

§ 319.56–60

7 CFR Ch. III (1–1–14 Edition)

(h) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Each consignment of citrus fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the Uruguayan NPPO stating that the fruit in the consignment is free of all pests of quarantine concern and has been produced in accordance with the requirements of the systems approach in 7 CFR 319.56–59.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0401)

[78 FR 41264, July 10, 2013]

§ 319.56–60 **Mangoes from Australia.**

Mangoes (*Mangifera indica*) may be imported into the continental United States from Australia only under the following conditions:

(a) The mangoes may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(b) The mangoes must be treated by irradiation for the mango seed weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*) and fruit flies of the family Tephritidae in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(c) The risks presented by *Cytosphaera mangiferae* must be addressed in one of the following ways:

(1) The mangoes are treated with a broad-spectrum post-harvest fungicidal dip;

(2) The mangoes originate from an orchard that was inspected prior to the beginning of harvest during the growing season and the orchard was found free of *C. mangiferae*; or

(3) The mangoes originate from an orchard that was treated with a broad-spectrum fungicide during the growing season and was inspected prior to harvest and the mangoes are found free of *C. mangiferae*.

(d) Prior to export from Australia, the mangoes must be inspected by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Australia and found free of *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Lasiodiplodia pseudotheobromae*, *Neofusicoccum mangiferae*, *Neoscytalidium novaehollandiae*, *Pseudofusicoccum adansoniae*, *Phomopsis mangiferae*, and *Xanthomomas campestris* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*.

(e)(1) Each consignment of fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Aus-

tralia with additional declarations that:

(i) The mangoes were subjected to one of the pre- or post-harvest mitigation options described in paragraph (c) of this section, and

(ii) The mangoes were inspected prior to export from Australia and found free of *C. mangiferae*, *L. pseudotheobromae*, *N. mangiferae*, *N. novaehollandiae*, *P. adansoniae*, *P. mangiferae*, and *X. campestris* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*.

(2) If the fruit is treated with irradiation outside the United States, each consignment of fruit must be inspected jointly by APHIS and the NPPO of Australia, and be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate certifying that the fruit was treated with irradiation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0391)

[78 FR 57469, Sept. 19, 2013]

§ 319.56–61 **Litchi from Australia.**

Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) may be imported into the continental United States from Australia only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) The litchi must be treated for plant pests of the class Insecta, except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera, with irradiation in accordance with §305.9 of this chapter. Treatment may be conducted either prior to or upon arrival of the fruits into the United States.

(b) Each shipment of litchi must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the NPPO of Australia. For those shipments of litchi treated in Australia, the phytosanitary certificate must certify that the fruit received the required irradiation treatment prior to shipment. For those shipments of litchi treated upon arrival in the United States, the fruits must be inspected by Australian inspectors prior to departure and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

(c) In addition to meeting the labeling requirements in part 305 of this chapter, cartons in which litchi are