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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF
NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Netherlands New Guinea has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Division of Plant Quarantines, from Ordinance of September 27, 1926 (Gazette No. 427) and Decree No. 1-Alg.-53-3, effective February 1, 1953, and was reviewed by the Under-Secretary Head of the Department of Economic and Technical Affairs of Netherlands New Guinea.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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OF

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Ordinance of September 27, 1926 (Gazette No. 427) defines living plant materials and authorizes promulgation of regulations governing their importation.

Decree No. 1-Alg.-53-3, effective February 1, 1953, contains regulations promulgated by the Under-Secretary, Head of the Department of Economic and Technical Affairs relative to the importation of living plant material, and designates the Head of the Department of Agriculture or his authorized inspectors in charge of the inspection of living plant material.

SUMMARY

The regulations cover living plants and parts thereof (including mail shipments), except as exempted in Paragraph 1 below, and require that importations be accompanied by a health certificate of the country of origin. Special, additional certifications are required for plants and parts of banana, citrus, coconut, potatoes, etc.

GENERAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Definitions

1. For the purposes of the Ordinance of September 27, 1926, living plant material will be understood to mean seeds, fresh fruits, living plants, and parts of living plants, but does not apply to the following:

Importation Unrestricted

(a) Seeds of vegetables, pot-herbs, fruits, and medicinal herbs belonging to the following genera or species:

Anethum	Majorana	Rumex
Anthriscus	Melissa	Salvia
Artemisia abrotanum	Mentha	Satureja
Asparagus	Ocimum	Scandix
Capsicum	Origanum	Scorzonera
Cichorium	Pastinaca	Sium sisarum
Coriandrum	Pimpinella anisum	Solanum
Cynara	Portulaca	Spinacia
Foeniculum	Rheum	Taraxacum
Fragaria	Ribes	Tetragonia
Lactuca	Rosmarinus	Thymus
Lavandula	Rubus	Valerianella
Leontodon		

(b) Seeds of ornamental plants belonging to the following genera or species:

Abutilon	Cineraria	Inula	Primula
Acroclium	Clarkia	Ipomoea	Pyrethrum
Adonis	Clematis	Leptosiphon	Quamoclit
Ageratum	Clerodendron	Linaria	Reseda
Agrostemma	Cobaea	Lobelia	Rhodanthe
Althaea	Coleus	Lochnera	Ricinus
Alyssum	Convolvulus	Lychnis	Rosa
Amaranthus	Coreopsis	Matricaria	Rudbeckia
Amberboa	Cosmea	Maurandia	Salpiglossis
Ammobium	Cosmidium	Medeola	Salvia
Antigonon	Cosmos	Miana	Sanvitalia
Antirrhinum	Cuphea	Mimulus	Saponaria
Aquilegia	Cynara	Mina	Scabiosa
Arctotis	Cynoglossum	Mirabilis	Schizanthus
Aristolochia	Dahlia	Myosotis	Seneca
Asparagus	Delphinium	Nemesia	Solanum
Begonia	Dianthus	Nemophila	Stevia
Bellis	Digitalis	Nicotiana	Stokesia
Bidens	Dimorphotheca	Nigella	Streptocarpus
Boltonia	Eccremocarpus	Nycterinia	Tagetes
Boussingaultia	Eschscholtzia	Oenothera	Thunbergia
Bupthalmum	Gaillardia	Passiflora	Tithonia
Cacalia	Gerardia	Pelargonium	Torenia
Calampelis	Gerbera	Pentstemon	Trachelium
Calceolaria	Gloxinia	Perilla	Tritoma
Calendula	Gomphrena	Petunia	Tropaeolum
Campanula	Gypsophila	Phacelia	Verbena
Canna	Helianthus	Phlox	Vinca
Carduus	Helichrysum	Physalis	Viola
Celosia	Heliotropium	Poinsettia	Xoranthemum
Centaurea	Hibiscus	Portulaca	Zinnia
Chrysanthemum	Impatiens	Potentilla	

(c) Vegetables, bulbous and tuberous plants (with the exception of potatoes), roots and rhizomes, provided that same are intended for consumption or for medicinal ends.

(d) Nursery-stock of scallion and garlic.

(e) Dry fruits or parts thereof, such as: almonds, peanuts (arachides), cereals, chestnuts, cummin, cloves, nutmegs, nuts, pepper, rice, sulasi, etc., provided that they are intended for consumption or for medicinal ends.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

2. The importation of plant material as defined in paragraph 1 is permitted only when each consignment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate signed by a competent official of the country of origin, indicating the species and quantity of such plant material, and affirm-

ing that at the time of inspection it was found to be free from pests and diseases of the cultivated crops. The certificate should also contain additional statements for the following plants and plant products.

Bananas

- a. Living plants and parts of living plants of the genus Musa: The phytosanitary certificate must state that neither "Panama-Disease (Fusarium oxysporum)" nor bunchy-top virus disease is known to occur in the country of origin.

Cacao

- b. Living plant material of cacao: The phytosanitary certificate must state that "Witches broom disease (Marasmius perniciosus)" and "swollen shoot disease" are not known to occur in the country of origin.

Citrus

- c. Living plants and parts of living plants belonging to the genus Citrus: The phytosanitary certificate must state that citrus canker (Xanthomonas (Pseudomonas) citri) and "quick decline disease (tristezia)" are not known to occur in the country of origin.

Coconut

- d. Living plant material of Cocos: The phytosanitary certificate must state such plant material was fumigated previous to being shipped.

Hevea

- e. Seeds, living plants, and parts of living plants of Hevea: The phytosanitary certificate must state that the trees from which such plant material was derived are free from Dothidella ulei and Phytophthora leaf diseases, and that the estate(s) where the trees were grown have never imported material from countries where the said diseases occur.

Pineapple

- f. Living plant material of species of pineapple: The phytosanitary certificate must state that in the country of origin neither pineapple wilt nor pineapple weevil is known to occur.

Potatoes

- g. Potatoes: The phytosanitary certificate must state that the potatoes are free from potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum) and that the said disease does not occur on the plot where the potatoes were grown nor within a distance of 500 meters from the boundaries of that plot.



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Rice

- h. Living plant material of species of rice (Oryza spp.): The phytosanitary certificate must state that in the country of origin neither bacterial blight (Xanthomonas oryzae) nor the yellow dwarf virus diseases are known to occur.

Sugarcane

- i. Living plant material of Saccharum spp.: The phytosanitary certificate must state that in the country of origin neither "gum disease (Xanthomonas vasculorum)" nor mosaic disease are known to occur.

Fresh Fruits Imported Via the Netherlands

- j. Shipments of fruits, originating from other countries and made up in the Netherlands, may be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by one of the officials of the Phytosanitary Service in Wageningen, instead of the certificate of the country of origin.

Plant Material Imported Via Singapore

- k. Plant material imported via Singapore must be accompanied by a Health-Certificate issued by an inspection official of the Consulate-General of the Netherlands in Singapore.

Ports of Entry

3. Ports (including neighboring airfields having Customs facilities):

Biak	Merauke
Hollandia	Sorong
Manokwari	

Inspection and Release of Imported Plant Material

NOTE: The remaining articles of this decree concern disposal of plant material upon arrival in New Guinea and contain instructions to officials of New Guinea relative to inspection, treatment, return to country of origin, or confiscation of plant material when deemed necessary.