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U.S. imports of most fruits and vegetables are subject to regulations administered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This statistical report summarizes imports of over 200 commodities by country of origin and port of entry from October 1, 1987, through September 30, 1988. Data are incomplete for the ports of Boston, MA, Charleston, SC, Dover, DE, Hoboken, NJ, Mayaguez, PR, New Orleans, LA, Norfolk- Newport, VA, Progreso, TX, San Francisco, CA, San Juan, PR, St. Thomas, VI, Washington, DC, West Palm Beach, FL, and Guam because some monthly Station Reports were unavailable for those ports.

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The Plant Quarantine Act, originally enacted in 1912 (7 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), gave the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) authority to regulate the importation and interstate movement of nursery stock and other plants that may carry pests and diseases that are harmful to agriculture. This Act has been superseded by the consolidated APHIS statute, the Plant Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.). This authority is particularly important to the agency’s ability to prevent or limit Animal and plant quarantine regulations are similar in that they may: Require import permits issued by the quarantine service of the importing country (these may require the exporting country to certify that specified conditions have been met prior to shipment); Specify things that are prohibited from entry. Both importers and exporters of plant germplasm are affected by these two functions. Importers are subject to the regulations of their own country, which might not only require that exporting countries meet certain phytosanitary standards but might also place some restrictions on the imported germplasm after entry. The Plant Quarantine and the International Transfer of Germplasm. Study Paper No. 25. Plant quarantine requirement are framed under the Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance (Cap.207) administered by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. All principles and procedures are based on the Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific region and the International Plant Protection Convention. In accordance with the Ordinance, plant includes timber, trees, shrubs, leaves, roots, flowers, fruits, tubers, bulbs, corms, stocks, cuttings, layers, slips, suckers, seeds and any part of a plant whether or not intended for growing, planting or propagation or fruit we amended the fruits however, we neglected to note in the Amendment and vegetables regulations to allow the table that pineapples from Thailand importation into the United States of may also be imported into the AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health itch, longan, mango, mangosteen, continental United States under the Inspection Service, USDA, pineapple, and rambutan from Thailand conditions provided in the June 21. Therefore, in this document we are amendment. of entry, those fruits must be grown in amending the entry for Thailand in the production areas that are registered with table in § 319.56–13(a) by amending the SUMMARY: In a final rule published in and monitored by the national plant provisions for pineapple and by the Federal Register on July 18, 2007, protection.