) The Director-General may nominate an Authorized Officer for granting approval and registering of persons for the effective implementation of provisions in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15.

147. (1) The official mark mentioned in the paragraph (5) of regulation 146 shall be the property of the Director-General.

(2) It is the duty of the person who is issued with the official mark to properly use it for the effective implementation of provisions in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15.

148. (1) It is the duty of the person who is issued with the official mark to continuously keep records on –

(a) the number of wood packaging material treated and marked;
(b) kind of treatment applied;
(c) country of destination and or the exporter who used the wood packaging material; and
(d) any other relevant information.

(2) It is the duty of the person who is issued with the official mark to submit a report on a monthly basis giving details mentioned in paragraph (1) above to the Authorized Officer mentioned in paragraph (7) of regulation 146.

149. (1) The Authorized Officer mentioned in paragraph (7) of regulation 146 shall assess regularly once or twice a year the listed persons as mentioned in

paragraph (6) of regulation 146 for their capability of effective implementation of the provisions in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15.

(2) The Director-General may nominate a team of competent persons to assist the Authorized Officer mentioned in paragraph (7) of regulation 146 to conduct the assessment mentioned in paragraph (1) above.

(3) The assessment mentioned in the paragraph (1) above shall include document checks, physical inspection of the site where treatment is done, delivery controls of the material, storage yard and other inspections deemed necessary by the Director-General.

(4) It is the duty of the person concerned to give all required assistance to the Authorized Officers during the assessment.

(5) After the assessment, the Authorized Officer shall submit a report to the Director-General.

150. (1) The Director-General may withdraw the approval and cancel the registration of any person mentioned in the paragraph (5) of regulation 146, if such person is found misusing or improperly using the official mark.

(2) The Director-General may also withdraw the approval and cancel the registration of any person mentioned in the paragraph (5) of regulation 146, if he receives information regarding –

(a) non-acceptance by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination due to treatment failure of the marked wood packaging material; or
(b) non-submission of reports mentioned in paragraph (2) of regulation 148.

(3) The Director-General shall without undue delay publish the names of persons and the reasons for withdrawal of the approval and cancellation of their registration

(4) A person mentioned in the paragraph (3) above may reapply according to regulation 146, if he wants to enter the system..

151. A person dissatisfied by any written notice served on him or instructions or directions issued to him by the Director-General or any authorized officer with reference to presence of a pest or the required method of disposal of the pest-infested material may appeal to the secretary against the order and or instructions issued to him.

152. The appeal shall be submitted to the secretary with five copies. The appellant shall send copies of the appeal to the Director-General and to the authorized officer.

153. One of the two copies of the notice served on him shall be appended to the original of the appeal and certified copies of the notice served shall be appended to the other four copies of the appeal.

154. (1) The Secretary shall not entertain the appeal, referred to in regulation 152, if it –

(a) does not contain reasons for the appeal;
(b) is not accompanied with a proof of the monitory deposit specified by him in terms of subsection (2) of section 9 of the Act;
(c) is submitted after by the time period specified; and
(d) is not accompanied with the copies of the notice specified in regulation 153.

(2) The Secretary shall not entertain any appeal unless the appeal is made against a decision given according to the subsection (2) of section 4 of the Act.

155. Upon the receipt of the appeal, the secretary shall immediately inform the Director-General and the authorized officer regarding the intimation of the appeal.

156. The secretary shall immediately send copies of the appeal to the three members of the Appeals Panel appointed under section 8 of the Act and to the Director-General.

157. The Appeals Panel referred to in regulation 156 shall examine the documents submitted by the appellant and, if they desire, may call for oral representations from the appellant.

158. The Appeals Panel shall study the reasons on wich the authorized officer has based his decision.

159. The Appeals Panel may, if it desires, consult any person conversant on the relevant subject to obtain necessary information.

160. After careful study of the case, the Appeals Panel shall submit their report to the Secretary within the seven days as specified in the Act.

161. On receipt of the report from the Appeals Panel, the Secretary shall immediately communicate the decision of the Appeals Panel to the appellant referred to in regulation 151, to the Director-General and the authorized officer.

162. On receipt of the decision of the Appeals Panel from the Secretary, the Director-General shall immediately issue the relevant instructions to the authorized officer and to the appellant.

163. Any person who obtains the services specified in Schedule VIII from the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Act or the regulations made thereunder shall pay the fees specified in the corresponding column for the particular service.

164. Any person who imports or offers for importation any plant into Sri Lanka under regulation 30 shall pay a fee of Rs. 1000.00 at a port of entry in addition to any fees specified under regulation 163 for inspection of the material and for testing for specific pests.

165. An annual fee of Rs. 1000.00 shall be payable by the importer or owner in terms of regulation 82 when signing the post-entry quarantine agreement or at its renewal.

166. When services mentioned in regulations 163 and 165 are requested by any officer of a Government Department or a Public Corporation for official purposes, the Director-General may exempt them from payment of the fees specified herein.

167. Any request for an exemption in terms of regulation 166 shall be made by the Head of the Government Department or by the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant Public Corporation.

168. The Director-General shall grant the exemption specified in regulation 166 in writing.

169. (1) The Director-General or any authorized officer shall not –

(a) issue any permit specified in regulation 2;
(b) issue any certificate; or
(c) release any consignment kept in plant quarantine detention;

unless he is satisfied that all fees due from the person concerned have been duly paid by such person concerned in such manner as directed by the Director-General.

(2) It shall be the duty of the person concerned to show proof that such person has paid all fees due from him to the satisfaction of the Director-General or the Authorized Officer

(3) Any person who fails or neglects to show proof to the effect of payment of fees as mentioned in paragraph (2) above shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

170. No person shall remove any plant from plant quarantine detention or from post-entry quarantine detention without paying the fees due and without obtaining the instructions to do so from the Director-General or from the authorized officer;

Provided however, the Director-General or an authorized officer may remove any plant for the purpose of testing.

171. (1) Plant importation permit or Fresh Fruit Importation Permit may be issued by the Director-General or an authorized officer.

(2) Only the Director-General shall issue Soil Importation Permit, Organism Importation Permit and Fresh Vegetable Importation Permit.

172. (1) The Director-General may, from time to time give instructions to Authorized Officers to prepare and submit for his approval guidelines on inspection of commodities and on sampling to be done for inspection, examination and or testing of consignments taking into consideration the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), especially ISPM No. 23 and ISPM No. 31 that have been approved by the International Plant Protection Convention.

(2) The Authorized Officers involved in inspection and sampling of consignments shall follow the guidelines so prepared and approved by the Director-General according to the paragraph (1) above.

173. (1) In the event that an Authorized Officer gives instructions to destroy any pest infested material or any regulated article imported violating the provisions of the Act or the regulations made thereunder and those regulated articles imported without fulfilling the required conditions of entry, the importer or the owner shall pay the cost incurred for such destruction and any expenses in a manner specified by the Director-General.

(2) If the importer or the owner fails or neglects to pay the cost incurred for the destruction mentioned in the paragraph (1) above, he shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

(3) If the importer or the owner fails or neglects to pay the cost incurred for the destruction mentioned in the paragraph (1) above, such costs and any expenses incurred by the State may be recovered, upon application made by the Director-General or any Authorized Officer authorized on that behalf by the Director-General to the Magistrate's Court within whose jurisdiction such importer or owner is resident or the destruction of the regulated articles were carried out, in like manner as a fine imposed by that Court, notwithstanding that the amount of such costs and expenses incurred by the State may exceed the amount of the fine that such Court may, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, impose.

174. (1) Scientific names of organisms mentioned in these regulations are given in Schedule XI.

(2) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires –

"Act" means the Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999;

"allied plants" means any species of plants falling within the same genus or same family which in the opinion of the Director-General have comparable pest risk;

"budwood" means a shoot of a plant bearing buds suitable for bud grafting;

“compost” means a mixture of decayed or decaying organic matter, as from plant parts, animal waste and manure that can contain bacteria, fungi and other organisms;

“consignment” means a quantity of plants, plant product and other material of phytosanitary concern being removed from another country to Sri Lanka or vice versa and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate;

“country in Tropical America” means a country falling totally or partly within the Tropic of Capricon (latitude 23 1/2° South) and the Tropic of Cancer (latitude 23 1/2° North) and the meridians of longitude 30° West and 120° West;

“ELISA” means the serological testing procedure named as Enzyme-linked Immuno-sorbent Assay technique generally used for the detection of pests;

“exporter” means a person as the owner or consigner who sends a consignment or consignments of plants, plant products or other material with phytosanitory concern from Sri Lanka to other countries;

"forest litter" means upper most layer of forest floor consisting of fallen leaves, plant parts and other decaying organic matter inclusive of organisms therein.

“intermediate quarantine” means quarantine in a country other than a country of origin of the material or country of destination (Sri Lanka);

“in vitro culture” means a plant or an organisms growing in a clear liquid or clear semi solid or clear solid aseptic culture medium in a closed transparent container;

“nursery” means any premises wholly or partly used for the cultivation, growing, keeping of plants for the purpose of selling, transplantation or removal to other premises but shall not include the area where farmers prior to such transplantation periodically sow rice or vegetable seeds;

“Official Plant Protection Service/ National Plant Protection Organization” means the Official service established by the government of a particular country to discharge the functions specified by the International Plant Protection Convention;

“official statement” means a certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization after the required inspections, tests and procedures are carried out by the representative of that service;

“official survey for a particular pest or pests” means a scientific study done by the representatives of the National Plant Protection Organization of a particular country using methodical procedure to examine which species of the particular pest occur in an area;

“Organic manure” means a mixture of decaying plant and animal matter derived as a result of the action of organisms that may also form a part of the mixture;

“packaging” means material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity;

“pest epidemic” means an occurrence of a large number of cases of the same pest causing economic damage during a single period of time;

“phytosanitory certificate” means a certificate conforming to the model appended to the International Plant Protection Convention and issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin;

“phytosanitory certificate for re-export” means a certificate conforming to the model appended to the International Plant Protection Convention and issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of re-export;

“planting” means any operation for the placing of plants in growing medium or by grafting or similar operation, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation;

“planting material” means plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted;

“Plant Quarantine” means all activities destined to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control;

“post-entry quarantine detention” means the confinement of plants imported into Sri Lanka in a designated area or locality for observation or for study or for further inspection test;

“Quarantine” means the official confinement of regulated article for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment;

“regulated article” means any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harboring or spreading pests deemed to require phytosanitary measures particularly where international transportation is involved;

“regulated pest” means any pest declared by the Minister under the provisions of regulation 98;

"sand" means a loose, fragmented naturally occurring material consisting of very small particles of decomposed rocks, corals or shells, which is capable of supporting plant life and or organisms and may also help in the spread of pests;

“soil” means material wholly or partly derived from the upper layer of the earth’s crust which is capable of sustaining plant life and or organisms and which contains solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus, peat, moss or bark;

“soilless medium” means materials such as vermiculite, perlite or other synthetic material when used as a growing medium or as a matrix for the growth of plants;

175 The regulations made under the Plant Protection Ordinance by the the Minister on 28th October 1981 and published in the Gazette No. 165/2 on Monday, November 02, 1981 is hereby rescinded.

SCHEDULE I

(Regulation 3)

GROUP A PLANTS

	Scientific name and description	Common name
(1)	Genus Alocasia (Schott.) G. Don	Taro and allied plants
(2)	Genus Areca L. (including all parts of plant, living or dead)	Areca or betel nut
(3)	Genus Artocarpus J.R. & G. Forst	Breadfruit, Jak, and allied plants
(4)	Genus Borassus L. (including all parts of plant, living or dead) except dried fibre	Palmyrah palm
(5)	Genus Camellia L. (synonym: Genus Thea L.)	Tea and allied plants
(6)	Genus Carica L. except seeds of hybrid varieties approved by the Director-General	Papaya, papaw and allied plants
(7)	Genus Caryota L. (including all parts of plant, living or dead)	Toddy palm
(8)	Genus Cinnamomum Schaeffer.	Cinnamon and allied plants
(9)	Genus Citrus L. (except seed and fresh fruit)	Citron, Grapefruit, Lemon, lime, Mandarin, Orange etc.
(10)	Genus Cocos L. (including all parts of plant, living or dead)	Coconut and allied plants
(11)	Genus Coffea L. (including all parts of plant, living or dead, except roasted coffee beans/seeds)	Coffee and allied plants
(12)	Genus Colocasia Schott.	Cocoyam, Dasheen, Eddoes, Taro, and allied plants
(13)	Cymbopogon citrates (DC.) Stapf	Lemongrass

	Scientific name and description	Common name
(14)	Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle	Citronella
(15)	Plants of family Cyperaceae A.L. Juss.	Sedges
(16)	Genus Dioscorea L. (except in-vitro cultures)	Yam and allied plants
(17)	Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton	Cardamom
(18)	Genus Eugenia L.	Brazilian cherry and allied plants
(19)	Plants of family Gramineae Juss. (Synonym: family Poaceae Caruel) except Zea mays L. and those permitted by the Director-General	Grasses except maize and those permitted by the Director-General
(20)	Genus Hevea Aubl.	Rubber, Para rubber, and allied plants
(21)	Genus Ipomoea L.	Sweet potato and allied plants
(22)	Genus Mangifera L.	Mango and allied plants
(23)	Genus Manihot Miller	Cassava and allied plants
(24)	Myristica fragrans Houtt.	Nutmeg
(25)	Plants of family Myrtaceae Juss. (except Psidium guajava L. and those permitted by the Director-General)	Clove, Eucalyptus, and allied plants except guava and those permitted by the Director-General
(26)	Genus Nicotiana L. (except seed)	Tobacco and allied plants
(27)	Genus Oryza L. (all parts of plant, living or dead) except processed rice for consumption	Rice (Paddy) and allied plants

	Scientific name and description	Common name
(28)	Plants of family Palmae Juss. (Synonym: family Arecaceae C.H. Schultz) (including all parts of plant, living or dead) other than Elaeis Jacq., dried fibre of Borassus L. and processed fruits of Phoenix dactylifera L.	Palms except oil palm, dried palmyrah fibre and processed fruits of date palm
(29)	Piper betle L.	Betel
(30)	Piper nigrum L.	Pepper
(31)	Genus Saccharum L.	Sugarcane and allied plants
(32)	Genus Syzygium Gaertn.	Clove and allied plants
(33)	Triticum durum Desf.	Durum wheat
(34)	Genus Theobroma L. except non-viable and fermented seed	Cacao and allied plants except non-viable and fermented seed
(35)	Genus Xanthosoma Schott.	Dasheen and allied plants

SCHEDULE II

(Regulation 4)

GROUP B MATERIAL

(1) Any plant or plant product contaminated with soil or with any plant referred to under Group A.

(2) Any aquatic plant

(3) Any genetically modified plant or living modified plant.

(4) Any plant with terminator gene

(5) Soil, compost, organic manure, forest litter and sand

(6) Fresh fruits of the following plants: -
- (i) Alligator pear, avocado (Persea americana Mill.)
- (ii) Baelifruit (Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.)
- (iii) Banana (the genus Musa L. and hybrids)
- (iv) Dragon fruit (Hylocereus undatus (Haw.) Britton & Rose)
- (v) Durian (Durio zibethinus Murr.)
- (vi) Guava (Psidium guajava L.)
- (vii) Mango (the genus Mangifera L.)
- (viii) Papaya (the genus Carica L.)
- (ix) Pineapple (Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.)
- (x) Woodapple (Limonia acidissima L.)

(7) Fresh vegetables

SCHEDULE III

(Regulation 4)

GROUP C1 PLANTS

(Following plants, which are either not reported to occur in Sri Lanka or with limited distribution in Sri Lanka, shall not be imported into Sri Lanka either as themselves or as contaminants in any consignment):

	Scientific name	Common name
(1)	Abutilon theophrasti Medik.	Darwin black wattle
(2)	Acacia confusa Merr.	Formosan acacia
(3)	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.	Black wattle
(4)	Acanthospermum australe (Loefl.) Ktze.	Star burr
(5)	Acanthospermum glabratum (DC.) Wild.	
(6)	Acroptilon repens (L.) DC. (Synonym Centaurea repens L.)	Hard heads or creeping knapweed
(7)	Genus Aeginetia L.	
(8)	Alectra fulminensis (Vell.) Stearn	Sugarcane weed
(9)	Alectra vogelii Benth.	Witch weed
(10)	Alhagi pseudalhagi (Bieb.) Desv. (Synonym Alhagi camelorum Fisch.)	Camel thorn
(11)	Alisma plantago-aquatica L.	
(12)	Alternanthera philoxeroides (C. Martius) Griseb.	Alligator weed
(13)	Alternanthera pungens H.B.K. (synonym Alternanthera repens (L.) Link.	Khaki weed
(14)	Ambrosia L. (synonym Franseria Cav.)	Ragweeds
(15)	Anagallis arvensis L.	Poisonous pimpernel, Scarlet pimpernel
(16)	Argemone mexicana L.	Prickly poppies

	Scientific name	Common name
(17)	Genus Aristea Aiton	Blue corn-lily
(18)	Asphodelus fistulosus L. (Synonym Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.)	Onion weed
(19)	Asystasia intrusa Bl.	Chinese violet
(20)	Blyxa japonica Maxim ex Archers & Gurcke	
(21)	Boussingaultia baselloides H.B.K.	Madeira or mignonette vine
(22)	Boussingaultia gracilis Miers (Synonym Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis)	Madeira or mignonette vine
(23)	Genus Brasenia Schreber.	Buttonweeds
(24)	Brassica tournefortii Gouan.	Wild turnip
(25)	Bromus catharticus Vahl	
(26)	Bromus commutatus Schrad. (Synonym Bromus racemosus L.)	Hairy chess
(27)	Bromus madritensis L.	
(28)	Bromus mollis L. (Synonym Bromus hordaceus L.)	Soft brome
(29)	Bromus tectorum L.	Downy brome
(30)	Calycotome spinosa (L.) Link.	Spiny broom
(31)	Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic.	Shepherd's purse
(32)	Cardaria draba (L.) Desv. (Synonym Lepidium draba L.)	
(33)	Genus Carduus L.	Carduus thistles
(34)	Carthamus glaucus Bieb.	Glaucous star thistle
(35)	Carthamus lanatus L.	Saffron thistle
(36)	Carthamus oxycantha Bieb.	

	Scientific name	Common name
(37)	Genus Centaurea L.	Thistle
(38)	Cestrum diurnum L.	
(39)	Cestrum parqui L'Herit	Chilian cestrum
(40)	Chenopodium album L.	Lambsquarters
(41)	Genus Christisonia Gardner	
(42)	Genus Cirsium Mill.	Thistles
(43)	Genus Cistanche Hoffmgg. & Link.	
(44)	Clerodendron quadriloculare (Blanco) Merr.	Starburst
(45)	Colchium autumnale L.	Autumn cross
(46)	Genus Conium L.	Hemlocks
(47)	Convolvulus arvensis L.	Bindweed
(48)	Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.	Small-leaf horseweed, Canada fleabane
(49)	Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacq.) McBride	Tarweed
(50)	Genus Cuscuta L. except Cuscuta campestris Yuncker, Cuscuta chinensis Lam. and Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Dodder
(51)	Cyanara cardunculus L.	Artichoke thistle
(52)	Diplotaxis tenuifolia (L.) DC.	Sand rocket
(53)	Dipsacus fullonum L. subsp. Fullonum L.	Wild teasel
(54)	Genus Echium L.	
(55)	Egeria densa Planch. (Synonym Elodea densa (Planch.) Casp.)	Brazilian elodea, Giant elodea
(56)	Eichhornia Kunth. except E. crassipes (C. Martius) Solms-Laub.	Water hyacinth

	Scientific name	Common name
(57)	Elephantopus mollis H.B.K. (Synonym Elephantopus tomentosus L.)	Elephantopus
(58)	Genus Elodea Michx.	Elodea
(59)	Emex spinosa (L.) Campd. (Synonym Emex australis Steinh.)	Emex, Devil's thorn
(60)	Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.	Fireweed
(61)	Erechtites valerianaefolia DC.	
(62)	Genus Erigeron L.	
(63)	Eupatorium adenophorum Spreng. (Synonyms: Eupatorium glandulosum H.B.K., Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Robinson)	Crofton weed
(64)	Euphorbia dentata Michx.	Toothed spurge
(65)	Euphorbia helioscopia L.	
(66)	Euphorbia maculata L.	
(67)	Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz & Pavon	
(68)	Halogeton glomeratus (Bieb.) C.A. Mey.	Halogetons
(69)	Genus Harrisia Britton.	
(70)	Helianthus ciliaris D.C.	Blue weed
(71)	Heliotropium amplexicaule Vahl.	Blue heliotrope
(72)	Hesperocnide sandwicensis Wedd.	Stinging nettle
(73)	Holcus lanatus L.	Common velvet grass
(74)	Genus Homeria Vent.	Cape tulips
(75)	Genus Hydrilla L.C. Rich. except Hydrilla verticillata (L.f.) C. Presl.	
(76)	Genus Hypericum L.	

	Scientific name	Common name
(77)	Indigofera australis Willd.	
(78)	Inula graveolens (L.) Desf.	Stinkwort
(79)	Iva acetosa (Nutt.) R. Jackson	Copperweed
(80)	Iva axillaris Pursh.	Poverty weed
(81)	Lactuca capensis Thunb.	
(82)	Lactuca pulchella (Purch.) D.C.	Blue lettuce
(83)	Lactuca runcinata DC.	
(84)	Lactuca scariola L.	
(85)	Genus Lemna L. except Lemna gibba L.and Lemna perpusilla Torrey	
(86)	Lepidium draba L. (synonym Cardaria draba (L.) Desv.)	Horny cress
(87)	Leucas martinicensis R. Br.	
(88)	Lolium canariensis Steud.	Canary Island ryegrass
(89)	Lolium edwardii H. Scholz, Stierst. & Gaisberg	
(90)	Lolium parabolicae Sennen ex Sampaio	
(91)	Lolium persicum Boiss. & Hohen. Ex Boiss. (synonym: Lolium dorei Boivin)	Persian ryegrass
(92)	Lolium siculum Parlatore	
(93)	Marrubium vulgare L.	Horehound
(94)	Miconia calvescens Blume	Miconia, bush current, velvet tree
(95)	Mimosa pigra Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.	Giant sensitive plant
(96)	Miscanthus floridulus (Labill) Warb.	

	Scientific name	Common name
(97)	Myrica faya Ait.	Firebush
(98)	Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Arechav.	Serrated tussock
(99)	Genus Onopordum L.	Thistles
(100)	Opuntia megacantha Salm-Dyck	Cactus, Prickly pear
(101)	Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.	
(102)	Opuntia vulgaris Mill.	
(103)	Genus Orobanche L.	Broom rape
(104)	Oxalis acetosella L.	
(105)	Papaver dubium L.	
(106)	Papaver hybridum Spenn.	
(107)	Papaver somniferum L.	Opium poppy
(108)	Parthenium hysterophorus L.	Congress weed
(109)	Genus Persicaria Miller (synonym: Genus Polygonum L.) except Persicaria attenuata Willd., Persicaria barbara L., Persicaria glabra Willd., Persicaria hydropiper L., Persicaria nepalensis Meisner., Persicaria strigosa R. Br.	
(110)	Phalaris minor Retz.	
(111)	Genus Phelypaea L. (synonym: Genus Phelipaea Desf.)	
(112)	Physalis ixocarpa Brot. ex DC.	
(113)	Picris echioides L.	Bristly ox-tongue
(114)	Genus Polygonum L. (synonym: Genus Persicaria Miller)	Knotweed, Smart weed
(115)	Potamogeton crispus L.	

	Scientific name	Common name
(116)	Potamogeton natans L.	
(117)	Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish
(118)	Rhus radicans L. (synonym: Toxicodendron radicans L.)	Poison ivy
(119)	Romulea rosea (L.) Eckl.	Onion grass, South African onion weed
(120)	Genus Rubus L.	Blackberry
(121)	Rumex conglomeratus Murray	Clustered dock, Sharp dock
(122)	Rumex crispus L.	Curly dock
(123)	Rumex sagittatus Thumb.	Climbing dock, rambling dock
(124)	Sagittaria guyanensis H.B.K.	Lesser arrow-head
(125)	Sagittaria graminea Michx.	Sagittaria
(126)	Salpichroa origanifolia (Lam.) Baill.	Pampus lily of the valley
(127)	Salvia reflexa Hornem.	Mintweed
(128)	Genus Salvinia Séguier. except Salvinia molesta D.S.Mitchell and Salvinia auriculata Aublet	Salvinia water fern
(129)	Scolymus hispanicus L.	Golden thistle
(130)	Scolymus maculatus L.	Spotted thistle
(131)	Sherardia arvensis L.	
(132)	Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.	Variegated thistle
(133)	Solanum carolinense Mill.	Horse nettle
(134)	Solanum cinereum R. Br.	Narrow burr
(135)	Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.	Whitehorse nettle,

	Scientific name	Common name
		Silver leaf nightshade
(136)	Solanum incanum L.	Bitterapple
(137)	Solanum nodiflorum Jacq.	
(138)	Solanum rostratum Dunal.	Buffalo burr
(139)	Solanum sisymbrifolium Lam.	
(140)	Solanum sodomeum L.	Apple of Sodom
(141)	Solanum triflorum Nutt.	
(142)	Solanum villosum Mill.	
(143)	Sonchus arvensis L.	Perennial sow thistle
(144)	Sonchus brachyotus L.	
(145)	Sonchus exauriculatus (Oliv. & Hiern) O. Hoffm.	
(146)	Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers. (Synonym: Andropogon halepensis (L.) Brot.)	Johnson grass
(147)	Genus Spartina Schreb.	Rye grass
(148)	Genus Striga Lour.	Witchweeds
(149)	Tagetes minuta L.	Wild marigold, Stink weed
(150)	Toxicodendron radicans L. (synonym: Rhus radicans L.)	Poison ivy
(151)	Triumfetta bartramia L.	Burr bush
(152)	Triumfetta semitriloba (L.) Jacq.	Sacramento burr
(153)	Tylophora tenuis Bl. (Synonym: Tylophora tennissima (Roxb.) Wight et Am. ex Wight	
(154)	Genus Typha L. except T. angustifolia L.	Bulrush

	Scientific name	Common name
(155)	Genus Vallisneria L. except Vallisneria spiralis L.	Vallisneria
(156)	Verbascum thapsus L.	Aaron's rod, Mulleins,
(157)	Verbascum virgatum Stokes	
(158)	Watsonia bulbillifera Mathews & Bolus (Synonym Watsonia meriana (L.) Mill.)	Wild watsonia
(159)	Watsonia versfeldiae Mathews & Bolus	
(160)	Genus Wedelia Jacq. except Wedelia biflora (L.) DC. and Wedelia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.	
(161)	Genus Xanthium L.	Burrs

SCHEDULE III

(Regulation 5)

GROUP C2 PLANTS

(Following plants considered as weeds in Sri Lanka shall not be imported into Sri Lanka as themselves or as contaminants in any consignment of plants intended for planting)

	Scientific name	Common name
(1)	Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson	
(2)	Ceratophyllum demersum L.	
(3)	Cuscuta campestris Yuncker	Cuscuta
(4)	Cuscuta chinensis Lam.	Cuscuta
(5)	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Cuscuta
(6)	Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms-Laub.	Water hyacinth
(7)	Hydrilla verticillata (L.f.) C. Presl.	
(8)	Lemna gibba L.	
(9)	Lemna perpusilla Torrey	
(10)	Persicaria attenuata Willd.	
(11)	Persicaria barbata L.	
(12)	Persicaria glabra Willd.	
(13)	Persicaria hydropiper L.	
(14)	Persicaria nepalensis Meisner	
(15)	Persicaria strigosa R.Br.	
(16)	Pistia stratiotes L.	Water lettuce
(17)	Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell	Salvinia
(18)	Salvinia auriculata Aublet	Salvinia

	Scientific name	Common name
(19)	Typha angustifolia L.	
(20)	Valisnaria spiralis L.	
(21)	Wedelia biflora (L.) DC.	
(22)	Wedelia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.	

SCHEDULE IV

(Regulation 6)

GROUP D PLANTS

PART A

(1) Genus Anacardium L. (Cashew nut)

(2) Genus Ananas Mill. (Pineapple and others)

(3) Genus Annona L. (Bullock's heart, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Soursop, Sweetsop and allied plants)

(4) Plants of family Araceae Juss. other than those mentioned in regulations 3, 4, 5 and 29

(5) Dried fibre of plants of Genus Borassus L.

(6) Plants of family Bromeliaceae Juss. other than Ananas Mill.

(7) Plants of family Cactaceae Juss.

(8) Seeds of plants of Genus Carica L. (Papaya, Papaw, and allied plants)

(9) Copra (dried endocarp) made from Coconut (Cocos L.)

(10) Plants of family Cupressaceae Bartl.

(11) Genus Dianthus L. (Carnation and allied plants)

(12) In- vitro cultures of plants of Genus Dioscorea L. (Yam and allied plants)

(13) Genus Elaeis Jacq. (Oil palm) including all parts of plant living or dead

(14) Genus Ficus L.

(15) Forest tree species

(16) Plant products of forest tree species (whether living or dead)

(17) Genus Fragaria L. (Strawberry)

(18) Fresh fruits and seed with adhering pulp other than those mentioned in regulation 4 as Group B material in Schedule III

(19) Genus Gladiolus L.

(20) Glycine max (L.) Merr. (Soybean)

(21) Genus Helianthus L. (Sunflower)

(22) Genus Heliconia L. (Heliconia)

(23) Genus Lactuca L. (Lettuce) other than Lactuca capensis Thunb., Lactuca pulchella (Purch.) DC., Lactuca runcinata DC., and Lactuca scariola L.

(24) Genus Lilium L.

(25) Lycopersicon esculentum Mill. (Synonyms: Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farwell, Solanum lycopersicum L.) (Tomato)

(26) Plants of family Marantaceae Petersen other than those mentioned in regulation 29

(27) Genus Morus L. (Mulberry)

(28) Plants of family Musaceae Juss. (Abaca, Banana, Plantain, and allied plants)

(29) Seeds of Genus Nicotiana L.

(30) Plants of family Pinaceae Lindl.

(31) Psidium guajava L. (Guava)

(32) Genus Psophocarpus Neck. ex DC. (Winged bean and allied plants)

(33) Rosa Hybrids (Roses)

(34) Plants of family Rosaceae Juss. other than Rosa Hybrids

(35) Solanum tuberosum L. (Potato)

(36) Plants of family Strelitziaceae (Schumann) Hutch. (Traveller's palm and allied plants)

(37) Vigna unguiculata L. (Synonym, Vigna sinensis Endl.) (Cowpea and allied plants)

(38) Plants of family Vitidaceae Juss. (Synonym, family Vitaceae Juss.)

(39) Zea mays L. (maize, corn and allied plants)

(40) Cutflowers of plants

SCHEDULE IV

(Regulation 59)

GROUP D PLANTS

PART B: Following items of Group D plants shall be permitted for importation into Sri Lanka only when the corresponding special requirements are fulfilled:

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
D1. Genus Anacardium L. (Cashew nut)	
D1.1. Cashew nuts for planting	D1.1.1. Official statement that – i. the consignment is free from inert matter, plant debris, and adhering pulp; iia. either the cashew nuts were tested and found free from Endomyces anacardii Mello, Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth, Valsa eugeniae Nutman & Roberts, and Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindicae (Patel, Moniz & Kulkarni) Robbs, Ribeiro & Kimura; iib. or Endomyces anacardii Mello, Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth, Valsa eugeniae Nutman & Roberts, and Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindicae (Patel, Moniz & Kulkarni) Robbs, Ribeiro & Kimura are not known to occur in the area of production; iiia. either the cashew nuts were tested and found to be free from Aleuroglyphus ovatus Trop., Amblypelta lutescens [Distant], Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Dysmicoccus brevipes [Cockerell], Orthaga exvinacea Hampson, Plodia interpunctella [Hübner], Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis Green, Pseudotheraptus devastans Distant, and Pseudotheraptus wayi Brown; iiib. or Aleuroglyphus ovatus Trop., Amblypelta lutescens [Distant], Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Dysmicoccus brevipes [Cockerell], Orthaga exvinacea Hampson, Plodia interpunctella [Hübner], Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis Green, Pseudotheraptus devastans Distant, and Pseudotheraptus wayi Brown are not known to occur in the area of production.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D1.1.2. At the port of entry, the consignment shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General.
D1.2. Cashew nuts imported for processing	D1.2.1. Official statement that- i. the consignment is free from inert matter, plant debris and adhering pulp; iia. either the cashew nuts were tested and found to be free from Endomyces anacardii Mello, Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth, Valsa eugeniae Nutman & Roberts, and Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindicae (Patel, Moniz & Kulkarni) Robbs, Ribeiro & Kimura; iib. or Endomyces anacardii Mello, Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth, Valsa eugeniae Nutman & Roberts, and Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindicae (Patel, Moniz & Kulkarni) Robbs, Ribeiro & Kimura are not known to occur in the area of production; iii. the consignment was treated either by keeping in hot water at 50^0C for 2 hours or by aerated steam at 110^0C for 30 minutes, and followed by air-drying; D1.2.2. At the port of entry, the consignment shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General.
D2. Genus Ananas Mill. (Pineapple and allied plants) as - D2.1. in vitro cultures.	D2.1.1. The importer shall have a tissue culture laboratory approved by the Director-General. D2.1.2. The importer shall have an insect-proof Grade 1 screen house approved by the Director-General.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D2.1.3. Official statement that - i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; ii. both the mother plants and the cultures were tested and found to be free from Pineapple Bacilliform Virus, Pineapple Chlorotic Leaf Streak 'Rhabdovirus', Pineapple Mealy Bug Wilt-associated Virus 1, Pineapple Mealy Bug Wilt-associated Virus 2, Pineapple Wilt-Associated Closterovirus and Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus; and iii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Erwinia chrysanthemi Burkholder, McFadden & Dimock and its pathovars. D2.1.4. The in vitro cultures imported shall be kept in the tissue culture laboratory mentioned in D2.1.1. above until the plants are indexed for viruses specified by the Director-General. D2.1.5. The importer shall grow the plants inside the screen house mentioned in D2.1.2. above under post-entry quarantine conditions for a period determined by the Director-General.
D3. Seeds of plants of Genus Annona L. (Bullock's heart, cherimoya, custard apple, soursop, sweetsop and allied plants)	D3.1.1. Official statement that – i. the seeds are free from inert matter, plant debris, fuzz, lint, adhering pulp, and other extraneous matter; and iia. either the seeds were tested and found to be free from Aecidium annonae Fr., Cercospora spp., Citrus Leprosis Virus, Clitocybe tabescens (Scop. ex Fr.) Bres. (synonym: Armillariella tabescens Rhoads), Elsinoë annonae Racib., and Phakopsora cherimoliae (Lagerh.) Cummins; iib. or Aecidium annonae Fr., Cercospora spp., Citrus Leprosis Virus, Clitocybe tabescens (Scop. ex Fr.) Bres. (synonym: Armillariella tabescens Rhoads), Elsinoë annonae Racib., and Phakopsora cherimoliae (Lagerh.) Cummins are not known to occur in the place of production.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	iiia. either the seeds were tested and found to be free from Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley iiib. or Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley are not known to occur in the area of production as verified by an official survey.
D4. Plants of family Araceae Juss. other than those mentioned in Regulations 3, 4, 5, 7 and 29 as-	
D4.1. in-vitro cultures	D4.1.1. Official statement that - i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal, nor antibiotics or fungicides; and ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from viruses of Alomae Diseases Complex, Taro Bobone Rhabdovirus, Dasheen Mosaic Potyvirus, and Taro Small Bacilliform Badnavirus (synonym: Taro Badnavirus).
D4.2. tissue cultured plants free of agar.	D4.2.1. Official statement that - i. the tissue cultures were inspected prior to removal of agar and found to be free of contamination, packed and sealed under aseptic conditions and under supervision; and ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from viruses of Alomae Diseases Complex, Taro Bobone Rhabdovirus, Dasheen Mosaic Potyvirus, and Taro Small Bacilliform Badnavirus (synonym: Taro Badnavirus). D4.2.2. The plants shall be grown in isolated premises for three months

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
D4.3. corms	D4.3.1. The importer shall have a tissue culture laboratory approved by the Director-General; D4.3.2. Official statement that- i. the plants were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; and ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from viruses of Alomae Diseases Complex, Taro Bobone Rhabdovirus, Dasheen Mosaic Potyvirus, and Taro Small Bacilliform Badnavirus (synonym: Taro Badnavirus) D4.3.3. The plants imported shall be used only for the in-vitro culturing at the tissue culture laboratory mentioned in D4.3.1. above. D4.3.4. The approval of the Director-General shall be obtained before planting of the imported material in the field.
D5. Dried fibre of plants of Genus Borassus L. (Palmyrah fibre)	D5.1.1. The material shall be completely dry; and fibre shall be free of adhering soft tissue, plant debris and soil. D5.1.2. Official statement that – i. the consignment has been fumigated in a manner specified by the Director-General; and ii. the fibre has been treated with a recommended fungicide, the name and dosage of which has to be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate.
D6. Plants of family Bromeliaceae Juss. other	

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
than Genus Ananas Mill. as-	
D6.1. in vitro cultures	D6.1.1. Official statement that - i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal, nor antibiotics or fungicides; and ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Pineapple Bacilliform Virus, Pineapple Chlorotic Leaf Streak 'Rhabdovirus', Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-associated Virus 1 (Closterovirus), Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-associated Virus 2, Pineapple Wilt-Associated Closterovirus and Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus.
D6.2. tissue cultured plants free of agar	D6.2.1. Official statement that - i. the tissue cultures were inspected prior to removal of agar and found free of contamination, packed and sealed under aseptic conditions and under supervision; and ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Pineapple Bacilliform Virus, Pineapple Chlorotic Leaf Streak 'Rhabdovirus', Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-associated Virus 1 (Closterovirus), Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-associated Virus 2, Pineapple Wilt-Associated Closterovirus and Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus.
D6.3. rooted plants	D6.3.1. Total quantity imported per consignment shall not exceed 25. D6.3.2. The height of the plants shall not exceed 25 cm. D6.3.3. Official statement that – i. the plants were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	survey; ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Erwinia spp.; iii. the plants were inspected and found to be free from Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym: Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald) and Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley; iv. the plants were tested and found to be free from Pineapple Bacilliform Virus, Pineapple Chlorotic Leaf Streak 'Rhabdovirus', Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-associated Virus 1 (Closterovirus), Pineapple Mealybug Wilt-associated Virus 2, Pineapple Wilt-Associated Closterovirus and Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus. D6.3.4. The imported plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention inside an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house at least for six months.
D7. Plants of family Cactaceae Juss. other than those mentioned in Regulation 5, as - D7.1. Unrooted cuttings	 D7.1.1. Official statement that - ia. either the unrooted cuttings were inspected and found to be free from Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald), Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley and Opogona sacchari (Bojer) ib. or Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald), Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley and Opogona sacchari (Bojer) are not known to occur in the place of production; iia. either the unrooted cuttings were tested and found to be free from Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar (synonym: Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert, Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers) and diseases caused

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	by phytoplasma iib. or Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar (synonym: Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert, Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers) and diseases caused by phytoplasma are not known to occur in the area of production. D7.1.2. The imported plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention in an isolated nursery for four months under the supervision of an Authorized Officer.
D7.2. Rooted plants	D7.2.1. Official statement that - i. the plants were grown in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, and Heterodera cacti Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; iia. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Nacobbus aberrans (Thorne) Thorne et Allen iib. or Nacobbus aberrans (Thorne) Thorne et Allen is not known to occur in the area of production; iiia. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald), Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley and Opogona sacchari (Bojer) iiib. or Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald), Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley and Opogona sacchari (Bojer) are not known to occur in the area of production; and iva. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar (synonyms: Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert, Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers) and diseases caused by phytoplasma ivb. or Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	(synonyms: Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert, Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers) and diseases caused by phytoplasma are not known to occur in the place of production. D7.2.2. The imported plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention in an isolated nursery at least for four months under the supervision of an authorized officer.
D8. Seeds of plant of Genus Carica L. (Papaya, papaw and allied plants)	D8.1.1. The importer shall submit the description of the hybrid when making the application to obtain the Plant Importation Permit. D8.1.2. Official statement that- i. the papaya seeds are hybrid seeds; ii. the hybrid variety has been proved to be resistant to infestation by papaya fruit fly, Bactrocera papayae Drew and Hancock; iii. the seeds have been obtained from crops grown in an area where Papaya apical necrosis virus, Papaya Bunchy-top Virus, Papaya Leaf Distortion Mosaic Potyvirus, Papaya Ringspot Potyvirus (P and W strains), Papaya Yellow Crinkle Virus, Tobacco Leaf Curl Virus, Toxotrypana curvicaudata Gerstaecker are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; iv. the seeds are free of adhering pulp and dried; v. the seeds were tested and found free of pests specified by the Director-General; vi. the seeds have been fumigated; and vii. the seeds have been surface sterilized with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 10 minutes, rinsed thoroughly with water and dried, followed by treatment with any recommended insecticide and fungicide seed dressing. D8.1.3. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	shall inspect the consignment and shall direct it to the quarantine. D8.1.4. At the quarantine, a sample of seed shall be drawn and sent to an accredited laboratory for testing for viruses specified by the Director-General. D8.1.5. The authority to release of the imported seeds from the quarantine shall rest with the Officer-in-Charge of the quarantine. The Officer-in-Charge of the quarantine shall release the imported seeds only if the seeds were found to be free from viruses as certified by the laboratory mentioned in D8.1.4. above. D8.1.6. If the Director-General has sufficient information to accept that a particular variety or hybrid of papaya is susceptible to fruitfly infestation, he shall not permit the importation into Sri Lanka of such hybrids or varieties.
D9. Copra (dried endocarp) made from coconut (Cocos L.)	D9.1.1. Permission may be granted under circumstances determined by the Secretary. D9.1.2. Importer shall register in advance with the Coconut Development Authority of Sri Lanka. D9.1.3. Imports from Natuna Islands, Kalimanthan of Indonesia, The Philippines, India, Vanuatu, Caribbean Islands, Malaysia, Africa, and Central and South America shall not be permitted. D9.1.4. The consignment shall confirm to the standards specified by the Director-General in consultation with Director of the Coconut Development Authority of Sri Lanka. D9.1.5. Official statement that – ia. either the consignment has been inspected and found to be free from Bacillus cereus Frankland & Frankland, Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Dermestes spp., Micrococcus lutens (Schroeter) Cohn, Micrococcus varians Migula, Necrobia

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	rufipes (De Geer) and Serratia marcescens Bizio ib. or. Bacillus cereus Frankland & Frankland, Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Dermestes spp., Micrococcus lutens (Schroeter) Cohn, Micrococcus varians Migula, Necrobia rufipes (De Geer) and Serratia marcescens Bizio are not known to occur in the area of production; ii. the fungal contamination is less than the level specified by the Director-General; and iii. the consignment has been fumigated in a manner specified by the Director-General. iv. the consignment is free from any plant debris. D9.1.6. The Director-General shall specify in the Plant Importation Permit the procedure to be adopted by the importer before processing of the imported copra.
D10. Unrooted cuttings (shoot system) of plants of family Cupressaceae Bartl. imported for decorative purposes.	D10.1.1. Importation shall be done during the month of December. D10.1.2. Official statement that – i. the cuttings are free from Seiridium cardinale (Wag.) Sutt. et Gibs., Cercospora sequoiae Ellis & Everhart, Gymnosporangia spp., Kabathina juniperi R. Schneider & v. Arx, Didymascella thujina (E.J. Durand) Maire (synonym Keithia thujina Durrand) and Lepteutypa cupressi (Nattrass et al.) Swart.
D11. Genus Dianthus L. (Carnation and allied plants) as – D11.1. Seeds	 D11.1.1. Official statement that – i. Mother plants were grown in an area where Arabis Mosaic nepovirus, Alternaria dianthicola Neerg., Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev,

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Pectobacterium rhapontici (Millard) Patel & Kulkarni, Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) Goodfellow and Verticillium dahliae Kleb. are not known to occur; and ii. the seeds are free from plant debris and other extraneous matter
D11.2. in-vitro cultures	D11.2.1. Official statement that – i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; ii. Mother plants and the cultures were tested and found free of Burkholderia caryophylli (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al., Pectobacterium chrysanthemi (Burkholder) Brennot et al. emend Haub, Pectobacterium rhapontici (Millard) Patel & Kulkarni, Pseudomonas marginalis pv. marginalis (Brown) Stevens, Rhizobium rhizogenes (Riker et al.) Young et al. and Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) Goodfellow; iii. Mother plants and the cultures were tested and found free of Alternaria dianthicola Neerg., Phialophora cinerescence (Wollenw.) J.H.F. Beyma, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev and Heterodera schachtii A. Schmidt; and iv. Mother plants and the cultures were tested and found free of Arabis Mosaic nepovirus, Carnation 1 alphacryptovirus, Carnation Etched Ring Caulimovirus, Carnation Latent Carlavirus, Carnation Mottle Carmovirus, Carnation Necrotic Fleck Closterovirus, Carnation Ringspot Dianthovirus and Carnation Vein Mottle Potyvirus D11.2.2. The plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine for three months under the supervision of authorized officers.
D11.3. tissue cultured plants free of agar	D11.3.1. Official statement that – i. the tissue cultures were inspected prior to removal of agar and found free of contamination, packed

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	and sealed under aseptic conditions and under supervision of Authorized Officers; ii. Plants were tested and found free of Burkholderia caryophylli (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al., Pectobacterium chrysanthemi (Burkholder) Brennot et al. emend Haub, Pectobacterium rhapontici (Millard) Patel & Kulkarni, Pseudomonas marginalis pv. marginalis (Brown) Stevens, Rhizobium rhizogenes (Riker et al.) Young et al. and Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) Goodfellow; iii. Plants were tested and found free of Alternaria dianthicola Neerg., Phialophora cinerescence (Wollenw.) J.H.F. Beyma, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev and Heterodera schachtii A. Schmidt; and iv. Plants were tested and found free of Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus, Carnation 1 alphacryptovirus, Carnation Etched Ring Caulimovirus, Carnation Latent Carlavirus, Carnation Mottle Carmovirus, Carnation Necrotic Fleck Closterovirus, Carnation Ringspot Dianthovirus and Carnation Vein Mottle Potyvirus. D11.3.2. The plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine for three months under the supervision of authorized officers.
D11.4. Rooted plants	D11.4.1. Official statement that – i. plants were produced in an area where Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus is not known to occur as verified by an official survey; ii. plants were produced in an area where Burkholderia caryophylli (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al., Pectobacterium chrysanthemi (Burkholder) Brennot et al. emend Haub, Pectobacterium rhapontici (Millard) Patel & Kulkarni, Pseudomonas marginalis pv. marginalis (Brown) Stevens, Rhizobium rhizogenes (Riker et al.) Young et al. and Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) Goodfellow are not known to occur as verified by

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	an official survey; iii. plants were produced in an area where Alternaria dianthicola Neerg., Phialophora cinerescence (Wollenw.) J.H.F. Beyma, Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert and Verticillium dahliae Kleb. are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; iv. plants were produced in an area where Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev, Heterodera schachtii A. Schmidt., Heterodera trifolii Goffart and Macroposthonia curvata (Raski) De Grisse & Loof (Synonym Criconemella curvata (Raski) Luc & Raski) are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; v. plants were produced in an area where Cacoecimorpha pronubana Hübner is not known to occur as verified by an official survey; via. either the plants were tested and found free of Epichorristodes acerbella (Walker), Hercinothrips femoralis (Reuter) and Phytonemus pallidus (Banks) vib. or Epichorristodes acerbella (Walker), Hercinothrips femoralis (Reuter) and Phytonemus pallidus (Banks) do not occur in the area of production; and viia either the plants were tested and found free of Carnation 1 alphacryptovirus, Carnation Etched Ring Caulimovirus, Carnation Latent Carlavirus, Carnation Mottle Carmovirus, Carnation Necrotic Fleck Closterovirus, Carnation Ringspot Dianthovirus and Carnation Vein Mottle Potyvirus viib. or Carnation 1 alphacryptovirus, Carnation Etched Ring Caulimovirus, Carnation Latent Carlavirus, Carnation Mottle Carmovirus, Carnation Necrotic Fleck Closterovirus, Carnation Ringspot Dianthovirus and Carnation Vein Mottle Potyvirus do not occur in the area of production. D11.4.2. The plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine inside a Grade 2 screenhouse for three months under the supervision of authorized officers.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
D12. In vitro cultures of plants of Genus Dioscorea L. (Yam and allied plants).	D12.1.1. Official statement that – i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; and ii. the cultures were tested (testing procedure shall be mentioned) and found to be free from Chinese Yam Necrotic Mosaic Carlavirus, Dioscorea Alta Potyvirus, Dioscorea Bacilliform Badnavirus, Dioscorea Green Banding Mosaic Potyvirus, Dioscorea Latent Potexvirus, Dioscorea Trifida Potyvirus, Yam Internal Brown Spot Badnavirus, and Yam Mosaic Potyvirus. D12.1.2. After taking the plantlets out of culture bottles, they shall be grown at least for six months under post-entry quarantine detention and under the supervision of authorized officers.
D13. Genus Elaeis Jacq. (oil palm and allied plants) as- D13.1. Pollen	D13.1.1. The importation shall be granted with the concurrence of the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka. D13.1.2. The importation shall not contravene the regulation 8. D13.1.3. A competent officer of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka shall personally supervise the collection of the material at the particular locality from where the importation is permitted. D13.1.4. Official statement that the material is free from pests specified by the Director-General. D13.1.5. The imported pollen shall be used for experimentation only at a place that shall be approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director of the Coconut Research Institute

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	of Sri Lanka.
D13.2. In vitro embryo cultures	D13.2.1. The permission shall be granted with the concurrence of the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka and only for research purposes. D13.2.2. The importation shall not contravene the regulation 8 D13.2.3. The importer shall have a tissue culture laboratory and an insect-proof Grade 1 screen house approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka. D13.2.4. Official statement that – i. the embryo cultures are free from pests specified by the Director-General and ii. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides. D13.2.5. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall examine the consignment and shall direct it to the quarantine. D13.2.6. The authority to release the imported cultures from the quarantine shall rest with the Officer-in-Charge of the quarantine. D13.2.7. The imported in vitro embryo cultures shall be used for subculturing at the tissue culture laboratory mentioned in D13.2.3. above and after taking out of the culture vessels, the plants shall be grown inside the screen house mentioned in D13.2.3. above at least for nine months under post-entry quarantine detention and under the supervision of the authorized officers. D13.2.8. The release for field planting of plants grown under post-entry quarantine detention shall be subject to recommendation by a team of two Authorized Officers and two competent representatives of the Director of the Coconut

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Research Institute of Sri Lanka.
D13.3. Seeds	D13.3.1. The permission shall be granted with the concurrence of the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka. D13.3.2. The importer shall have an insect-proof Grade 1 screen house approved by the Director-General in consultation with the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka. D13.3.3. The location of the screen house mentioned in D13.3.2. above shall be selected on the recommendation of a team of two Authorized Officers and two representatives of the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka. D13.3.4. The importation shall not contravene the regulation 8. D13.3.5. A competent officer of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of export has done field inspections at least once a month for the previous one year and found that the mother plants were free of pests specified by the Director-General. D13.3.6. In lieu of field inspections mentioned in D13.3.5. above, a competent officer of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka may personally supervise the collection of the seeds at the particular locality from where the importation is permitted. D13.3.7. Official statement that – i. the material is free from pests specified by the Director-General.and ii. the seeds have been treated in a manner specified by the Director-General. D13.3.8. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall examine the consignment and shall direct it to the quarantine.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D13.3.9. At the quarantine, the imported material shall be disinfected adopting an approved procedure and repacked in new packaging. The original packaging with all packing material imported shall be destroyed. D13.3.10. Authority to release the imported material from the quarantine shall rest with the Officer-in-Charge of the quarantine. D13.3.11. The imported seeds shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention at least for six months inside the screen house mentioned in D13.3.2. above, and under the supervision of the Authorized Officers. D13.3.12. During the period of post-entry quarantine detention, the Authorized Officers shall take samples to test for pests specified by the Director-General. D13.3.13. If there is a necessity, the Director-General may recommend the growing of plants in an isolated location for a further period D13.3.14. The release for field planting of plants grown under post-entry quarantine detention shall be subject to recommendation of a team of two Authorized Officers and two competent representatives of the Director of the Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka.
D14.1. Genus Ficus L other than those mentioned in (D14.2) below.	D14.1.1. The Director-General may determine the material that will be permitted and the conditions of entry in addition to what is given in D14.1.2. hereto, provided that the importer submits in the application the full scientific name including the variety of the plant. D14.1.2. Official statement that the plants were examined and found to be free from Opogona sacchari (Bojer) and other pests specified by the Director-General; and D14.1.3. Official statement that the conditions of entry

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	specified by the Director-General under D14.1.1. above have been fulfilled
D14.2. Ficus amplissima Smith, Ficus arnotiana (Miq.) Miq., Ficus benghalensis L., Ficus callosa Willd., Ficus caulocarpa Miq., Ficus costa Ait., Ficus drupacea Thunb. var. pubescens (Roth.) Corner, Ficus exasperata Vahl, Ficus fergusoni (King) Worthrington, Ficus hispida L., Ficus laevis var. tomentosa King, Ficus microcarpa L., Ficus mollis Vahl, Ficus nervosa Heyne ex Roth var. minor King, Ficus pubilimba Merr., Ficus racemosa L., Ficus religiosa L., Ficus talboti King, Ficus tinctoria Forst. f. ssp. parasitica (Willd.) Corner, Ficus trimenii King, Ficus tsjahela Burm. f., Ficus virens Ait. var. virens, and Ficus virens var. sublanceolata (Miq.) Corner,	D14.2.1. Importation shall be subject to prior approval by the Conservator General of Forests of Sri Lanka. D14.2.2. Importation shall be done only as seeds. D14.2.3. Official statement that - i. the seeds are free from pests specified by the Director-General; ii. the seeds are free from plant debris and extraneous material; and iii. the seeds have been fumigated and treated with a fungicide in a manner specified by the Director-General.
D15. Seeds of forest tree species.	D15.1.1. Importation shall be subject to prior approval by the Conservator General of Forests of Sri Lanka.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D15.1.2. Official statement that - i. the seeds are free from pests specified by the Director-General; ii. the seeds are free from plant debris and extraneous material; and iii. the seeds have been fumigated and treated with a fungicide in a manner specified by the Director-General.
D16. Plant products of forest tree species, whether living or dead except vegetative propagules.	D16.1.1. Importation shall be subject to prior approval by the Conservator General of Forests of Sri Lanka. D16.1.2. The consignment shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General.
D17. Genus Fragaria L. (strawberry) as- D17.1. seeds	D17.1.1. Official statement that – i. the seed have been air-dried and are free from adhering pulp; iia. either the mother plants were tested and found to be free from Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus, Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus, Strawberry Pallidosis Virus, Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus, iib. or Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus, Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus, Strawberry Pallidosis Virus, Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus are not known to occur in the area of production as verified by an official survey; iii. seeds were surface-disinfected with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 10 minutes at room

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	temperature; and iva. either seeds were inspected and found to be free from Elasmopalpus lignosellus [Zeller], Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell], Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comstock, Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida and Tetranychus urticae Koch ivb. or Elasmopalpus lignosellus [Zeller], Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell], Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comstock, Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida and Tetranychus urticae Koch are not known to occur in the area of production. D17.1.2. The seeds shall be grown at least for six months inside an insect-proof facility under post-entry quarantine detention and under the supervision of the Authorized Officers.
D17.2. In vitro cultures.	D17.2.1. Official statement that - i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; ii. the plants were tested (testing procedure shall be mentioned) and found to be free from pathogens causing Aster Yellows, Green Petal Disease and Bronze Leaf Wilt disease; iii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus, Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Crinkle Cytorhabdovirus, Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Mild Yellow Edge potexvirus, Strawberry Mottle Virus, Strawberry Vein Banding Caulimovirus, Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus, Strawberry Pallidosis Virus, Strawberry Pseudo Mild Yellow Edge Carlavirus, Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus, and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus; D17.2.2. The plants shall be grown at least for six months inside a Grade 2 screen house under post-entry quarantine detention and under the supervision of Authorized Officers.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
D17.3. Vegetative propagules (unrooted and rooted cuttings)	D17.3.1. Official statement that – i. the plants were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan, and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur within a radial distance of 2 km as verified by an official survey; iia. either the plants were tested (testing procedure shall be mentioned) and found to be free from pathogens causing Aster yellows, Green Petal Disease and Bronze Leaf Wilt Disease iib. or Aster yellows, Green Petal Disease and Bronze Leaf Wilt Disease are not known to occur in the area of production; iiia. either the plants were examined and found to be free from Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al., Phytophthora fragariae Hickman, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn iiib. or Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al., Phytophthora fragariae Hickman, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn are not known to occur in the area of production. iva. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus, Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Crinkle Cytorhabdovirus, Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Mild Yellow Edge potexvirus, Strawberry Mottle Virus, Strawberry Vein Banding Caulimovirus, Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus, Strawberry Pallidosis Virus, Strawberry Pseudo Mild Yellow Edge Carlavirus, Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus, and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus, ivb. or Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus, Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Crinkle Cytorhabdovirus, Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus, Strawberry Mild Yellow Edge potexvirus, Strawberry Mottle Virus, Strawberry Vein Banding Caulimovirus, Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus, Strawberry Pallidosis Virus, Strawberry Pseudo Mild Yellow

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Edge Carlavirus, Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus, and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus are not known to occur in the area of production; va. either plants were inspected and found to be free from Elasmopalpus lignosellus [Zeller], Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell], Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comstock, Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida and Tetranychus urticae Koch vb. or Elasmopalpus lignosellus [Zeller], Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell], Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comstock, Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida and Tetranychus urticae Koch are not known to occur in the area of production; D17.3.2. Before dispatch, the plants shall be washed free of soil and treated in a manner specified by the Director-General. D17.3.3. Before planting, the imported plants shall be treated in a manner specified by the Director-General and D17.3.4. The imported plants shall be grown inside an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house at least for six months under post-entry quarantine detention and under the supervision of the Authorized Officers.
D18. Fresh fruits and seed with adhering pulp other than those mentioned in regulation 4 as Group B material in Schedule III	Please refer regulations 63-68
D19. Genus Gladiolus L. as- D19.1. seeds	 D19.1.1. Official statement that - i. the seeds are free from plant debris and other extraneous matter;

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	ii. a representative sample of the seeds were tested and found to be free from Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev and Ditylenchus destructor Thorne; iii. a representative sample of the seeds were tested and found to be free from Aceria tulipae Keifer, Rhizoglyphus echinopus F. & R., and Tetranychus telarius Linn. (synonym: Tetranychus urticae Koch); iva. either a representative sample of the seeds were tested and found to be free from Sclerotium tuliparum Kleb., Septoria gladioli Passer, Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival, Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus, Uromyces gladioli P. Hennings, and Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) Winter ivb. or Sclerotium tuliparum Kleb., Septoria gladioli Passer, Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival, Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus, Uromyces gladioli P. Hennings, and Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) Winter are not known to occur in the area of production.
D19.2. seedlings, bulbs and other vegetative planting materials	D19.2.1. Official statement that – i. the plants and planting materials were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan, and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur within a radial distance of 2 km as verified by an official survey; ii. the planting materials were examined and found to be free from Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev, Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, and Hemicycliophora gracilis Thorne; iii. the planting materials were examined and found to be free from Aceria tulipae Keifer, Rhizoglyphus echinopus F. & R., and Tetranychus telarius Linn. (synonym: Tetranychus urticae Koch);

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	iva. either the planting materials were tested and found to be free from Sclerotium tuliparum Kleb., Septoria gladioli Passer, Uromyces gladioli P. Hennings, and Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) Winter ivb. or Sclerotium tuliparum Kleb., Septoria gladioli Passer, Uromyces gladioli P. Hennings, and Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) Winter are not known to occur in the area of production; and va. either the planting materials were tested and found to be free from Aster Yellows, Bean Yellow Mosaic Potyvirus, Carnation Mosaic Virus, Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus, and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus vb. or Aster Yellows, Bean Yellow Mosaic Potyvirus, Carnation Mosaic Virus, Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus, and Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus are not known to occur in the area of production. D19.2.2. The plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention in an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house under the supervision of the Authorized Officers for a period that shall be specified by the Director-General.
D20. Glycine max (L.) Merr. (soybean) as D20.1 Seed imported for planting and propagation	 D20.1.1 Official statement that – i. the mother plants were inspected during active growth and certified to be free of seed-borne viruses specified by the Director-General; ii. the mother plants were inspected during active growth and found to be free from bacterial plant pests specified by the Director-General; iiia. either the seeds were tested and found to be free from Anomala cupripes Hope, Anomala pallida Fabricius, Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Fundella pellucans Zeller, Orgyia turbata Butler and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) iiib. or Anomala cupripes Hope, Anomala pallida

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Fabricius, Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Fundella pellucans Zeller, Orgyia turbata Butler and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) are not known to occur in the area of production; iv. the seeds have been soaked for 1-5 minutes in a solution of sodium hypochlorite (with 1-2% of available chlorine) and dried followed by treatment with any recommended insecticide and fungicide seed dressing.
D20.2. seeds imported for consumption and or processing	D20.2.1. Official statement that – ia. either the seed were tested and found to be free from Anomala cupripes Hope, Anomala pallida Fabricius, Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Fundella pellucans Zeller, Orgyia turbata Butler and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) ib. or Anomala cupripes Hope, Anomala pallida Fabricius, Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Fundella pellucans Zeller, Orgyia turbata Butler and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) are not known to occur in the area of production. D20.2.2. The planting of these seeds is prohibited.
D21. Genus Helianthus L. (sunflower) as	
D21.1. Seed imported for planting and propagation	D21.1.1. Official statement that- ia. Either the seeds have been tested and found free from Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni, Puccinia helianthi Schewein., Prostephanus truncatus (Horn), Opogona sacchari Bojer ib or Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni, Puccinia helianthi Schewein., Prostephanus truncatus (Horn), Opogona sacchari Bojer are not known to occur in the production area; ii Seeds are treated with an appropriate fungicides.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
D21.2. seeds imported for processing	D21.2.1. Official statement that- ia. Either the seeds have been tested and found free from Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni, Puccinia helianthi Schewein., Prostephanus truncatus (Horn), Opogona sacchari Bojer ib. or Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni, Puccinia helianthi Schewein., Prostephanus truncatus (Horn), Opogona sacchari Bojer are not known to occur in the production area; D21.2.2. The planting of these seeds is prohibited.
D22. Genus Heliconia L. (Heliconia)	D22.1.1. Official statement that- i. the plants were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival. are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: strain of Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus); iii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi; iva. either the plants were inspected and found to be free from Castniomera licus (Drury), Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald), Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick), Opogona sacchari (Bojer), Scutellonema bradys (Steiner & Le Hew) Andrassy and Vinsonia stellifera [Westwood], ivb. or Castniomera licus (Drury), Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald), Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick), Opogona sacchari (Bojer), Scutellonema bradys (Steiner & Le Hew) Andrassy and Vinsonia stellifera [Westwood] are

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	not reported to occur in the area of production; and v. the plants were tested and found to be free from Hoplolaimus pararobustus Sher, and Macroposthonia sphaerocephala (Taylor). D22.1.2. the imported plants shall be grown inside an insect-proof screen house at least for six months under post-entry quarantine detention and under the supervision of the Authorized Officers.
D23. Seeds of plants of Genus Lactuca L. (Lettuce) other than Lactuca capensis Thunb., Lactuca pulchella (Purch.) DC., Lactuca runcinata DC., and Lactuca scariola L.	D23.1.1. Official statement that - i. the seeds are free from plant debris and other extraneous matter; and ii. a representative sample of the seeds were tested (the testing procedure shall be mentioned in the certificate) and found to be free from Lettuce Mosaic Potyvirus.
D24. Genus Lilium L. as- D24.1. Seeds	D24.1.1. Official statement that - i. the seeds are free from plant debris and other extraneous matter; and ii. a representative sample of the seeds were tested by ELISA technique (or equivalent methods) and found to be free from Lily Rosette Virus, Lily Ringspot Carlavirus, Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus, and Tomato Bushy Stunt Tombusvirus.
D24.2. seedlings and vegetative planting materials	D24.2.1. Official statement that - i. the plants were grown in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	ii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Pratylenchus pratensis (de Man) Filipjev; and iii. the plants were tested by ELISA technique (or equivalent methods) and found to be free from Lily Rosette Virus, Lily Ringspot Carlavirus, Tobacco Necrosis Necrovirus, Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus, and Tomato Bushy Stunt Tombusvirus
D25. Seeds of Lycopersicon esculentum Mill., (synonyms: Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farwell, Solanum lycopersicum L.) (Tomato)	D25.1.1. Official statement that - i. the seeds are free from plant debris, adhering pulp and other extraneous matter; ii. the seeds were taken from plants grown in an area where Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris and Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; and iii. the seeds were subjected to one of the following treatments:- iiia. Either hot water treatment at 55°C for 25 minutes, followed by soaking in 10% trisodium phosphate solution for 60 minutes and drying; iiib. Or immersion in 0.6% hydrochloric acid (HCl) for 24 hours, followed by air-drying and dressing with 0.3% thiram or any other recommended seed dressing; iiic. Or soaking in 0.6% hydrochloric acid (HCl) of pH 0.8±0.2 for 20 minutes with continuous stirring, followed by rinsing well with water and then immersion in 10% trisodium phosphate solution for one and half hours, followed by rinsing with water and plascing in 0.96% calcium hypochlorite solution (5000-7000ppm, pH 8.0-9.0) for 15 minutes and then rinsing with water extensively and airdrying, followed by application of a recommended fungicida and insecticide.
D26. Plants of family	

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
Marantaceae Petersen other than those listed in regulation 5 as -	
D26.1. in vitro cultures	D26.1.1. Official statement that the culture medium contains neither charcoal, nor antibiotics or fungicides;
D26.2. tissue cultured plants free of agar	D26.2.1. Official statement that the tissue cultures were inspected prior to removal of agar and found free of contamination, packed and sealed under aseptic conditions and under supervision; and D26.2.2. The plants shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention in isolated premises for three months under the supervision of authorized officers.
D26.3. Rooted plants	D26.3.1. Total quantity imported per consignment shall not exceed 25. D26.3.2. Height of each plant shall not exceed 25 cm. D26.3.3. Official statement that - i. the plants were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey. ii. the plants were inspected and found to be free from Dysmicoccus brevipes Cockerell (synonym Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald) and Opogona sacchari (Bojer); iii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Erwinia spp.; D26.3.4. the imported plants shall be grown inside an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house at least for six months under post-entry quarantine detention and under supervision of Authorized Officers.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
D27. Genus Morus L. (Mulberry) as-	
D27.1. seed	D27.1.1. Official statement that – i. the seeds were obtained from plants grown in an area where Pseudodendrothrips mori [Niwa] were not reported to occur; ii. the seeds were tested and found to be free from Acanthocoris sordidus Thunberg., Parabemisia myricae [Kuwana], Pseudococcus comstocki Kuwana, Eutetranychus orientalis Klein, Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida and Tetranychus truncatus Ehara; iii. the seeds were tested serologically (or equivalent method) and found to be free from Mulberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Mulberry Mosaic Virus, Mulberry Dwarf Agent and Mulberry Curly Little Leaf Agent; and iv. the seeds were tested and found to be free from Pseudomonas syringae pv. mori (Boyer & Lambert) Young, Dye & Wilkie.
D27.2. unrooted or rooted cuttings	D27.2.1. Official statement that – i. the mother plants were grown in an area where Pseudodendrothrips mori [Niwa] were not reported to occur; ii. the cuttings were inspected and found to be free from Acanthocoris sordidus Thunberg., Parabemisia myricae [Kuwana], Pseudococcus comstocki Kuwana, Eutetranychus orientalis Klein, Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida and Tetranychus truncatus Ehara; iii. the cuttings were tested serologically (or equivalent method) and found to be free from Mulberry Ringspot Nepovirus, Mulberry Mosaic Virus, Mulberry Dwarf Agent and Mulberry Curly Little Leaf Agent;

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	iv. the cuttings were tested and found to be free from Pseudomonas syringae pv. mori (Boyer & Lambert) Young, Dye & Wilkie and Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi; v. as for rooted cuttings, they were examined and found to be free from Xiphinema index Thorne & Allen. vi. As for rooted cuttings, the plants were grown in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey.
D28. Plants of family Musaceae Juss. (Abaca, Banana, Plantain, and allied plants) as – D28.1. in vitro cultures	D28.1.1. The importer shall have a tissue culture laboratory approved by the Director-General. D28.1.2. The importer shall have an insect-proof Grade 1 screen house approved by the Director-General. D28.1.3 The importer shall take suitable measures for the Auhtorized Officers or the representatives of the Director-General to inspect the facility of the supplier producing the in vitro cultures. D28.1.4. Official statement that - i. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; ii. both the mother plants and the in vitro cultures were tested by serological or any other accepted procedure (the testing procedure shall be mentioned) and found to be free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: Strain of Sugarcane

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Mosaic Potyvirus), Banana Bract Mosaic Potyvirus, Banana Bunchy Top Nanavirus, Banana Mosaic Cucumovirus (synonym: Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus), Banana Mild Mosaic Virus and Banana Streak Badnavirus; iii. both the mother plants and the in vitro cultures were tested and found to be free from Erwinia chrysanthemi pv paradisiaca (Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria, Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi and Xanthomonas campestris pv. celebensis (Gäumann) Dye; and iv. both the mother plants and in vitro cultures were tested and found to be free from diseases caused by phytoplasmas esp. Marbling disease. D28.1.5. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall inspect the consignment and shall direct it to the quarantine. D28.1.6. The release of the consignment from quarantine shall be subject to the fulfillment of requirements given under D28.1.1. and D28.1.2. D28.1.7. The plantlets shall be sub-cultured at the tissue culture laboratory mentioned in D28.1.1. D28.1.8. The plantlets obtained from the in vitro cultures shall be grown inside the insect-proof Grade 1 screen house mentioned in D28.1.2. above for three months under post-entry quarantine detention and under supervision of the Authorized Officers. D28.1.9. Once a month, an Authorized Officer or Authorized Officers shall inspect the plants grown under post-entry quarantine detention and shall take samples for testing for viruses. If there is any evidence for the presence of viruses mentioned in D28.1.3.ii. above, the Authorized Officer or the Authorized Officers shall take steps to destroy the plants. D28.1.10. The release of the material from post-entry quarantine detention shall be subject to

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	certification of the plants as free from viruses. D28.1.11. The approval of the Director-General shall be obtained for the release of plants from post-entry quarantine detention.
D28.2. seeds	D28.2.1. The importer shall have a tissue culture laboratory approved by the Director-General. D28.2.2. The importer shall have an insect-proof Grade 1 screen house approved by the Director-General. D28.2.3. Official statement that – i. the seeds are free of pulp, other extraneous matter and air-dried; ii. the seeds were inspected and found free from insect pests; iii. the parent plants were virus indexed and found to be free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: Strain of Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus), Banana Bract Mosaic Potyvirus, Banana Bunchy Top Nanavirus, Banana Mosaic Cucumovirus (synonym: Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus), Banana Mild Mosaic Virus and Banana Streak Badnavirus; iv the mother plants and the seeds were tested and found to be free from Erwinia chrysanthemi pv paradisiaca (Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria, Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi and Xanthomonas campestris pv. celebensis (Gäumann) Dye; and v. the seeds were surface-disinfected with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 10 minutes at room temperature. D28.2.4. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall inspect the consignment and shall direct it to the quarantine.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D28.2.5. The release of the consignment from the quarantine shall be subject to the fulfillment of requirements given under D28.2.1. and D28.2.2. D28.2.6. At the tissue culture laboratory mentioned in D28.2.1. above, the seed coat shall be removed and the material shall be used for in vitro tissue culturing. D28.2.7. The seedlings emerged shall be sampled and virus indexed to ascertain that they are free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: Strain of Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus), Banana Bract Mosaic Potyvirus, Banana Bunchy Top Nanavirus and Banana Streak Badnavirus; D28.2.8. If the virus indexing tests reveal positive results, the plants shall be destroyed. D28.2.9. Before planting the resulting crop in the field, approval of the Director-General shall be obtained.
D29. Seeds of plants of Genus Nicotiana L.	D29.1.1. Official statement that - i. the mother plants were inspected during active growth and found to be free from Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci (Wolf & Foster) Young, Dye & Wilkie; ii. the seeds were tested and found to be free from Peronospora tabacina Adam and Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci (Wolf & Foster) Young, Dye & Wilkie; iii. the seeds were tested and found to be free from Tobacco Ascending Necrosis Virus, Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus, Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus, Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus and Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus; iv. the seeds were inspected and found to be free from Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev; v. the seeds were inspected and found to be free from Conodermus vespertinus [Fabricius]; and

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	vi. the seeds were treated by immersion for 15 minutes in a 0.1% solution of sodium hypochlorite. D29.1.2. the imported seed shall be grown under post-entry quarantine conditions at least for three months under the supervision of authorized officers.
D30. Unrooted cuttings (shoot system) of plants of family Pinaceae Lindl. imported for decorative purposes.	D30.1.1. Importation shall be done during the month of December. D30.1.2. Official statement that – i. the cuttings were inspected and found to be free from Dendroctonus micans (Kugelann), Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopkins, Ips spp., and Pissodes spp.; and ii. the cuttings were tested and found to be free from Gremmeniella abietina (Lagerb.) Morelet.
D31. Psidium guajava L. (guava) as - D31.1. seeds	D31.1.1. Official statement that – i. the seeds have been depulped and dried thoroughly and are free of plant debris and other extraneous material; ii. the seeds were taken from mother plants grown in an area where Erwinia psidii Neto, Robbs & Yamashiro, Physalospora psidii Stevens & Pierce and Puccinia psidii Winter do not occur within a radial distance of 10 km; iiia. either the seeds were inspected and found to be free from Atacus atlas (Linnaeus), Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) iiib. or Atacus atlas (Linnaeus), Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Prostephanus truncatus

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	(Horn) do not occur in the area of production of seeds; and iv. the seeds were treated with an insecticide and a fungicide.
D31.2. Rooted plants	D31.2.1. Official statement that – i. the plants are free of soil and growing media ii. the plants were produced in an area where Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth, Erwinia psidii Neto, Robbs & Yamashiro, Physalospora psidii Stevens & Pierce and Puccinia psidii Winter do not occur within a radial distance of 10 km; iii. the plants were produced in an area where Aleurodicus cocois Curtis and Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes) do not occur within a radial distance of 10 km; iva. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Amblypelta lutescens (Distant), Atacus atlas (Linnaeus), Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell), Nipaecoccus nipae (Maskell), Parabemisia myricae (Kuwana) and Rynchophorus palmarum (Linnaeus) ivb. or Amblypelta lutescens (Distant), Atacus atlas (Linnaeus), Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick, Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell), Nipaecoccus nipae (Maskell), Parabemisia myricae (Kuwana) and Rynchophorus palmarum (Linnaeus) do not occur in the area of production of plants; and v. the plants were produced in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi, Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey. D31.2.2. The imported plants shall be grown inside a Grade 2 screen house at least for six months under

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	post-entry quarantine detention and under supervision of the Authorized Officers.
D32. Seeds of plants of Genus Psophocarpus Neck. ex DC.	D32.1.1. Official statement that – i. the mother plants were inspected during active growth and certified to be free from viruses specified by the Director-General; ii. the seeds were tested and found to be free from Synchytrium psophocarpi (Racib.) Gäum; and iii. the seeds were treated with an insecticide and a fungicide.
D33. Rosa Hybrids (Rose plants). as – D33.1. Unrooted cuttings	D33.1.1. Official statement that - i. the unrooted cuttings were inspected and found to be free from Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell, Pantomorus cervinus Boheman, Poppillia japonica Newman and Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell]; iia. either the unrooted cuttings were tested and found to be free from Cytosporella umbrina, Eutypa lata (Pers.) Tul. & C. Tul., Nectria haematococca var. brevicona (Wollenw.) Gerlach., Phragmidium spp., Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr. ex Fr.) Lév., Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn iib. or Cytosporella umbrina, Eutypa lata (Pers.) Tul. & C. Tul., Nectria haematococca var. brevicona (Wollenw.) Gerlach., Phragmidium spp., Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr. ex Fr.) Lév., Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn do not occur in the area of production; iiia. either the unrooted cuttings were tested and found to be free from Erwinia amylovora Winslow,

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Broadhurst, Buchanan, Krumwiede, Rogers & Smith iiib. or Erwinia amylovora Winslow, Broadhurst, Buchanan, Krumwiede, Rogers & Smith does not occur in the area of production; and iva. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Citrus Vein Enation-Woody Gall 'Virus' and Tobacco Streak Virus ivb. or the Citrus Vein Enation-Woody Gall 'Virus' and Tobacco Streak Virus do not occur in the area of production.
D33.2. Rooted cuttings	D33.2.1. Official statement that – ia. either the plants were inspected and found to be free from Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell, Pantomorus cervinus Boheman, Poppillia japonica Newman and Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell] ib. or the Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell, Pantomorus cervinus Boheman, Poppillia japonica Newman and Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell] do not occur in the area of production; ii. the rooted cuttings were grown in an area where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, and Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey. iiia. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Erwinia amylovora Winslow, Broadhurst, Buchanan, Krumwiede, Rogers & Smith iiib. or Erwinia amylovora Winslow, Broadhurst, Buchanan, Krumwiede, Rogers & Smith does not occur in the area of production; iva. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Cytosporella umbrina, Eutypa lata (Pers.) Tul. & C. Tul., Nectria haematococca var. brevicona (Wollenw.) Gerlach., Phragmidium spp., Rosellinia necatrix Prill. Sphaerotheca

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	atrum Reinke & Berthold, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn ivb. or Cytosporella umbrina, Eutypa lata (Pers.) Tul. & C. Tul., Nectria haematococca var. brevicona (Wollenw.) Gerlach., Phragmidium spp., Rosellinia necatrix Prill. Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr. ex Fr.) Lév., Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn do not occur in the area of production; va. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Citrus Vein Enation-Woody Gall 'Virus' Tobacco Streak Virus vb. or Citrus Vein Enation-Woody Gall 'Virus' Tobacco Streak Virus do not occur in the area of production; and vi. the plants were tested and found to be free from Criconemellea spp., Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi and Xiphinema spp. D33.2.2. The height of each rooted cutting shall not exceed 25cm; and D33.2.3. The plants shall be grown at least for six months under post-entry quarantine detention and under supervision of Authorized Officers.
D34. Planting material of plants of family Rosaceae Juss. (except Rosa Hybrids) as- D34.1. Pollen, seeds, budwood or budsticks	 D34.1.1. When the applicant submits the details of the intended importation, the Director-General shall determine after a pest risk analysis, the material, size and quantity that will be permitted and the conditions of entry.
D35. Solanum tuberosum L. (Potato) as:- D35.1. true seeds	 D35.1.1. Official statement that –

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	i. the seeds were tested and found to be free from Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival; and iia. either a representative sample of the seeds were tested by ELISA technique or equivalent methods (method shall be mentioned) and found to be free from Alfalfa Mosaic Virus, Andean Potato Latent Tymovirus, Arracacha B Virus, Potato Black Ring Virus, Potato Mop-top Furovirus, Potato T Capillovirus, Potato U Nepovirus, Potato Y Potyvirus, Potato Yellow Mosaic Geminivirus, Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus (Andean Potato Calico Strain), and Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus iib. or Alfalfa Mosaic Virus, Andean Potato Latent Tymovirus, Arracacha B Virus, Potato Black Ring Virus, Potato Mop-top Furovirus, Potato T Capillovirus, Potato U Nepovirus, Potato Y Potyvirus, Potato Yellow Mosaic Geminivirus, Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus (Andean Potato Calico Strain), and Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus are not known to occur in the area of production.
D35.2. in vitro cultures	D35.2.1. Official statement that – i. the culture medium contain neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; ii. the cultures were tested and found to be free from Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid; and iii. the cultures were tested and found to be free from viruses affecting potato plants.
D35.3. seed tubers	D35.3.1. Official statement that – i. the seed potato tubers were produced in an area where Aecidium cantensis Arth., Angiosorus solani Thirum. & O'Brien, Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris (synonym: Corynebacterium sepedonicum (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder), Epitrix

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	tuberis Gentner, Erwinia carotovora ssp. betavasculorum Thomson et al., Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens (synonym: Heterodera rostochiensis Wollenweber), , Phoma andina Turkensteen, Phoma foveata Foister, Polyscytalum pustulans (M.N. Owens & Wakef.) M.B. Ellis (synonym: Oospora pustulans Owens & Wakef.), Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid, Premnotrypes spp., Puccinia pittieriana P. Hennings, Septoria lycopersici Spezzini var. malagutti Ciccarone & Boerema, and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur in the area of production; iia. Either Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say is not known to occur in the area of production iib. or Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say is not present at the place of production as verified by official inspections done during the growing season iic. or Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say was not detected to occur in the place of production just prior to harvest and a representative sample (sample size must be mentioned) of the consignment was inspected and found free of Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say iii. the seed potato tubers infected with Erwinia carotovora ssp. atroseptica (van Hall) Dye, Erwinia carotovora ssp. carotovora (Jones) Bergey et al.), Erwinia chrysanthemi Burkholder, McFadden & Dimmock, Geotrichum candidum Link ex Pers. Emend. Carmichael, Streptomyces reticuliscabies Garden et al, and Streptomyces scabies (Thaxter) Waksman & Henrici. do not exceed the limits specified by the Director-General; iv. a representative sample of seed potato tubers were tested and found to be free from Phytophthora erythroseptica Pethybr.; va. either the seed potato tubers have been obtained from crops certified to be free of viruses specified by the Director-General vb. or the seed tubers were post harvest tested for potato viruses by serological or equivalent

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	methods and found to be free of potato viruses specified by the Director-General; via. either the seed potato tubers were produced in an area where bacterial wilt caused by Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi is not known to occur within a radial distance of one km vib. or bacterial wilt caused by Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi does not occur in the place of production and the seed potato tubers were tested and found to be free from Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi. vii. the seed potato tubers were tested and found to be free from Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn; viii. the seed potato tubers were tested and found to be free from Agrotis exclamationis L., Hydraecia micacea (Esper), Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller) and Tecia solanivora (Povolný); ixa. either the seed potato tubers were tested and found to be free from Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau, Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev, Longidorus attenuatus Hooper, Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Santo & Finley, Patatrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique (synonym: Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui), Paratrichodorus coffeae (Zimmerman) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven and Trichodorus viruliferus Hooper ixb. or Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau, Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev, Longidorus attenuatus Hooper, Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Santo & Finley, Patatrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique (synonym: Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui), Paratrichodorus coffeae (Zimmerman) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven and Trichodorus viruliferus Hooper are not known to occur in the area of production;

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	x. the seed potato tubers affected by 'Dry Rot' and 'Wet Rot' diseases caused by organisms other than Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Davies, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris (synonym: Corynebacterium sepedonicum (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder), Erwinia carotovora ssp. betavasculorum Thomson et al., Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi and Synchytrium endobioticum (Sachilbersky) Percival are less than the limit specified by the Director-General; and xi. the seed potato tubers have been treated with a broad spectrum fungicide.
D35.4. meristem plantlets	D35.4.1. The size of a plantlet shall not exceed 10 cm. D35.4.2. Official statement that – i. the plantlets were grown in a soilless medium; ii. the place of production was inspected during production of plantlets and found to be free from Epitrix tuberis Gentner, Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens (synonym: Heterodera rostochiensis Wollenweber), Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Premnotrypes spp., and Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller); iii. the place of production was inspected during production of plantlets and found to be free from Aecidium cantensis Arth., Angiosorus solani Thirum. & O'Brien, Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris (synonym: Corynebacterium sepedonicum (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder), Erwinia carotovora ssp. betavasculorum Thomson et al., Phoma andina Turkensteen, Phoma foveata Foister, Polyscytalum pustulans (M.N. Owens & Wakef.) M.B. Ellis (synonym: Oospora pustulans Owens & Wakef.), Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid,

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Puccinia pittieriana P. Hennings, Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi, Septoria lycopersici Spezzini var. malagutti Ciccarone & Boerema, and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival; iv. the plantlets were tested and found to be free from Erwinia carotovora (Jones) Bergey et al., Geotrichum candidum Link ex Pers. Emend. Carmichael, Phytophthora erythroseptica Pethybr., Streptomyces spp., Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold, and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn; v. the plantlets were tested and found to be free from potato viruses specified by the Director-General; vi. the plantlets were tested and found to be free from Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau, Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev, Longidorus attenuatus Hooper, Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Santo & Finley, Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique (synonym: Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui), Paratrichodorus coffeae (Zimmerman) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven and Trichodorus viruliferus Hooper; vii. the plantlets were tested and found to be free from Agrotis exclamationis L., Diabrotica speciosa (Germar), Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus), Hydraecia micacea (Esper), Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller) and Tecia solanivora (Povolný);
D35.5. microtubers, minitubers or technotubers	D35.5.1. Official statement that - i. the tubers were produced in a site where Andean Potato Latent Tymovirus, Andean Potato Mottle Comovirus, Arracacha B Virus, Beet Curly Top Hybrigeminivirus, Potato Black Ringspot Nepovirus, Potato Deforming Mosaic Virus, Potato Mop-top Furovirus, Potato U Nepovirus, Potato Yellow Mosaic Geminivirus, Potato T Virus, Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid, Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus and Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus are not known to occur;

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	ii. the tubers were produced in a site where Aecidium cantensis Arth., Angiosorus solani Thirum. & O'Brien, Phoma andigena Turkensteen, Phoma foveata Foister, Polyscytalum pustulans (M.N. Owens & Wakef.) M.B. Ellis (Synonym Oospora pustulans Owens & Wakef.), Puccinia pittieriana P. Hennings, Septoria lycopersici Spezzini var. malagutti Ciccarone & Boerema and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; iii. the tubers were produced in a site where Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris (synonym: Corynebacterium sepedonicum (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder), Erwinia carotovora ssp. betavasculorum Thomson et al., Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. parasitica (Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; iv. the tubers were produced in a site where Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens (synonym: Heterodera rostochiensis Wollenweber) are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; v. the tubers were produced in a site where Potato Stolbur Phytoplasma and Potato Witches' Broom Phytoplasma are not known to occur as verified by an official survey; vi. the consignment was laboratory tested and found free from Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus, Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus, Potato Y^c Potyvirus, Potato Yellowing Alfamovirus, Potato Yellow Dwarf Nucleorhabdovirus; vii. the consignment was laboratory tested and found free from Phytophthora erythroseptica Pethybr., Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold and Verticillium dahliae Klebahn; viii. the consignment was laboratory tested and found

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	free from Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi; ix. the consignment was laboratory tested and found free from Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau, Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev, Longidorus attenuatus Hooper, Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Santo & Finley, Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique (synonym: Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui), Paratrichodorus coffeae (Zimmerman) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven and Trichodorus viruliferus Hooper; x. the consignment was inspected and found free from Agrotis exclamationis L., Diabrotica speciosa (Germar), Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus), Epitrix tuberis Gentner, Hydraecia micacea (Esper), Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller) and Tecia solanivora (Povolný); xi. the tubers were produced in a medium free from soil; and xii. the tubers were produced in an insect-proof nethouse (with 14 mesh per cm) and on elevated benches (of 50 cm above floor). D35.5.2. Tubers shall be free from sprouts.
D35.6. tubers imported for consumption.	D35.6.1. An Authorized Officer shall inspect the consignment at the port of entry and shall certify that the consignment is free from quarantine pests. D35.6.2. The planting of these tubers is prohibited.
D36. Plants of family Strelitziaceae (Traveller's palm and allied plants)	D36.1.1. Official statement that – i. the area of production of the plants is free from Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens, Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens, and Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson &

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	Kaplan and Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival as verified by an official survey; iia. either the plants were tested and found to be free from Nipaecoccus nipae (Maskell), Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick) and Opogona sacchari (Bojer) iib. or Nipaecoccus nipae (Maskell), Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick) and Opogona sacchari (Bojer) do not occur in the area of production; iii. the plants were tested and found to be free from Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique and Scutellonema bradys (Steiner & Le Hew) Andrassy; iv. the plants were tested serologically (or by an equivalent method) and found to be free from Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus (synonym: strain of Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus); and v. the plants were tested by appropriate methods (procedure shall be mentioned) and found to be free from Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi and Xanthomonas campestris pv. celebensis (Gäumann) Dye. D36.1.2. The imported plants shall be grown under Post-entry quarantine detention in a Grade 2 screenhouse at least for three months under supervision of the Authorized Officers
D37. Seeds of Vigna unguiculata L. (synonym: Vigna sinensis Endl.) (Cowpea and others) intended for planting	D37.1.1. Official statement that – i. the mother plants were inspected during active growth and certified to be free of seed borne viruses specified by the Director-General. ii. Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flacumfaciens (Hedges) Collins & Jones is not known to occur in the area of production; and

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	iiia. either the seeds were examined and found to be free from Anomala cupripes Hope, Anomala pallida Fabricius, Fundella pellucans Zeller and Orgyia turbata Butler iiib. or Anomala cupripes Hope, Anomala pallida Fabricius, Fundella pellucans Zeller and Orgyia turbata Butler do not occur in the area of production as verified by an official survey. D37.1.2. The imported seeds shall be grown inside an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house under post-entry quarantine detention for two generations under the supervision of Authorized Officers. D37.1.3. During the post-entry quarantine detention, a competent plant pathologist shall periodically inspect the crops obtained from the imported seeds with regard to virus diseases. D37.1.4. A plant pathologist shall certify the seed as virus-free for the release of the second-generation seeds from post-entry quarantine detention. D37.1.5. Before planting of the second-generation seeds in the field, the permission of the Director-General shall be obtained.
D38. Genus Vitis L. (Grapevine and allied plants) of family Vitidaceae Juss. (Synonym: family Vitaceae Juss.) as – D38.1 seeds	D38.1.1 Official statement that – i. the parent plants were inspected during active growth and found to be free from pests specified by the Director-General; ii. The seeds were extracted and washed thoroughly with a soap solution; and iii. The seeds were surface sterilized with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution with 0.1% wetting

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	agent for 10 minutes, then rinsed thoroughly with water, surface-dried under shaded conditions and dusted with a broad spectrum fungicide. iv. The seeds were surface-dried under shaded conditions and dusted with a broad spectrum fungicide. D38.1.2. Before planting, the imported seeds shall be stored at 4 °C for at least six (6) weeks. D38.1.3. The seeds shall be germinated in sterilized potting medium and the plants shall be kept in a Grade 2 screen house for at least three months under post-entry quarantine detention and under supervision of the Authorized Officers. D38.1.4. The permission of the Director-General shall be obtained for the release of the material from post-entry quarantine detention.
D38.2. in vitro cultures.	D38.2.1. Official statement that – i. the parent plants were inspected during active growth and found to be free from pests specified by the Director-General; ii. the culture medium contains neither charcoal nor antibiotics or fungicides; and iii. the cultures were tested and found to be free from pests specified by the Director-General D38.2.2. The plants once taken out of agar shall be grown under post-entry quarantine detention for at least six months in an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house under the supervision of the Authorized Officers.
D38.3. unrooted cuttings	D38.3.1. Official statement that the parent plants were inspected during active growth and found to be free from pests specified by the Director-General; D38.3.2. Before dispatch, the cuttings shall be thoroughly washed with a mild detergent and

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	water, and dried. D38.3.3. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall inspect the consignment and shall direct it to quarantine. D38.3.4. At the quarantine, the packaging and the packing material shall be destroyed. D38.3.5 At the quarantine, the cuttings shall be subjected to hot water treatment (50 °C for 45 minutes or 45 °C for 3 hours). D38.3.6. After hot water treatment, the cuttings shall be dipped in a 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution with 0.1% wetting agent, rinsed thoroughly and towel dried. D38.3.7. Before planting, the cuttings shall be dipped in a solution of insecticide and fungicide that shall be specified by the Director-General. D38.3.8. The cuttings shall be grown in an insect-proof Grade 2 screen house for a minimum of six months under post-entry quarantine detention and under supervision of the Authorized Officers
D39. Zea mays L. (corn, maize, and allied plants) D39.1. Seeds imported for planting and propagation	D39.1.1. The seeds must be produced in and directly consigned to Sri Lanka from a country where Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters (synonym: Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye) is not known to occur as verified by an official survey. D39.1.2. Official statement that – i. the condition mentioned in D39.1.1. above has been fulfilled; ii. the seeds were obtained from crops grown in an area where weeds of Striga Lour. were not

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	detected for the last three cultivation cycles; iiia. either the seeds were tested and found to be free from Claviceps gigantea Fuentes, Isla, Ullstrup & Rodriguez, Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. subsp. nebraskensis (Vidaver & Mandel) Davis et al. (synonym: Corynebacterium nebraskense Schuster, Hoff, Mandel & Lazar), Peronosclerospora philippinensis (Weston) Shaw., Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai & K. Hara, Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall pv. coronofaciens (Elliot) Young, Dye & Wilkie. And Sclerospora philippinensis Weston, iiib. or Claviceps gigantea Fuentes, Isla, Ullstrup & Rodriguez, Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. subsp. nebraskensis (Vidaver & Mandel) Davis et al. (synonym: Corynebacterium nebraskense Schuster, Hoff, Mandel & Lazar), Peronosclerospora philippinensis (Weston) Shaw., Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai & K. Hara, Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall pv. coronofaciens (Elliot) Young, Dye & Wilkie. And Sclerospora philippinensis Weston are not known to occur in the area of production; iva. either the seeds were tested and found to be free from Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) ivb. or Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) are not known to occur in the area of production; v. a representative sample of the seeds were tested adopting serological procedures (procedure shall be mentioned) and found to be free from Chloris Striate Mosaic Geminivirus, Corn Stunt Virus, Maize Dwarf Mosaic Potyvirus, Maize Streak Geminivirus, Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus; and vi. the seeds were treated with a broad spectrum fungicide specified by the Director-General. D39.1.3. The Director-General may impose requirements for storing the consignment in an approved location until specific tests are completed.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D39.1.4. The Director-General may impose requirements for growing a sample of seeds for one generation before release of the consignment.
D39.2. Seeds imported for consumption and or processing	D39.2.1. The seeds must be produced in and directly consigned to Sri Lanka from a country where Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters (synonym: Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye) is not known to occur as verified by an official survey. D39.2.2. Official statement that – i. the seeds were obtained from crops grown in an area where weeds of Striga Lour. were not detected for the last three cultivation cycles and iia. either the seeds were tested and found to be free from Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Prostephanus truncatus (Horn) iib. or Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick and Prostephanus truncatus(Horn) are not known to occur in the area of production. D39.2.3. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall inspect the consignment and shall certify that the consignment is free of quarantine pests. D39.2.4. The Authorized Officer may take samples from the consignment for laboratory testing for quarantine pests. D39.2.5. The planting of these seeds is prohibited.
D40. Cut flowers of plants	D40.1.1. The Director-General may determine the type of cut flowers that will be permitted to import into Sri Lanka and the occasion of importation. D40.1.2. When applying for a permit to import cut flowers, the importer shall submit a letter from a Religious Authority with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Ministry in charge of subject of relevant Religious Affairs.

Item permitted to import	Specific requirements
	D40.1.3. Official statement that the cut flowers were either fumigated or treated as specified by the Director-General. D40.1.4. At the port of entry, an Authorized Officer shall inspect the consignment.

SCHEDULE V

(Regulation 8)

GROUP E PESTS

(1) Bristle top disease,

(2) Brontispa longissima Gestro

(3) Cadang-cadang disease,

(4) Cadang-cadang-like disease,

(5) Dry bud rot,

(6) Finschhafen disease,

(7) Foliar decay,

(8) Hart rot/Fatal wilt/Cedros wilt/Marchitez wilt,

(9) Kalimantan wilt

(10) Kerala wilt,

(11) Lethal yellowing disease,

(12) Malaysian wilt,

(13) Marasmiella disease,

(14) Natuna wilt,

(15) Orange leaf spotting disease,

(16) Red ring disease,

(17) Socorro wilt,

(18) Stem necrosis,

(19) Tatipaka disease,

(20) Tinangaja disease,

(21) Any other disease of unknown aetiology

SCHEDULE VI

Form 1

APPLICATION FOR A PLANT IMPORTATION PERMIT

1. Full name and address of the importer:
   Telephone No.: Fax No.: Email:
   Business Registration No. (if available):
   Seed Handler Registration No.:
2. Name and address of supplier
3. Description of the material to be imported:
   Scientific name Commodity class * Quantity

   (* Whether plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers, in vitro plantlets, ex-agar plants or plant products)
4. Whether the plants are natural, genetically modified or living modified:

5. Purpose of importation:
   □ For direct sale / □ As mother stock / □ For personal use □ For decoration / □ For processing
   □ For cut-flower production □ For re-export / □ As germplasm / □ Other (specify).....

6. Country and locality of origin:

7. Treatment / certification proposed to be made on the material:

8. Means of importation:
   □ Air-freight /; □Sea-freight /; □Air mail /; □Sea mail /; □Accompanied baggage/; □Courier Service

9. Port of entry:

10. Approximate date(s) of entry to Sri Lanka:

11. Intended place of growing/ propagation / storage of the imported material:

12. Whether the importer has a nursery approved by the Director-General of Agriculture: □Yes / □ No
    If yes, Registration No. .....

13. Availability and location of facilities for post-entry quarantine screening of plants at the importer's premises:

Facility	Location
□ Net houses	.....
□ Isolated area	.....
□ Laboratory facilities	.....

14. Any other relevant information:

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If a Plant Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Signature of the importer..... Official stamp of organization/person
Name:
Date:.....

FOR OFFICE USE

Date received: Permit No:
Other remarks: Decision of Authorized Officer:

SCHEDULE VI

Form 2

APPLICATION FOR A FRESH FRUIT IMPORTATION PERMIT

1. Full name and address of the importer:

   Telephone No.: Fax No.: Email:
   Business Registration No. (if available):

2. Name and address of supplier:

3. Details of the consignment
   Name of fruit Scientific Name Quantity:

4. Whether the fruits are from natural, genetically modified or living modified plants:

5. Purpose of importation:
   □ For direct sale / □ For processing / □ For re-export /□ Other (specify).....

6. Country and locality of origin:

7. Treatments administered on fruits:

8. Certifications covering the consignment:

9. Means of importation:

10. Type of container:□ Reefer / □ Closed / □ Ventilated / □ Fantainer /□ Other (specify).....

11. Port of entry:

12. Approximate date(s) of entry to Sri Lanka:

13. Availability of facilities for cold storage of the fresh fruit at the importer's premises:
    □Yes / □ No
    If yes, Location: …….
    Availability of facilities to handle refrigerated containers: □Yes / □No
    If yes, Location: …….

14. Any other relevant information:

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If a Fresh Fruit Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Signature of the importer..... Official stamp of organization/person
Name:
Date:.....

FOR OFFICE USE

Date received: Permit No:
Decision of Authorized Officer: Other remarks:

SCHEDULE VI

From 3

APPLICATION FOR SOIL IMPORTATION PERMIT

1. Full name and address of the importer:

2. Name and address of supplier:
   Telephone No.: Fax No.: Email:

3. Details of the consignment:

Material	Quantity
Soil	
Compost	
Organic manure	
Forest litter	
Sand	

4. Country and locality of origin:

5. Means of importation:
   Air-freight ☐ / Sea-freight ☐ / Air mail ☐ / Sea mail ☐ / Accompanied baggage ☐

6. Port of entry:

7. Approximate date(s) of entry to Sri Lanka:

8. Nature of phytosanitary and or zoosanitary cover and other certifications on the consignment:

9. Purpose of importation

10. Authority responsible for studies with the imported consignment:

11. Name(s) and designation(s) of personnel responsible for the studies with the imported material:

12. Venue of studies:

13. Facilities available for studies:

14. Precautions proposed to be taken during tests and subsequent disposal of the material:

15. Any other relevant information:

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If a Soil Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Date..... Signature of the importer.....
Name:……
Official stamp of organization

FOR OFFICE USE

Date received:
Decision of Authorized Officer:
Other remarks:
Permit No:

SCHEDULE VI

Form 4A

APPLICATION FOR ORGANISM IMPORTATION PERMIT

1. Full name and address of the importer:

   Telephone No.: Fax No.: Email:
   Business Registration No:

2. Name and address of supplier:

3. Description of the material to be imported
   Common name Scientific name Life stage Quantity

4. Whether the organisms are natural, genetically modified or living modified:

5. Country and locality of origin:

6. Means of importation:
   Air-freight □ / Sea-freight □ / Air mail □ / Sea mail □ / Accompanied baggage □

7. Port of entry:

8. Approximate date(s) of entry to Sri Lanka:

9. Nature of phytosanitary and or zoosanitary cover and other certifications on the consignment:

10. Precautions taken regarding the purity of the organism:

11. Purpose of importation

12. Authority responsible for studies with the imported organism:

13. Venue of studies:

14. Testing procedure:

15. Information regarding any previous importation of the same organisms by the applicant:

16. Information on any previous studies done on behalf of the importer using the same organism:

17. Whether details of the organism as required in the Form 4B are annexed:

18. Whether the permission under Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance and Animal Diseases Act has been obtained (The importer is required to show written evidence)

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If an Organism Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Signature of the applicant..... Stamp of organization/person
Name:
Date .....

FOR OFFICE USE
Date received: Permit No:
Decision of Authorized Officer: Other remarks:

SCHEDULE VI

Form 4B

IMPORTATION OF ORGANISMS INTO SRI LANKA
INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR QUARANTINE CLEARANCE*

(*Please fill in wherever applicable. Provision of detailed information will facilitate processing of the application and also the clearance of the consignment without delay.)

1. Presently available information on the organism:

Taxonomy of the organism:
Scientific name (Genus, species, variety and authority) with synonyms:
Common name(s):
Family and order:
Close relatives of economic and biological importance in Sri Lanka and in Asia and Pacific region:
Summary of available information on intra-specific variation and biological races:

Importance of the organism:
Detrimental aspects:
Details of any known toxicity to humans, grazing animals, or other animals of economic significance to Sri Lanka:
Details of any known toxicity to plant life of economic significance to Sri Lanka:

Information to indicate whether the organism is capable of inducing toxic substances in hosts or whether the organism is capable of producing toxic effects when combined with other organisms:

Beneficial aspects:
Detailed description of the known beneficial aspects in the country of origin and in countries where the organism has been introduced (please give references):
Information available on programmes where the organism has been used (please give references):

Reproductive biology of the organism:
Details of the life cycle:
Details of the organism's fecundity in natural habitat, spread and perennation:
Information on the environmental conditions favouring optimal activity:

Habitat of the organism:
Native geographical range and climatic and edaphic variation between sites within range:
Present distribution in the world:
Probable areas for potential distribution:

Probable geographic centre of origin, if known:

If the organism is genetically modified or living modified, the details of the modifications done:

2. Presently available information on host species:

Principal host(s):
Taxonomy:
Scientific name(s) (Give genus, species and authority):
Common name(s):
Family and order:
Summary of available information on intra-specific variation in populations in Sri Lanka:

Habitat:
Native geographical range and climatic and edaphic variation between sites within range:
Present distribution within Sri Lanka:

Present distribution within Asia and Pacific region:
Probable geographic centre of origin:

Close relatives of the principal host(s) with economic importance
In Sri Lanka:
In Asia and Pacific region:

Primary host(s) of economic significance to Sri Lanka:
Scientific name(s) (Give genus, species and authority):
Common name(s):
Distribution within Sri Lanka:

Secondary host(s) of economic significance to Sri Lanka:
Scientific name(s) (Give genus, species and authority):
Common name(s):
Distribution within Sri Lanka:

Other known natural host(s), if any, their taxonomy and their distribution in Sri Lanka

3. Information on natural enemies, predators etc (Please give details on their scientific name(s), whether present in Sri Lanka and references):

4. Proposed procedure to determine the host specificity by tests:
Authority responsible for testing and venue:
Testing procedure and host list proposed for testing:

5. Precautions to be taken to ensure purity of the organism:

6. Precautions proposed to be taken during tests and subsequent disposal of the material:

7. Information on any previous studies done in Sri Lanka using the Organisms (Please give information on name and address of the person and or organization and on any published work):

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the applicant..... Stamp of organization/person
Name:
Date .....

FOR OFFICE USE
Date received: Permit No:
Decision of Authorized Officer: Other remarks:

SCHEDULE VI

Form 5

APPLICATION FOR A VEGEITABLE IMPORTATION PERMIT

1. Full name and address of the importer:

   Telephone No.: Fax No.: Email:
   Business Registration No. (if available):

2. Name and address of supplier:

3. Details of the consignment
   Name of vegetable Scientific Name Quantity:

4. Whether the vegetables are from natural, genetically modified or living modified plants:

5. Purpose of importation:
   □ For processing / □ For re-export / □ Other (specify).....

6. Importance and benefits of importation (Please attach a detailed report):

7. Country and locality of origin:

8. Treatments administered on vegetable:

9. Certifications covering the consignment:

10. Means of importation: Air-freight □ / Sea-freight □

11. Type of container: □ Reefer / □ Closed / □ Ventilated / □ Fantainer / □ Other (specify).....

12. Port of entry:

13. Approximate date(s) of entry to Sri Lanka:

14. Availability of facilities for cold storage of the vegetable at the importer's premises:
    □ Yes / □ No
    If yes, Location: …….
    Availability of facilities to handle refrigerated containers: □ Yes / □ No
    If yes, Location: …….

15. Any other relevant information:

I do hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. I undertake not to ship the material before obtaining the permit. If a Fresh Fruit Importation Permit is issued on my behalf for this request, I accept to comply faithfully with the conditions laid down in such permit.

Signature of the importer..... Official stamp of organization/person
Name:
Date:.....

FOR OFFICE USE

Date received: Permit No:
Decision of Authorized Officer: Other remarks:

SCHEDULE VI

Form 6

THE PLANT PROTECTION ACT NO. 35 OF 1999

NOTICE ISSUED UNDER SUBSECTION (2) OF SECTION 4 OF THE ACT AND UNDER REGULATIONS 24, 25, 108, AND OR 118
(When filling, strike off what is not applicable)

1. You are hereby requested to take notice that the pest/ pests
.....……..
(Name of the pest/pests)

has/have been found to occur on/in ……
(Material)

at ……
(Address/Location)

owned/occupied/imported by you in .....….. District, in .....……Province.

2. The said pest/pests —
   i. is/are a Quarantine Pest/Quarantine Pests.
   ii. is/are a Regulated Pest/Regulated Pests.
   iii. can affect economic crop plants.
   iv. has/have not been reported to occur in Sri Lanka.
   v. can affect the phytosanitary status of plants exported from Sri Lanka.
   vi. ……..

3. You are required to adopt the following treatment/action to control the pest/pests within ..... days under the supervision of Authorized Officers:-

Treatment prescribed/Action to be taken:
.....……
.....……
…….....……

4. If you fail to comply with this notice, the Director-General of Agriculture or his representative is authorized by law to carry out the measures ordered, and the cost of carrying out such measures shall be recovered from you under section 6 of the Plant Protection Act. In addition, you will be liable to the penalties specified in section 10 of the said Act.

5. Issued in duplicate on this …….day of ……. Year……, at ……a.m./p.m.

.....
Signature of Authorized Officer

Name and Official Address of the Authorized Officer:

SCHEDULE VI

Form 7

THE PLANT PROTECTION ACT NO. 35 OF 1999

NOTICE ISSUED UNDER REGULATION 24(8) and 24(9)

1. To (Name and address of the importer):

2. You are hereby requested to take notice that you have imported the following regulated article/articles contravening regulations made under the Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999.

   i. You are not authorized to import the said regulated article/articles.
   ii. Imported consignment contains soil and or other material that are not permitted to be import into Sri Lanka.
   iii. Importation was done contravening the specified conditions of entry.
   iv. The documents submitted by you in relation to the regulated article/articles are not in order/questionable.

3 Description of the regulated article/articles:

4. (1) Following action will be taken within ..... days under the supervision of Authorized Officers and or Custom Officers and you are required by law to pay the cost incurred by the said officers.

   OR

   (2) You are required to take following action within ..... days under the supervision of Authorized Officers and or Custom Officers.

Action to be taken:

.....……

.....……

…….....……

5. If you fail to comply with this notice, the Director-General of Agriculture or his representative is authorized by law to carry out the measures ordered, and the cost of carrying out such measures shall be recovered from you under section 6 of the Plant Protection Act. In addition, you will be liable to the penalties specified in section 10 of the said Act.

6. Issued in duplicate on this …….day of ……. Year……, at ……a.m./p.m.

.....

Signature of Authorized Officer

Name and Official Address of the Authorized Officer:

SCHEDULE VII

(Regulation 70

GROUP F ORGANISMS

	Category of organisms	Examples, but not limited to,
(a)	Animals in	
	(i) Phylum: Annelida	Earthworms, Bio-control agents
	(ii) Phylum: Arthropoda	
	Class: Insecta	Bees, Pollinators, Bio-control agents
	Class: Arachnida	Spiders, Mites, Bio-control agents
	(iii) Phylum: Mollusca	Snails, Slugs
	(iv) Phylum: Nematoda	Nematodes, Bio-control agents
(b)	Organisms in	
	(i) Kingdom: Fungi	Bio-control agents, saprophytes
	(ii) Kingdom: Protoctista	Algae, Bio-control agents, Oomycotes, Slime moulds,
	(iii) Kingdom: Prokaryotae	Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Autotrophic bacteria, Photosynthetic bacteria, Heterotrophic bacteria, Symbionts, Saprophytes, Bio-control agents
(c)	Biotic agents such as	
	(i) Viruses	
	(ii) Viroids	
	(iii) Plasmids	
	(iv) Phages	

SCHEDULE VIII

(Regulation 163)

FEES TO BE PAID FOR SERVICES OBTAINED FOR PLANT QUARANTINE/ PROTECTION ACTIVITIES OR FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PLANT PROTECTION ACT OR THE REGULATIONS MADE THEREUNDER

	Service	Unit/ volume/ weight	Fee
(1)	Issue of phytosanitary certificates, phytosanitary certificates for re-export and or any other certificates	One certificate	Rs. 1000.00 per certificate
(2)	Issue of a plant importation permit, fresh fruit importation permit, organism importation permit, vegetable importation permit or any permit to import regulated articles	One permit	Rs. 1000.00 per permit
(3)	Extension of the validity period of a permit as mentioned in paragraph (2) of regulation 11	Each month of extension	Rs. 500.00 for each month or part thereof of extension
(4)	Issue of any additional certified copies of permits, certificates and or official statements	One copy	Rs. 200.00 per copy
(5)	Plant quarantine assessment of the import declaration documents at a port of entry	(i) Consignments up to 10 kg (ii) Consignments above 10 kg	(i) None (ii) Rs. 500.00 per entry declaration
Inspection of non-containerized cargo			
(6)	Inspection of plants and or planting material intended for export	(i) Up to 100 numbers (ii) 101-500 numbers (iii) 501-5000 numbers	(i) None (ii) Rs. 200.00 (iii) Rs. 500.00

	Service	Unit/ volume/ weight	Fee
		(iv) Above 5000 numbers	(iv) Rs. 1000.00
(7)	Inspection of imported plants and or planting material	(i) Up to 100 numbers (ii) 101-500 numbers (iii) 501-5000 numbers (iv) Above 5000 numbers	(i) Rs. 200.00 (ii) Rs. 500.00 (iii) Rs. 1000.00 (vi) Rs. 1000.00 for every 5000 numbers or part thereof
(8)	Inspection of seeds intended for export	(i) Up to 10 kg (ii) Above 10 kg up to 100 kg (iii) Above 100 kg: each 100 kg or part thereof	(i) None (ii) Rs. 100.00 (iii) Rs. 100.00 for each 100 kg or part thereof
(9)	Inspection of imported seeds	(i) Up to 10 kg (ii) Above 10 kg up to 100 kg (iii) Above 100 kg: each 100 kg or part thereof	(i) Rs. 100.00 (ii) Rs. 200.00 (iii) Rs. 200.00 for each 100 kg or part thereof
(10)	Inspection of fruits and or vegetables intended for export	(i) Up to 50 kg (ii) Above 50 kg up	(i) None (ii) Rs. 100.00

	Service	Unit/ volume/ weight	Fee
		to 500 kg (iii) Above 500 kg: each 500 kg or part thereof	 (iii) Rs. 100.00 for each 500 kg or part thereof
(11)	Inspection of imported fruits and or vegetables	(i) Up to 50 kg (iii) Above 50 kg up to 500 kg (iii) Above 500 kg: each 500 kg or part thereof	(i) Rs. 200.00 (ii) Rs. 500.00 (iii)Rs. 500.00 for each 500 kg or part thereof
(12)	Inspection of plants grown in nurseries, isolated premises and or inside screenhouses	Each 5000 plants or part thereof (To be considered with regard to total quantity of plants per consignment)	Rs. 100.00 for each 5000 plants or part thereof.
(13)	Inspection of in-vitro cultures intended for export	(i) Up to 200 culture vessels (ii) Above 200 culture vessels	(i) None (ii) Rs. 100.00 for each 100 culture vessels or parts thereof
(14)	Inspection of imported in-vitro cultures	Each 100 culture vessels imported	Rs. 200.00 for each 100 culture vessels or parts thereof
Inspection of containerized cargo			
(15)	Inspection of plants, planting material, plant products and or other regulated articles	(i) 20ft (33m^3) container (ii) 40ft (72.8m^3) container	(i) Rs. 1000.00 per container (ii) Rs. 2000.00 per container

	Service	Unit/ volume/ weight	Fee
Detention of plants or regulated articles			
(16)	Keeping plants and or other regulated articles in detention under quarantine within facilities or premises of the Department of Agriculture	Week or part thereof and one square metre of floor space	Rs. 1000.00 as a non-refundable deposit plus Rs. 100.00 per one square metre of floor space or part thereof per week or part thereof
(17)	Keeping plants and or other regulated articles in cold stores of the Department of Agriculture	(i) On volume basis: 0.2 m^3 per week and parts thereof. (ii) On weight basis: 100 kg per week and parts thereof	(i) Rs. 5000.00 as a non-refundable deposit and Rs. 100.00 per week or parts thereof, per 0.2 m^3 and parts thereof (ii) Rs. 5000.00 as a non-refundable deposit and Rs. 200.00 per each 100 kg or part thereof, per week or parts thereof
Fumigation and other treatments			
(18)	Fumigation or treatment of regulated articles under normal atmospheric pressure	Each ten cubic metres or part thereof	Rs. 4000.00 for each 10 m^3 or part thereof
(19)	Fumigation or treatment of regulated articles inside chambers belonging to the Department of Agriculture.	(i) Up to six hours of each fumigation (ii) More than six hours for each fumigation	(i) Rs. 6000.00 (ii) Rs. 6000.00 plus Rs. 300.00 per each additional hour or part thereof beyond the initial six hours

	Service	Unit/ volume/ weight	Fee
(20)	Spraying or dusting with chemicals, dipping in chemical solutions or hot water treatment of regulated articles within the premises of the Department of Agriculture.	(i) Number basis: 1000 plants or part thereof (ii) Weight basis: 10 kg or part thereof	(i) Rs. 500.00 for each 1000 plants or part thereof (ii) Rs. 500.00 for each 10 kg or part thereof
(21)	Supervision of treatments and fumigations outside the premises of the Department of Agriculture	Supervision of one consignment	Rs. 2000.00 per consignment
For specific diagnostic tests			
(22)	Test for insects, mites, slugs, snails, earthworms etc.	One sample	Rs. 100.00 per sample
(23)	Test for nematodes	One sample	Rs. 200.00 per sample
(24)	Test for bacteria and fungi	One sample	Rs. 300.00 per sample
(25)	Serological test	One sample and One organism	Rs. 200.00 per sample per organism
(26)	Test involving molecular techniques (e.g. Polymerase Chain Reaction technique)	One sample	Rs. 1000.00 per sample
(27)	Test using indicator plants	One sample	Rs. 500.00 per sample
(28)	Specific bio-chemical test	One sample and one organism	Rs. 500.00 per sample per organism
(29)	Test for weeds (General)	One sample	Rs. 100.00 per sample
(30	Grow-out test for weeds	One sample	Rs. 200.00 per sample
(31)	Test for soil contamination	One sample	Rs. 100.00 per sample
(32)	Test for GMO or LMO	One sample	Rs. 5000.00 per

	Service	Unit/ volume/ weight	Fee
			sample
(33)	Pathogenicity test	One sample	Rs. 500.00 per sample
Fees for field visits by authorized officersa in addition to fees levied for inspection			
(34)	Field visits for inspection of regulated articles outside the premises of an entry port or outside the premises of the Department of Agriculture	One day of a visit	Rs. 2000.00 per day of a visit

SCHEDULE IX

(Regulations 33 and 59)

SPECIFICATIONS OF SCREEN HOUSES

GRADE 1 SCREEN HOUSE:

Floor : Cemented
Side walls : Made of brick or metallic sheets or equivalent material up to 50-100 cm height from ground level and the rest made of insect-proof netting of approximately 14 mesh per centimetre (32 mesh per inch) made of 30 gauge material. Brick wall to be limed.
Roof : Acrylic, glass or equivalent material.
Entrance : Double trap doors with automatic closing device and a shallow moat with detergents outside and between doors.
Water supply : Pipe borne, may be with drip irrigation.
Drainage : With treatment facility.
Benches : Elevated, for keeping the pots of plants

GRADE 2 SCREEN HOUSE:

Floor : Gravel
Side walls : Insect-proof netting of approximately 12 mesh per centimetre (28 mesh per inch) made of 30 gauge material.
Roof : Insect-proof netting of approximately 12 mesh per centimetre (28 mesh per inch) made of 30 gauge material.
Entrance : Double trap doors with automatic closing device and a shallow moat with detergents outside and between doors.
Water supply : Pipe borne, may be with drip irrigation.
Drainage : With treatment facility.
Benches : Elevated, for keeping the pots of plants

SCHEDULE X

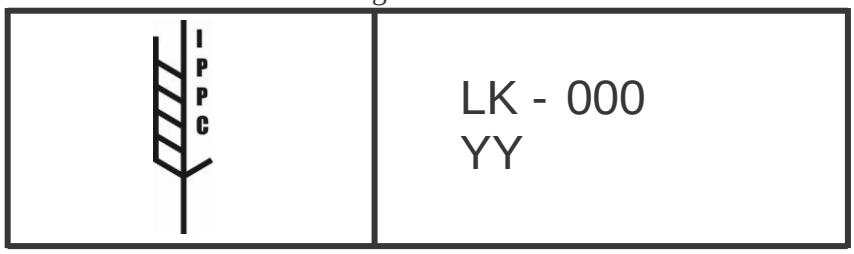
Wood packaging material are as follows -

1. Pallets
2. Dunnage
3. Crates
4. Boxes
5. Packing blocks
6. Packing cases
7. Drums
8. Cases
9. Load boards
10. Pallet collars
11. Skids
12. Cable drums
13. Spools/reels
14. Any other material made of raw wood that pest/pests can associate with

The following articles are of sufficiently low risk and hence are exempted from the provisions of the regulation No. 128:

1. Wood packaging material made entirely from thin wood (6 mm or less in thickness)
2. Wood packaging made wholly of processed wood material, such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that has been created using glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof
3. Barrels for wine and spirit that have been heated during manufacture
4. Gift boxes for wine, cigars and other commodities made from wood that has been processed and/or manufactured in a way that renders it free of pests
5. Sawdust, wood shavings and wood wool
6. Wood components permanently attached to freight vehicles and containers

Official mark mentioned in regulation 142 and 143:



LK: ISO country code for Sri Lanka
000: Code assigned by the Director-General to the person or organization under the paragraph (5) of regulation 146
YY: Treatment applied

SCHEDULE XI

(Regulation 174)

Scientific names of the organisms specified in the regulations made under the Act

Organism	Scientific Name
Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus	Abaca Mosaic Potyvirus
Abutilon theophrasti Medik.	Abutilon theophrasti Medik.
Acacia confusa Merr.	Acacia confusa Merr.
Acacia mearnsii De Wild.	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
Acanthocoris sordidus Thunberg.	Acanthocoris sordidus Thunberg.
Acanthospermum australe (Loefl.) Ktze.	Acanthospermum australe (Loefl.) Ktze.
Acanthospermum glabratum (DC.) Wild.	Acanthospermum glabratum (DC.) Wild.
Aceria tulipae Keifer	Aceria tulipae Keifer
Acigona steniellus (Hampson)	Acigona steniellus (Hampson)
Acroptilon repens (L.) DC. (Synonym)	Acroptilon repens (L.) DC. (Synonym)
Aecidium annonae Fr.	Aecidium annonae Fr.
Aecidium cantensis Arth.	Aecidium cantensis Arth.
Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.	Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.
Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Robinson	Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Robinson
Agrotis exclamationis L.	Agrotis exclamationis L.
Alectra fulminensis (Vell.) Stearn	Alectra fulminensis (Vell.) Stearn
Alectra vogelii Benth.	Alectra vogelii Benth.
Aleurodicus cocois Curtis	Aleurodicus cocois Curtis
Aleuroglyphus ovatus Trop.	Aleuroglyphus ovatus Trop.
Alfalfa Mosaic Virus	Alfalfa Mosaic Virus
Alhagi camelorum Fisch.	Alhagi camelorum Fisch.

Organism	Scientific Name
Alhagi pseudalhagi (Bieb.) Desv.	Alhagi pseudalhagi (Bieb.) Desv.
Alisma plantago-aquatica L.	Alisma plantago-aquatica L.
Alternanthera philoxeroides (C. Martius) Griseb.	Alternanthera philoxeroides (C. Martius) Griseb.
Alternanthera pungens H.B.K.	Alternanthera pungens H.B.K.
Alternanthera repens (L.) Link.	Alternanthera repens (L.) Link.
Alternaria dianthicola Neerg.	Alternaria dianthicola Neerg.
Amblypelta lutescens [Distant]	Amblypelta lutescens [Distant]
Anagallis arvensis L.	Anagallis arvensis L.
Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.
Andean Potato Latent Tymovirus	Andean Potato Latent Tymovirus
Andean Potato Mottle Comovirus	Andean Potato Mottle Comovirus
Andropogon halepensis (L.) Brot.	Andropogon halepensis (L.) Brot.
Angiosorus solani Thirum. & O'Brien	Angiosorus solani Thirum. & O'Brien
Anomala cupripes Hope	Anomala cupripes Hope
Anomala pallida Fabricius	Anomala pallida Fabricius
Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis	Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis
Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus	Arabis Mosaic Nepovirus
Argemone mexicana L.	Argemone mexicana L.
Armillariella tabescens Rhoads	Armillariella tabescens Rhoads
Arracacha B Virus	Arracacha B Virus
Asphodelus fistulosus L.	Asphodelus fistulosus L.
Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.	Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.
Aster Yellows	Aster Yellows

Organism	Scientific Name
Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson	Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson
Asystasia intrusa Bl.	Asystasia intrusa Bl.
Atacus atlas (Linnaeus)	Atacus atlas (Linnaeus)
Bacillus cereus Frankland & Frankland	Bacillus cereus Frankland & Frankland
Bactrocera (Bactrocera) papayae Drew and Hancock	Bactrocera papayae Drew and Hancock
Bactrocera papayae Drew and Hancock	Bactrocera papayae Drew and Hancock
Banana Bract Mosaic Potyvirus	Banana Bract Mosaic Potyvirus
Banana Bunchy Top Nanavirus	Banana Bunchy Top Nanavirus
Banana Mild Mosaic Virus	Banana Mild Mosaic Virus
Banana Mosaic Cucumovirus	Banana Mosaic Cucumovirus
Banana Streak Badnavirus	Banana Streak Badnavirus
Bean Yellow Mosaic Potyvirus	Bean Yellow Mosaic Potyvirus
Beet Curly Top Hybrigeminivirus	Beet Curly Top Hybrigeminivirus
Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau	Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau
Blyxa japonica Maxim ex Archers & Gurcke	Blyxa japonica Maxim ex Archers & Gurcke
Boussingaultia baselloides H.B.K.	Boussingaultia baselloides H.B.K.
Boussingaultia gracilis Miers	Boussingaultia gracilis Miers
Brassica tournefortii Gouan.	Brassica tournefortii Gouan.
Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes)	Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes)
Bromus catharticus Vahl	Bromus catharticus Vahl
Bromus commutatus Schrad.	Bromus commutatus Schrad.
Bromus hordaceus L.	Bromus hordaceus L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Bromus madritensis L.	Bromus madritensis L.
Bromus mollis L.	Bromus mollis L.
Bromus racemosus L.	Bromus racemosus L.
Bromus tectorum L.	Bromus tectorum L.
Brontispa longissima Gestro	Brontispa longissima Gestro
Burkholderia caryophylli (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al.	Burkholderia caryophylli (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al.
Cacoecimorpha pronubaba Hübner	Cacoecimorpha pronubaba Hübner
Calycotome spinosa (L.) Link.	Calycotome spinosa (L.) Link.
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic.	Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic.
Cardaria draba (L.) Desv.	Cardaria draba (L.) Desv.
Carnation 1 alphacryptovirus	Carnation 1 alphacryptovirus
Carnation Etched Ring Caulimovirus	Carnation Etched Ring Caulimovirus
Carnation Latent Carlavirus	Carnation Latent Carlavirus
Carnation Mosaic Virus	Carnation Mosaic Virus
Carnation Mottle Carmovirus	Carnation Mottle Carmovirus
Carnation Necrotic Fleck Closterovirus	Carnation Necrotic Fleck Closterovirus
Carnation Ringspot Dianthovirus	Carnation Ringspot Dianthovirus
Carnation Vein Mottle Potyvirus	Carnation Vein Mottle Potyvirus
Carthamus glaucus Bieb.	Carthamus glaucus Bieb.
Carthamus lanatus L.	Carthamus lanatus L.
Carthamus oxycantha Bieb.	Carthamus oxycantha Bieb.
Castniomera licus (Drury)	Castniomera licus (Drury)
Centaurea repens L.	Centaurea repens L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Ceratophyllum demersum L.	Ceratophyllum demersum L.
Cercospora sequoiae Ellis & Everhart	Cercospora sequoiae Ellis & Everhart
Cercospora spp.	Cercospora spp.
Cestrum diurnum L.	Cestrum diurnum L.
Cestrum parqui L'Herit	Cestrum parqui L'Herit
Chenopodium album L.	Chenopodium album L.
Chinese Yam Necrotic Mosaic Carlavirus	Chinese Yam Necrotic Mosaic Carlavirus
Chloris Striate Mosaic Geminivirus	Chloris Striate Mosaic Geminivirus
Ciborinia camelliae L.M. Kohn	Ciborinia camelliae L.M. Kohn
Cicadulina nibila (Naude)	Cicadulina nibila (Naude)
Citrus Leprosis Virus	Citrus Leprosis Virus
Citrus Vein Enation-Woody Gall 'Virus'	Citrus Vein Enation-Woody Gall 'Virus'
Class Arachnida	Class Arachnida
Class Insecta	Class Insecta
Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. subsp. nebraskensis (Vidaver & Mandel) Davis et al.	Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. subsp. nebraskensis (Vidaver & Mandel) Davis et al.
Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris	Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris
Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris	Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris ssp. sepedonicus (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver & Harris
Clavibacter xyli subsp. xyli Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver and Harris	Clavibacter xyli subsp. xyli Davis, Gillaspie, Vidaver and Harris
Claviceps gigantea Fuentes, Isla, Ullstrup	Claviceps gigantea Fuentes, Isla, Ullstrup

Organism	Scientific Name
& Rodriguez	& Rodriguez
Clerodendron quadriloculare (Blanco) Merr.	Clerodendron quadriloculare (Blanco) Merr.
Clitocybe tabescens (Scop. ex Fr.) Bres.	Clitocybe tabescens (Scop. ex Fr.) Bres.
Colchium autumnale L.	Colchium autumnale L.
Conodermus vespertinus [Fabricius]	Conodermus vespertinus [Fabricius]
Convolvulus arvensis L.	Convolvulus arvensis L.
Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.	Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.
Corn Stunt Virus	Corn Stunt Virus
Corynebacterium nebraskense Schuster, Hoff, Mandel & Lazar	Corynebacterium nebraskense Schuster, Hoff, Mandel & Lazar
Corynebacterium sepedonicum (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder	Corynebacterium sepedonicum (Spieckerman & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder
Criconemella curvata (Raski) Luc & Raski	Criconemella curvata (Raski) Luc & Raski
Criconemella spp.	Criconemella spp.
Criconemmela sphaerocephala (Taylor) Luc and Raski	Criconemmela sphaerocephala (Taylor) Luc and Raski
Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick	Cryptophlebia leucotreta Meyrick
Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus	Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus
Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacq.) McBride	Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacq.) McBride
Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flacumfaciens (Hedges) Collins & Jones	Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flacumfaciens (Hedges) Collins & Jones
Cuscuta chinensis Lam	Cuscuta chinensis Lam
Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.
Cyanara cardunculus L.	Cyanara cardunculus L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Cymbopogon citrates (DC.) Stapf	Cymbopogon citrates (DC.) Stapf
Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle	Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle
Cytosporella umbrina Bres.	Cytosporella umbrina Bres.
Dasheen Mosaic Potyvirus	Dasheen Mosaic Potyvirus
Dendroctonus micans (Kugelann)	Dendroctonus micans (Kugelann)
Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopkins	Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopkins
Dermestes spp.	Dermestes spp.
Diabrotica speciosa (Germar)	Diabrotica speciosa (Germar)
Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus)	Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus)
Diatraea saccharalis (Fabricius)	Diatraea saccharalis (Fabricius)
Didymascella thujina E.J. Durand	Didymascella thujina E.J. Durand
Dioscorea Alta Potyvirus	Dioscorea Alta Potyvirus
Dioscorea Bacilliform Badnavirus	Dioscorea Bacilliform Badnavirus
Dioscorea Green Banding Mosaic Potyvirus	Dioscorea Green Banding Mosaic Potyvirus
Dioscorea Latent Potexvirus	Dioscorea Latent Potexvirus
Dioscorea Trifida Potyvirus	Dioscorea Trifida Potyvirus
Diplotaxis tenuifolia (L.) DC.	Diplotaxis tenuifolia (L.) DC.
Dipsacus fullonum L. subsp. Fullonum L.	Dipsacus fullonum L. subsp. Fullonum L.
Ditylenchus destructor Thorne	Ditylenchus destructor Thorne
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev	Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev
Dothidella ulei Henn.	Dothidella ulei Henn.
Dysmicoccus brevipes [Cockerell]	Dysmicoccus brevipes [Cockerell]
Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley	Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley

Organism	Scientific Name
Egeria densa Planch.	Egeria densa Planch.
Elasmopalpus lignosellus [Zeller]	Elasmopalpus lignosellus [Zeller]
Elephantopus mollis H.B.K.	Elephantopus mollis H.B.K.
Elephantopus tomentosus L.	Elephantopus tomentosus L.
Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton	Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton
Elodea densa (Planch.) Casp.	Elodea densa (Planch.) Casp.
Elsinoë annonae Racib.	Elsinoë annonae Racib.
Emex australis Steinh.	Emex australis Steinh.
Emex spinosa (L.) Campd.	Emex spinosa (L.) Campd.
Endomyces anacardii Mello	Endomyces anacardii Mello
Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth	Endothia eugeniae (Nutman & Roberts) Reid & Booth
Epichorristodes acerbella (Walker)	Epichorristodes acerbella (Walker)
Epitrix tuberis Gentner	Epitrix tuberis Gentner
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.	Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.
Erechtites valerianaefolia DC.	Erechtites valerianaefolia DC.
Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al.	Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al.
Erwinia carotovora ssp. atroseptica (van Hall) Dye	Erwinia carotovora ssp. atroseptica (van Hall) Dye
Erwinia carotovora ssp. betavasculorum Thomson et al.	Erwinia carotovora ssp. betavasculorum Thomson et al.
Erwinia carotovora ssp. carotovora (Jones) Bergey et al.	Erwinia carotovora ssp. carotovora (Jones) Bergey et al.
Erwinia chrysanthemi Burkholder, McFadden & Dimock	Erwinia chrysanthemi Burkholder, McFadden & Dimock
Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. paradisiaca	Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. paradisiaca

Organism	Scientific Name
(Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria	(Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria
Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. parasitica (Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria	Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. parasitica (Victoria & Barros) Dickey & Victoria
Erwinia psidii Neto, Robbs & Yamashiro	Erwinia psidii Neto, Robbs & Yamashiro
Erwinia spp.	Erwinia spp.
Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye	Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye
Eupatorium adenophorum Spreng.	Eupatorium adenophorum Spreng.
Eupatorium glandulosum H.B.K.	Eupatorium glandulosum H.B.K.
Euphorbia dentata Michx.	Euphorbia dentata Michx.
Euphorbia helioscopia L.	Euphorbia helioscopia L.
Euphorbia maculata L.	Euphorbia maculata L.
Eutetranychus orientalis Klein	Eutetranychus orientalis Klein
Eutypa lata (Pers.) Tul. & C. Tul.	Eutypa lata (Pers.) Tul. & C. Tul.
Exobasidium reticulatum Ito & Sawada	Exobasidium reticulatum Ito & Sawada
Family Araceae Juss.	Family Araceae Juss.
Family Arecaceae C.H. Schultz	Family Arecaceae C.H. Schultz
Family Bromeliaceae Juss.	Family Bromeliaceae Juss.
Family Cactaceae Juss.	Family Cactaceae Juss.
Family Cupressaceae Bartl.	Family Cupressaceae Bartl.
Family Cyperaceae A.L. Juss.	Family Cyperaceae A.L. Juss.
Family Gramineae Juss.	Family Gramineae Juss.
Family Marantaceae Petersen	Family Marantaceae Petersen
Family Musaceae Juss.	Family Musaceae Juss.
Family Myrtaceae Juss.	Family Myrtaceae Juss.

Organism	Scientific Name
Family Palmae Juss.	Family Palmae Juss.
Family Pinaceae Lindl.	Family Pinaceae Lindl.
Family Poaceae Caruel	Family Poaceae Caruel
Family Rosaceae Juss.	Family Rosaceae Juss.
Family Strelitziaceae (Schumann) Hutch.	Family Strelitziaceae (Schumann) Hutch.
Family Tephritidae Newman	Family Tephritidae Newman
Family Vitaceae Juss.	Family Vitaceae Juss.
Family Vitidaceae Juss.	Family Vitidaceae Juss.
Ficus amplissima Smith	Ficus amplissima Smith
Ficus arnotiana (Miq.) Miq.	Ficus arnotiana (Miq.) Miq.
Ficus benghalensis L.	Ficus benghalensis L.
Ficus callosa Willd.	Ficus callosa Willd.
Ficus caulocarpa Miq.	Ficus caulocarpa Miq.
Ficus costa Ait.	Ficus costa Ait.
Ficus drupacea Thunb. var. pubescens (Roth.) Corner	Ficus drupacea Thunb. var. pubescens (Roth.) Corner
Ficus exasperata Vahl	Ficus exasperata Vahl
Ficus fergusoni (King) Worthrington	Ficus fergusoni (King) Worthrington
Ficus hispida L.	Ficus hispida L.
Ficus laevis var. tomentosa King	Ficus laevis var. tomentosa King
Ficus microcarpa L.	Ficus microcarpa L.
Ficus mollis Vahl	Ficus mollis Vahl
Ficus nervosa Heyne ex Roth var. minor King	Ficus nervosa Heyne ex Roth var. minor King

Organism	Scientific Name
Ficus pubilimba Merr.	Ficus pubilimba Merr.
Ficus racemosa L.	Ficus racemosa L.
Ficus religiosa L.	Ficus religiosa L.
Ficus talboti King	Ficus talboti King
Ficus tinctoria Forst. f. ssp. parasitica (Willd.) Corner	Ficus tinctoria Forst. f. ssp. parasitica (Willd.) Corner
Ficus trimenii King	Ficus trimenii King
Ficus tsjahela Burm. f.	Ficus tsjahela Burm. f.
Ficus virens Ait. var. virens	Ficus virens Ait. var. virens
Ficus virens var. sublanceolata (Miq.) Corner	Ficus virens var. sublanceolata (Miq.) Corner
Fundella pellucans Zeller	Fundella pellucans Zeller
Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz & Pavon	Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz & Pavon
Genus Aeginetia L.	Genus Aeginetia L.
Genus Alocasia (Schott.) G. Don	Genus Alocasia (Schott.) G. Don
Genus Ambrosia L.	Genus Ambrosia L.
Genus Anacardium L.	Genus Anacardium L.
Genus Ananas Mill.	Genus Ananas Mill.
Genus Annona L.	Genus Annona L.
Genus Areca L.	Genus Areca L.
Genus Aristea Aiton	Genus Aristea Aiton
Genus Artocarpus J.R. & G. Forst	Genus Artocarpus J.R. & G. Forst
Genus Borassus L.	Genus Borassus L.
Genus Brasenia Schreber.	Genus Brasenia Schreber.

Organism	Scientific Name
Genus Camellia L.	Genus Camellia L.
Genus Carduus L.	Genus Carduus L.
Genus Carica L.	Genus Carica L.
Genus Caryota L.	Genus Caryota L.
Genus Centaurea L.	Genus Centaurea L.
Genus Christisonia Gardner	Genus Christisonia Gardner
Genus Cinnamomum Schaeffer.	Genus Cinnamomum Schaeffer.
Genus Cirsium Mill.	Genus Cirsium Mill.
Genus Cistanche Hoffmgg. & Link.	Genus Cistanche Hoffmgg. & Link.
Genus Citrus L.	Genus Citrus L.
Genus Cocos L.	Genus Cocos L.
Genus Coffea L.	Genus Coffea L.
Genus Colocasia Schott.	Genus Colocasia Schott.
Genus Conium L.	Genus Conium L.
Genus Cuscuta L.	Genus Cuscuta L.
Genus Dianthus L.	Genus Dianthus L.
Genus Dioscorea L.	Genus Dioscorea L.
Genus Echium L.	Genus Echium L.
Genus Eichhornia Kunth.	Genus Eichhornia Kunth.
Genus Elaeis Jacq.	Genus Elaeis Jacq.
Genus Elodea Michx.	Genus Elodea Michx.
Genus Erigeron L.	Genus Erigeron L.
Genus Eugenia L.	Genus Eugenia L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Genus Ficus L.	Genus Ficus L.
Genus Fragaria L.	Genus Fragaria L.
Genus Franseria Cav.	Genus Franseria Cav.
Genus Gladiolus L.	Genus Gladiolus L.
Genus Harrisia Britton.	Genus Harrisia Britton.
Genus Helianthus L.	Genus Helianthus L.
Genus Heliconia L.	Genus Heliconia L.
Genus Hevea Aubl.	Genus Hevea Aubl.
Genus Homeria Vent.	Genus Homeria Vent.
Genus Hydrilla L.C. Rich.	Genus Hydrilla L.C. Rich.
Genus Hypericum L.	Genus Hypericum L.
Genus Ipomoea L.	Genus Ipomoea L.
Genus Lactuca L.	Genus Lactuca L.
Genus Lemna L.	Genus Lemna L.
Genus Lilium L.	Genus Lilium L.
Genus Mangifera L.	Genus Mangifera L.
Genus Manihot Miller	Genus Manihot Miller
Genus Morus L.	Genus Morus L.
Genus Musa L.	Genus Musa L.
Genus Nicotiana L.	Genus Nicotiana L.
Genus Onopordum L.	Genus Onopordum L.
Genus Orobanche L.	Genus Orobanche L.
Genus Oryza L.	Genus Oryza L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Genus Persicaria Miller	Genus Persicaria Miller
Genus Phelipaea Desf.	Genus Phelipaea Desf.
Genus Phelypaea L.	Genus Phelypaea L.
Genus Polygonum L.	Genus Polygonum L.
Genus Psophocarpus Neck. ex DC.	Genus Psophocarpus Neck. ex DC.
Genus Rubus L.	Genus Rubus L.
Genus Saccharum L.	Genus Saccharum L.
Genus Salvinia Séguier.	Genus Salvinia Séguier.
Genus Spartina Schreb.	Genus Spartina Schreb.
Genus Striga Lour.	Genus Striga Lour.
Genus Syzygium Gaertn.	Genus Syzygium Gaertn.
Genus Thea L.	Genus Thea L.
Genus Theobroma L.	Genus Theobroma L.
Genus Typha L.	Genus Typha L.
Genus Vallisneria L.	Genus Vallisneria L.
Genus Wedelia Jacq.	Genus Wedelia Jacq.
Genus Xanthium L.	Genus Xanthium L.
Genus Xanthosoma Schott.	Genus Xanthosoma Schott.
Geotrichum candidum Link ex Pers. Emend. Carmichael	Geotrichum candidum Link ex Pers. Emend. Carmichael
Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens	Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens
Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens	Globodera rostochiensis (Wollenweber) Behrens
Glycine max (L.) Merr.	Glycine max (L.) Merr.
Gremmeniella abietina (Lagerb.) Morelet	Gremmeniella abietina (Lagerb.) Morelet

Organism	Scientific Name
Gymnosporangia spp.	Gymnosporangia spp.
Halogeton glomeratus (Bieb.) C.A. Mey.	Halogeton glomeratus (Bieb.) C.A. Mey.
Helianthus ciliaris D.C.	Helianthus ciliaris D.C.
Heliotropium amplexicaule Vahl.	Heliotropium amplexicaule Vahl.
Helopeltis bergrothi Reuter	Helopeltis bergrothi Reuter
Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi	Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi
Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi	Hemicriconemoides mangiferae Siddiqi
Hemicycliophora gracilis Thorne	Hemicycliophora gracilis Thorne
Hercinothrips femoralis (Reuter)	Hercinothrips femoralis (Reuter)
Hesperocnide sandwicensis Wedd.	Hesperocnide sandwicensis Wedd.
Heterodera cacti Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven	Heterodera cacti Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven
Heterodera rostochiensis Wollenweber	Heterodera rostochiensis Wollenweber
Heterodera schachtii A. Schmidt	Heterodera schachtii A. Schmidt
Heterodera trifolii Goffart	Heterodera trifolii Goffart
Hirschmanniella spinicaudata (Schuurmans Stekhoven) Luc & Goodey	Hirschmanniella spinicaudata (Schuurmans Stekhoven) Luc & Goodey
Holcus lanatus L.	Holcus lanatus L.
Hoplolaimus pararobustus (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen) Sher in Coomans	Hoplolaimus pararobustus (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen) Sher in Coomans
Hydraecia micacea (Esper)	Hydraecia micacea (Esper)
Hydrilla verticillata (L.f.) C. Presl.	Hydrilla verticillata (L.f.) C. Presl.
Hylocereus undatus (Haw.) Britton & Rose	Hylocereus undatus (Haw.) Britton & Rose
Indigofera australis Willd.	Indigofera australis Willd.

Organism	Scientific Name
Inula graveolens (L.) Desf.	Inula graveolens (L.) Desf.
Ips spp.	Ips spp.
Iva acetosa (Nutt.) R. Jackson	Iva acetosa (Nutt.) R. Jackson
Iva axillaris Pursh.	Iva axillaris Pursh.
Kabathina juniperi R. Schneider & v. Arx	Kabathina juniperi R. Schneider & v. Arx
Keithia thujina Durrand	Keithia thujina Durrand
Kingdom Fungi	Kingdom Fungi
Kingdom Prokaryotae	Kingdom Prokaryotae
Kingdom Protoctista	Kingdom Protoctista
Lactuca capensis Thunb.	Lactuca capensis Thunb.
Lactuca pulchella (Purch.) D.C.	Lactuca pulchella (Purch.) D.C.
Lactuca runcinata DC.	Lactuca runcinata DC.
Lactuca scariola L.	Lactuca scariola L.
Lemna gibba L.	Lemna gibba L.
Lemna perpusilla Torrey	Lemna perpusilla Torrey
Lepidium draba L.	Lepidium draba L.
Lepteutypa cupressi (Nattrass et al.) Swart.	Lepteutypa cupressi (Nattrass et al.) Swart.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say	Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say
Lettuce Mosaic Potyvirus	Lettuce Mosaic Potyvirus
Leucas martinicensis R. Br.	Leucas martinicensis R. Br.
Lily Ringspot Carlavirus	Lily Ringspot Carlavirus
Lily Rosette Virus	Lily Rosette Virus
Limonia acidissima L.	Limonia acidissima L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Lolium canariensis Steud.	Lolium canariensis Steud.
Lolium dorei Boivin	Lolium dorei Boivin
Lolium edwardii H. Scholz, Stierst. & Gaisberg	Lolium edwardii H. Scholz, Stierst. & Gaisberg
Lolium parabolicae Sennen ex Sampaio	Lolium parabolicae Sennen ex Sampaio
Lolium persicum Boiss. & Hohen. Ex Boiss.	Lolium persicum Boiss. & Hohen. Ex Boiss.
Lolium siculum Parlatore	Lolium siculum Parlatore
Longidorus attenuatus Hooper	Longidorus attenuatus Hooper
Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell	Lopholeucaspis japonica Cockerell
Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.	Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.
Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farwell	Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farwell
Macroposthonia curvata (Raski) De Grisse & Loof	Macroposthonia curvata (Raski) De Grisse & Loof
Macroposthonia sphaerocephala (Taylor)	Macroposthonia sphaerocephala (Taylor) De Grisse and Loof
Macroposthonia sphaerocephala (Taylor) De Grisse and Loof	Macroposthonia sphaerocephala (Taylor) De Grisse and Loof
Maize Dwarf Mosaic Potyvirus	Maize Dwarf Mosaic Potyvirus
Maize Streak Geminivirus	Maize Streak Geminivirus
Marrubium vulgare L.	Marrubium vulgare L.
Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Santo & Finley	Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Santo & Finley
Meloidogyne exigua Goeldi	Meloidogyne exigua Goeldi
Meloidogyne incognita-acrita Chitwood	Meloidogyne incognita-acrita Chitwood
Miconia calvescens Blume	Miconia calvescens Blume

Organism	Scientific Name
Micrococcus lutens (Schroeter) Cohn	Micrococcus lutens (Schroeter) Cohn
Micrococcus varians Migula	Micrococcus varians Migula
Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx	Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx
Mimosa pigra Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.	Mimosa pigra Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.
Miscanthus floridulus (Labill) Warb.	Miscanthus floridulus (Labill) Warb.
Mulberry Curly Little Leaf Agent	Mulberry Curly Little Leaf Agent
Mulberry Dwarf Agent	Mulberry Dwarf Agent
Mulberry Mosaic Virus	Mulberry Mosaic Virus
Mulberry Ringspot Nepovirus	Mulberry Ringspot Nepovirus
Myrica faya Ait.	Myrica faya Ait.
Myristica fragrans Houtt.	Myristica fragrans Houtt.
Nacobbus aberrans (Thorne) Thorne et Allen	Nacobbus aberrans (Thorne) Thorne et Allen
Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick)	Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick)
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Arechav.	Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Arechav.
Necrobia rufipes (De Geer)	Necrobia rufipes (De Geer)
Nectria haematococca var. brevicona (Wollenw.) Gerlach.	Nectria haematococca var. brevicona (Wollenw.) Gerlach.
Nipaecoccus nipae (Maskell)	Nipaecoccus nipae (Maskell)
Oospora pustulans Owens & Wakef.	Oospora pustulans Owens & Wakef.
Opogona sacchari (Bojer)	Opogona sacchari (Bojer)
Opuntia megacantha Salm-Dyck	Opuntia megacantha Salm-Dyck
Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.	Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.
Opuntia vulgaris Mill.	Opuntia vulgaris Mill.
Orgyia turbata Butler	Orgyia turbata Butler

Organism	Scientific Name
Orthaga exvinacea Hampson	Orthaga exvinacea Hampson
Oxalis acetosella L.	Oxalis acetosella L.
Pantoea stewartii subsp. Stewartii (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters	Pantoea stewartii subsp. Stewartii (Smith) Mergaert, Verdonck & Kersters
Pantomorus cervinus Boheman	Pantomorus cervinus Boheman
Papaver dubium L.	Papaver dubium L.
Papaver hybridum Spenn.	Papaver hybridum Spenn.
Papaver somniferum L.	Papaver somniferum L.
Papaya Bunchy-top Virus	Papaya Bunchy-top Virus
Papaya Leaf Distortion Mosaic Potyvirus	Papaya Leaf Distortion Mosaic Potyvirus
Papaya Ringspot Potyvirus (P and W strains)	Papaya Ringspot Potyvirus (P and W strains)
Papaya Yellow Crinkle Virus	Papaya Yellow Crinkle Virus
Parabemisia myricae [Kuwana]	Parabemisia myricae [Kuwana]
Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique	Paratrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique
Paratrichodorus coffeae (Zimmerman) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven	Paratrichodorus coffeae (Zimmerman) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven
Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui	Paratrichodorus minor (Colbran) Siddiqui
Parthenium hysterophorus L.	Parthenium hysterophorus L.
Patatrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique	Patatrichodorus christiei (Allen) Siddique
Pectobacterium chrysanthemi (Burkholder) Brennot et al. emend Haub	Pectobacterium chrysanthemi (Burkholder) Brennot et al. emend Haub
Pectobacterium rhapontici (Millard) Patel & Kulkarni	Pectobacterium rhapontici (Millard) Patel & Kulkarni
Peronosclerospora philippinensis	Peronosclerospora philippinensis (Weston)

Organism	Scientific Name
(Weston) Shaw	Shaw
Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara	Peronosclerospora sacchari (T. Miyake) Shirai and K. Hara
Peronospora tabacina Adam	Peronospora tabacina Adam
Persicaria attenuata Willd.	Persicaria attenuata Willd.
Persicaria barbata L.	Persicaria barbata L.
Persicaria glabra Willd.	Persicaria glabra Willd.
Persicaria Hydropiper L.	Persicaria hydropiper L.
Persicaria nepalensis Meisner	Persicaria nepalensis Meisner
Persicaria strigosa R. Br.	Persicaria strigosa R. Br.
Phakopsora cherimoliae (Lagerh.) Cummins	Phakopsora cherimoliae (Lagerh.) Cummins
Phalaris minor Retz.	Phalaris minor Retz.
Phialophora cinerescence (Wollenw.) J.H.F. Beyma	Phialophora cinerescence (Wollenw.) J.H.F. Beyma
Phoenix dactylifera L.	Phoenix dactylifera L.
Phoma andina Turkensteen	Phoma andina Turkensteen
Phoma exigua Desm. var. foveata (Foister) Boerema	Phoma foveata Foister
Phoma foveata Foister	Phoma foveata Foister
Phragmidium spp.	Phragmidium spp.
Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller)	Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller)
Phyllophaga smithi (Arrow)	Phyllophaga smithi (Arrow)
Phylum Annelida	Phylum Annelida
Phylum Arthropoda	Phylum Arthropoda
Phylum Mollusca	Phylum Mollusca

Organism	Scientific Name
Phylum Nematoda	Phylum Nematoda
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert	Phymatotrichopsis omnivora (Duggar) Hennebert
Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar	Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar
Physalis ixocarpa Brot. ex DC.	Physalis ixocarpa Brot. ex DC.
Physalospora psidii Stevens & Pierce	Physalospora psidii Stevens & Pierce
Phytonemus pallidus (Banks)	Phytonemus pallidus (Banks)
Phytophthora erythroseptica Pethybr.	Phytophthora erythroseptica Pethybr.
Phytophthora fragariae Hickman	Phytophthora fragariae Hickman
Picris echioides L.	Picris echioides L.
Pineapple Bacilliform Virus	Pineapple Bacilliform Virus
Pineapple Chlorotic Leaf Streak 'Rhabdovirus'	Pineapple Chlorotic Leaf Streak 'Rhabdovirus'
Pineapple Mealy Bug Wilt- associated Virus 1	Pineapple Mealy Bug Wilt- associated Virus 1
Pineapple Mealy Bug Wilt- associated Virus 2	Pineapple Mealy Bug Wilt- associated Virus 2
Pineapple Wilt-Associated Closterovirus	Pineapple Wilt-Associated Closterovirus
Piper betle L.	Piper betle L.
Piper nigrum L.	Piper nigrum L.
Pissodes spp.	Pissodes spp.
Pistia stratiotes L.	Pistia stratiotes L.
Planococcus kenyae (Le Pelley)	Planococcus kenyae (Le Pelley)
Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni	Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni

Organism	Scientific Name
Plodia interpunctella [Hübner]	Plodia interpunctella [Hübner]
Polyscytalum pustulans (M.N. Owens & Wakef.) M.B. Ellis	Polyscytalum pustulans (M.N. Owens & Wakef.) M.B. Ellis
Poppillia japonica Newman	Poppillia japonica Newman
Potamogeton crispus L.	Potamogeton crispus L.
Potamogeton natans L.	Potamogeton natans L.
Potato Black Ring Virus	Potato Black Ring Virus
Potato Black Ringspot Nepovirus	Potato Black Ringspot Nepovirus
Potato Deforming Mosaic Virus	Potato Deforming Mosaic Virus
Potato Mop-top Furovirus	Potato Mop-top Furovirus
Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid	Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid
Potato Stolbur Phytoplasma	Potato Stolbur Phytoplasma
Potato T Capillovirus	Potato T Capillovirus
Potato T Virus	Potato T Virus
Potato U Nepovirus	Potato U Nepovirus
Potato Witches' Broom Phytoplasma	Potato Witches' Broom Phytoplasma
Potato Y Potyvirus	Potato Y Potyvirus
Potato Y^c Potyvirus	Potato Y^c Potyvirus
Potato Yellow Dwarf Nucleorhabdovirus	Potato Yellow Dwarf Nucleorhabdovirus
Potato Yellow Mosaic Geminivirus	Potato Yellow Mosaic Geminivirus
Potato Yellowing Alfamovirus	Potato Yellowing Alfamovirus
Pratylenchus pratensis (de Man) Filipjev	Pratylenchus pratensis (de Man) Filipjev
Premnotrypes spp.	Premnotrypes spp.
Prostephanus truncatus (Horn)	Prostephanus truncatus (Horn)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis Green	Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis Green

Organism	Scientific Name
Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald	Pseudococcus brevipes (Cockerell) Fernald
Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell]	Pseudococcus calceolariae [Maskell]
Pseudococcus comstocki Kuwana	Pseudococcus comstocki Kuwana
Pseudodendrothrips mori [Niwa]	Pseudodendrothrips mori [Niwa]
Pseudomonas marginalis pv. marginalis (Brown) Stevens	Pseudomonas marginalis pv. marginalis (Brown) Stevens
Pseudomonas syringae pv. mori (Boyer & Lambert) Young, Dye & Wilkie	Pseudomonas syringae pv. mori (Boyer & Lambert) Young, Dye & Wilkie
Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci (Wolf & Foster) Young, Dye & Wilkie	Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci (Wolf & Foster) Young, Dye & Wilkie
Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall pv. coronofaciens (Elliot) Young, Dye & Wilkie.	Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall pv. coronofaciens (Elliot) Young, Dye & Wilkie.
Pseudomonas syringe Van Hall pv. theae (Hori) Young, Dye and Wilkie	Pseudomonas syringe Van Hall pv. theae (Hori) Young, Dye and Wilkie
Pseudotheraptus devastans Distant	Pseudotheraptus devastans Distant
Pseudotheraptus wayi Brown	Pseudotheraptus wayi Brown
Psidium guajava L.	Psidium guajava L.
Puccinia helianthi Schewein.	Puccinia helianthi Schewein.
Puccinia pittieriana P. Hennings	Puccinia pittieriana P. Hennings
Puccinia psidii Winter	Puccinia psidii Winter
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comstock	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comstock
Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan	Radopholus citrophilus Huettel, Dickson & Kaplan
Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi	Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi, Kosako, Yano, Hotta & Nishiuchi

Organism	Scientific Name
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Raphanus raphanistrum L.
Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus	Raspberry Ringspot Nepovirus
Rhizobium rhizogenes (Riker et al.) Young et al.	Rhizobium rhizogenes (Riker et al.) Young et al.
Rhizoglyphus echinopus F. & R.	Rhizoglyphus echinopus F. & R.
Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) Goodfellow	Rhodococcus fascians (Tilford) Goodfellow
Rhus radicans L.	Rhus radicans L.
Romulea rosea (L.) Eckl.	Romulea rosea (L.) Eckl.
Rosa Hybrids	Rosa Hybrids
Rosellinia necatrix Prill.	Rosellinia necatrix Prill.
Rumex conglomerates Murray	Rumex conglomerates Murray
Rumex crispus L.	Rumex crispus L.
Rumex sagittatus Thumb.	Rumex sagittatus Thumb.
Rynchophorus palmarum (Linnaeus)	Rynchophorus palmarum (Linnaeus)
Saccharum Virus 2	Saccharum Virus 2
Sagittaria graminea Michx.	Sagittaria graminea Michx.
Sagittaria guyanensis H.B.K.	Sagittaria guyanensis H.B.K.
Salpichroa origanifolia (Lam.) Baill.	Salpichroa origanifolia (Lam.) Baill.
Salvia reflexa Hornem.	Salvia reflexa Hornem.
Salvinia auriculata Aublet	Salvinia auriculata Aublet
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell	Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell
Scirpophaga excerptalis Walker	Scirpophaga excerptalis Walker
Sclerospora philippinensis Weston	Sclerospora philippinensis Weston

Organism	Scientific Name
Sclerotium tuliparum Kleb.	Sclerotium tuliparum Kleb.
Scolymus hispanicus L.	Scolymus hispanicus L.
Scolymus maculatus L.	Scolymus maculatus L.
Scutellonema bradys (Steiner & Le Hew) Andrássy	Scutellonema bradys (Steiner & Le Hew) Andrássy
Seiridium cardinale (Wag.) Sutt. et Gibs.	Seiridium cardinale (Wag.) Sutt. et Gibs.
Septoria gladioli Passer	Septoria gladioli Passer
Septoria lycopersici Spezzini var. malagutti Ciccarone & Boerema	Septoria lycopersici Spezzini var. malagutti Ciccarone & Boerema
Serratia marcescens Bizio	Serratia marcescens Bizio
Sesamia calamistis Hampson	Sesamia calamistis Hampson
Sherardia arvensis L.	Sherardia arvensis L.
Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.	Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.
Solanum carolinense Mill.	Solanum carolinense Mill.
Solanum cinereum R. Br.	Solanum cinereum R. Br.
Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.	Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.
Solanum incanum L.	Solanum incanum L.
Solanum lycopersicum L.	Solanum lycopersicum L.
Solanum nodiflorum Jacq.	Solanum nodiflorum Jacq.
Solanum rostratum Dunal.	Solanum rostratum Dunal.
Solanum sisymbrifolium Lam.	Solanum sisymbrifolium Lam.
Solanum sodomeum L.	Solanum sodomeum L.
Solanum triflorum Nutt.	Solanum triflorum Nutt.
Solanum tuberosum L.	Solanum tuberosum L.

Organism	Scientific Name
Solanum villosum Mill.	Solanum villosum Mill.
Sonchus arvensis L.	Sonchus arvensis L.
Sonchus brachyotus L.	Sonchus brachyotus L.
Sonchus exauriculatus (Oliv. & Hiern) O. Hoffm.	Sonchus exauriculatus (Oliv. & Hiern) O. Hoffm.
Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.	Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.
Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr. ex Fr.) Lév.	Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr. ex Fr.) Lév.
Strawberry Crinkle Cytorhabdovirus	Strawberry Crinkle Cytorhabdovirus
Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus	Strawberry Latent C Rhabdovirus
Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus	Strawberry Latent Ringspot Nepovirus
Strawberry Mild Yellow Edge potexvirus	Strawberry Mild Yellow Edge potexvirus
Strawberry Mottle Virus	Strawberry Mottle Virus
Strawberry Pallidosis Virus	Strawberry Pallidosis Virus
Strawberry Pseudo Mild Yellow Edge Carlavirus	Strawberry Pseudo Mild Yellow Edge Carlavirus
Strawberry Vein Banding Caulimovirus	Strawberry Vein Banding Caulimovirus
Streptomyces reticuliscabies Garden et al.	Streptomyces reticuliscabies Garden et al.
Streptomyces scabies (Thaxter) Waksman & Henrici.	Streptomyces scabies (Thaxter) Waksman & Henrici.
Sugarcane Chlorotic Streak Virus	Sugarcane Chlorotic Streak Virus
Sugarcane Dwarf Virus	Sugarcane Dwarf Virus
Sugarcane Fiji Disease Fijivirus	Sugarcane Fiji Disease Fijivirus
Sugarcane Grassy Shoot Disease Phytoplasma	Sugarcane Grassy Shoot Disease Phytoplasma
Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus	Sugarcane Mosaic Potyvirus

Organism	Scientific Name
Sugarcane Ramu Stunt Virus	Sugarcane Ramu Stunt Virus
Sugarcane White Leaf Disease Phytoplasma	Sugarcane White Leaf Disease Phytoplasma
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival	Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival
Synchytrium psophocarpi (Racib.) Gäum	Synchytrium psophocarpi (Racib.) Gäum
Tagetes minuta L.	Tagetes minuta L.
Taro Badnavirus	Taro Badnavirus
Taro Bobone Rhabdovirus	Taro Bobone Rhabdovirus
Taro Small Bacilliform Badnavirus	Taro Small Bacilliform Badnavirus
Tecia solanivora (Povolný)	Tecia solanivora (Povolný)
Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida	Tetranychus kanzawai Kishida
Tetranychus telarius Linn.	Tetranychus telarius Linn.
Tetranychus truncatus Ehara	Tetranychus truncatus Ehara
Tetranychus urticae Koch	Tetranychus urticae Koch
Tobacco Ascending Necrosis Virus	Tobacco Ascending Necrosis Virus
Tobacco Leaf Curl Virus	Tobacco Leaf Curl Virus
Tobacco Necrosis Necrovirus	Tobacco Necrosis Necrovirus
Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus	Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus
Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus	Tobacco Rattle Tobravirus
Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus	Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus
Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus	Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus
Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus (Andean Potato Calico Strain)	Tobacco Ringspot Nepovirus (Andean Potato Calico Strain)
Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus	Tobacco Streak Ilarvirus

Organism	Scientific Name
Tobacco Streak Virus	Tobacco Streak Virus
Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus	Tomato Black Ring Nepovirus
Tomato Bushy Stunt Tombusvirus	Tomato Bushy Stunt Tombusvirus
Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus	Tomato Ringspot Nepovirus
Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus	Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus
Toxicodendron radicans L.	Toxicodendron radicans L.
Toxotrypana curvicaudata Gerstaecker	Toxotrypana curvicaudata Gerstaecker
Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers	Trechispora brinkmannii (Bresad.) Rogers
Trichodorus viruliferus Hooper	Trichodorus viruliferus Hooper
Triticum durum Desf.	Triticum durum Desf.
Triumfetta bartramia L.	Triumfetta bartramia L.
Triumfetta semitriloba (L.) Jacq.	Triumfetta semitriloba (L.) Jacq.
Tylenchorhynchus anulatus (Cassidy) Golden	Tylenchorhynchus anulatus (Cassidy) Golden
Tylenchorhynchus martini Fielding	Tylenchorhynchus martini Fielding
Tylophora tennissiena (Roxb.) Wight & Am. ex Wight	Tylophora tennissiena (Roxb.) Wight & Am. ex Wight
Tylophora tenuis Bl.	Tylophora tenuis Bl.
Typha angustifolia L.	Typha angustifolia L.
Uromyces gladioli P. Hennings	Uromyces gladioli P. Hennings
Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) Winter	Uromyces transversalis (Thüm.) Winter
Vallisneria spiralis L.	Vallisneria spiralis L.
Valsa eugeniae Nutman & Roberts	Valsa eugeniae Nutman & Roberts
Verbascum thapsus L.	Verbascum thapsus L.
Verbascum virgatum Stokes	Verbascum virgatum Stokes

Organism	Scientific Name
Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold	Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold
Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold	Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berthold
Verticillium dahliae Klebahn	Verticillium dahliae Klebahn
Vigna sinensis Endl.	Vigna sinensis Endl.
Vigna unguiculata L.	Vigna unguiculata L.
Vinsonia stellifera [Westwood]	Vinsonia stellifera [Westwood]
viruses of Alomae Diseases Complex	viruses of Alomae Diseases Complex
Watsonia bulbillifera Mathews & Bolus	Watsonia bulbillifera Mathews & Bolus
Watsonia meriana (L.) Mill.	Watsonia meriana (L.) Mill.
Watsonia versfeldiae Mathews & Bolus	Watsonia versfeldiae Mathews & Bolus
Wedelia biflora (L.) DC.	Wedelia biflora (L.) DC.
Wedelia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.	Wedelia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.
Xanthomonas campestris (Pammel) Dawson pv. theicola Uehara and Arai	Xanthomonas campestris (Pammel) Dawson pv. theicola Uehara and Arai
Xanthomonas campestris pv. celebensis (Gäumann) Dye	Xanthomonas campestris pv. celebensis (Gäumann) Dye
Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindicae (Patel, Moniz & Kulkarni) Robbs, Ribeiro & Kimura	Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindicae (Patel, Moniz & Kulkarni) Robbs, Ribeiro & Kimura
Xiphinema index Thorne & Allen	Xiphinema index Thorne & Allen
Xiphinema spp. .	Xiphinema spp. .
Yam Internal Brown Spot Badnavirus	Yam Internal Brown Spot Badnavirus
Yam Mosaic Potyvirus	Yam Mosaic Potyvirus
Zea mays L.	Zea mays L.