A. Title: Pink or Red Tomatoes from Morocco and Western Sahara to the United States

B. Source: United States CFR 319.56-2dd. Conditions governing the entry of tomatoes

C. Pest of Concern: Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly)

D. Major Mitigation Measures: Poor Host, Low Prevalence and Pest Free Growing Structure

E. Specific Mitigation Measures:

(a) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Lycopersicon esculentum)* from Morocco and Western Sahara. Pink tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Morocco and Western Sahara only under the following conditions: (The surface area of a pink tomato is more than 30 percent but not more than 60 percent pink)

1. The tomatoes must be grown in the provinces of El Jadida or Safi in Morocco or in the province of Dahkla in Western Sahara in insect-proof greenhouses registered with, and inspected by, the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Division of Plant Protection, Inspection, and Enforcement (DPVCTRФ);
2. The tomatoes may be shipped from Morocco and Western Sahara only between December 1 and April 30, inclusive;
3. Beginning 2 months prior to the start of the shipping season and continuing through the end of the shipping season, DPVCTRФ must set and maintain Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) traps baited with trimmed lure inside the greenhouses at a rate of four traps per hectare. In Morocco, traps must also be placed outside registered greenhouses within a 2 kilometer radius at a rate of four traps per square kilometer. In Western Sahara, a single trap must be placed outside in the immediate proximity of each registered greenhouse. All traps in Morocco and Western Sahara must be checked every 7 days;
4. DPVCTRФ must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Medfly captures, and make the records available to APHIS upon request;
5. Capture of a single Medfly in a registered greenhouse will immediately result in cancellation of exports from that greenhouse until the source of the infestation is determined, the Medfly infestation has been eradicated, and measures are taken to preclude any future infestation. Capture of a single Medfly within 200 meters of a registered greenhouse will necessitate increasing trap density in order to determine whether there is a reproducing population in the area. Six additional traps must be placed within a radius of 200 meters surrounding the trap where the Medfly was captured. Capture of 2 Medflies within 200 meters of a registered greenhouse and within a 1-month time period will necessitate Malathion bait sprays in the area every 7 to 10 days for 60 days to ensure eradication;
6. The tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest. They must be safeguarded by a fruit fly-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing, and packed in fruit fly-proof containers for transit to the airport and subsequent shipping to the United States. The tomatoes must be pink at the time of packing. Transit through other fruit fly supporting areas is prohibited unless the fruit fly-proof containers are sealed by the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Fresh Product Export (EACCE), before shipment and the official seal number is recorded on the phytosanitary certificate; and
7. EACCE is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each shipment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by EACCE and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in El Jadida or Safi Province, Morocco, and were pink at the time of packing" or "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in Dahkla Province, Western Sahara and were pink at the time of packing."

F. Notes: Since this pest is of major concern to the United States and since it can become establish in the United States easily, both low prevalence area and pest free growing structure is required for this secondary host.
EXAMPLES OF SYSTEMS APPROACHES

A. Title: Peppers from Spain to the United States


C. Pest of Concern: Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly)

D. Major Mitigation Measures: Low Prevalence Area and Pest Free Growing Structure

E. Specific Mitigation Measures:

Peppers (fruit) (*Capsicum* spp.) may be imported into the United States from Spain only under permit, and only in accordance with this section and all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(a) The peppers must be grown in the Almeria Province of Spain in pest-proof greenhouses registered with, and inspected by, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (MAFF);

(b) The peppers may be shipped only from December 1 through April 30, inclusive;

(c) Beginning October 1, and continuing through April 30, MAFF must set and maintain Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) traps baited with trimedlure inside the greenhouses at a rate of four traps per hectare. In all outside areas, including urban and residential areas, within 8 kilometers of the greenhouses, MAFF must set and maintain Medfly traps baited with trimedlure at a rate of four traps per square kilometer. All traps must be checked every 7 days;

(d) Capture of a single Medfly in a registered greenhouse will immediately halt exports from that greenhouse until the Deputy Administrator determines that the source of infestation has been identified, that all Medflies have been eradicated, and that measures have been taken to preclude any future infestation. Capture of a single Medfly within 2 kilometers of a registered greenhouse will necessitate increased trap density in order to determine whether there is a reproducing population in the area. Capture of two Medflies within 2 kilometers of a registered greenhouse during a 1-month period will halt exports from all registered greenhouses within 2 kilometers of the capture, until the source of infestation is determined and all Medflies are eradicated;

(e) The peppers must be safeguarded against fruit fly infestation from harvest to export. Such safeguarding includes covering newly harvested peppers with fruit fly-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing, and packing the peppers in fruit fly-proof cartons, or cartons covered with fruit-fly proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, and placing those cartons in enclosed shipping containers for transit to the airport and subsequent shipment to the United States;

(f) The peppers must be packed for shipment within 24 hours of harvest;

(g) During shipment, the peppers may not transit other fruit fly-supporting areas unless shipping containers are sealed by MAFF with an official seal whose number is noted on the phytosanitary certificate; and

(h) A phytosanitary certificate issued by MAFF and bearing the declaration, "These peppers were grown in registered greenhouses in Almeria Province in Spain," must accompany the shipment.
EXAMPLES OF SYSTEMS APPROACHES

F. Notes: Since this pest is of major concern to the United States and since it can become establish in the United States easily, both low prevalence area and pest free growing structure is required for this secondary host.

A. Title: Papayas from Brazil to the United States

B. Source: United States CFR 319.56-2w. Conditions governing the entry of papayas from Central America and Brazil.

C. Pest of Concern: Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) and South American fruit flies (Anastrepha fraterculus)

D. Major Mitigation Measures: Poor Host Status, Low Prevalence Area, Specific Cultivars, Specific Maturity Stage and Hot Water Dip

E. Specific Mitigation Measures:

F. Notes: Since this pest is of major concern to the United States and since it can become establish in the United States easily, these conditions are required for this secondary host.

319.56-2w Administrative instruction; conditions governing the entry of papayas from Central America and Brazil.

The Solo type of papaya may be imported into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands only under the following conditions:

(a) The papayas were grown and packed for shipment to the United States in State of Espirito Santo, of Brazil.

(b) Beginning at least 30 days before harvest began and continuing through the completion of harvest, all trees in the field where the papayas were grown were kept free of papayas that were 1/2 or more ripe (more than 1/4 of the shell surface yellow), and all culled and fallen fruits were buried, destroyed, or removed from the farm at least twice a week.

(c) The papayas were treated with a hot water treatment consisting of 20 minutes in water at 49 °C (120.2 °F).

(d) When packed, the papayas were less than 1/2 ripe (the shell surface was no more than 1/4 yellow, surrounded by light green), and appeared to be free of all injurious insect pests.

(e) The papayas were safeguarded from exposure to fruit flies from harvest to export, including being packaged so as to prevent access by fruit flies and other injurious insect pests. The package containing the papayas does not contain any other fruit, including papayas not qualified for importation into the United States.

(f) All cartons in which papayas are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in HI."

(g) All activities described in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section were carried out under the supervision and direction of plant health officials of the national Ministry of Agriculture.
EXAMPLES OF SYSTEMS APPROACHES

(h) Beginning at least 1 year before harvest begins and continuing through the completion of harvest, fruit fly traps were maintained in the field where the papayas were grown. The traps were placed at a rate of 1 trap per hectare and were checked for fruit flies at least once weekly by plant health officials of the national Ministry of Agriculture. Fifty percent of the traps were of the McPhail type, and fifty percent of the traps were of the Jackson type. If the average Jackson trap catch was greater than 7 Medflies per trap per week, measures were taken to control the Medfly population in the production area. The national Ministry of Agriculture kept records of fruit fly finds for each trap, updated the records each time the traps were checked, and made the records available to APHIS inspectors upon request. The records were maintained for at least 1 year.

(i) If the average Jackson trap catch exceeds 14 Medflies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer Medflies per trap per week.

(j) In the State of Espírito Santo, Brazil, if the average McPhail trap catch was greater than 7 South American fruit flies (Anastrepha fraterculus) per trap per week, measures were taken to control the South American fruit fly population in the production area. If the average McPhail trap catch exceeds 14 South American fruit flies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer South American fruit flies per trap per week.

(k) All shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national Ministry of Agriculture stating that the papayas were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of this section. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0128)

A. Title: Cantaloupe and Watermelon from Ecuador to the United States

B. Source: United States CFR 319.56-2y. Conditions governing the entry of cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador.

C. Pest of Concern: South American cucurbit fruit fly, Anastrepha grandis

D. Major Mitigation Measures: Pest free production site and limited U. S. distribution

E. Specific Mitigation Measures:

Cantaloupe (Cucumis melo) and watermelon (fruit) (Citrullus lanatus) may be imported into the United States from Ecuador only under the following conditions:

(1) The cantaloupe or watermelon may be imported in commercial shipments only;

(2) The cantaloupe or watermelon must have been grown in an area where trapping for the South American cucurbit fruit fly has been conducted for at least the previous 12 months by the plant protection service of Ecuador, under the direction of APHIS, with no findings of the pest.

(3) The following area meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section: The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads:
EXAMPLES OF SYSTEMS APPROACHES

(i) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road north through Nobol, Palestina, and Balzar to Velasco-Ibarra (Empalme);

(ii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road south through E1 26, Puerto Inca, Naranjal, and Camilo Ponce to Enríquez;

(iii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road east through Palestina to Vinces;

(iv) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Piedrahita (Novol) to Pedro Carbo; or

(v) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Progreso, Engunga, Tugaduaja, and Zapotal to El Azucar; and

(4) The cantaloupe or watermelon may not be moved into Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words "Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI.

F. Notes: Since this fruit fly is not a major pest, it has not been expanding its range and is not generally found in commercial production a pest free area is not needed.