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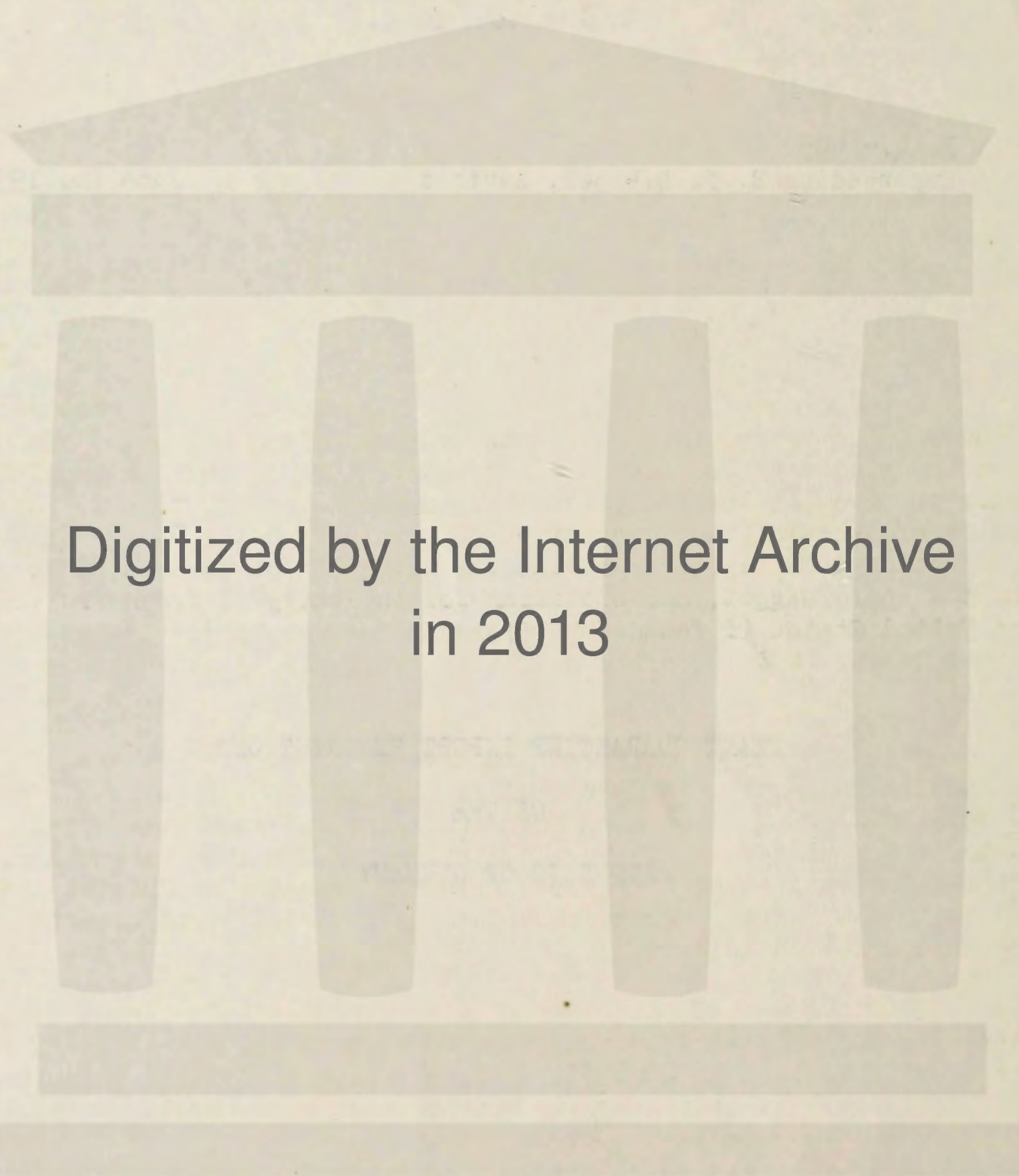
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.- 405
Superseding B. P. Q.- 302, Revised

June 26, 1936.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

A revision of Circular B.P.Q.-302, Revised, became necessary because the original San Jose scale decrees of the German Empire have been superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, and its regulatory order of November 26, 1931, and subsequent amendatory orders, restricting or prohibiting the importation of plants from the United States, among other countries, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and the apple maggot, and providing for the entry of fresh fruits from the United States if found free from San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) and the apple maggot or fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh).

This revised summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by the German Ministry of Nourishment and Agriculture for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Germany.

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. The German texts should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

OBJECTS OF THE GERMAN PLANT QUARANTINE DECREES.

The plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Germany are designed to prevent the introduction into and distribution in Germany of phylloxera (Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch), San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.), apple maggot or fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh), Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say), potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), European cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis cerasi L.), carnation leaf roller (Tortrix promubana Hbn.), injurious diseases and pests of flower bulbs and tubers, of conifers, of plants and parts of plants of the genus Ulmus, of the southern cottonwood (Populus (canadensis) deltoides Marshall), and of Azalea indica L.

Introductory Remarks

Whereas the following summary includes references to the entire body of the effective plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Germany, only the texts of the legislation affecting plants and plant products of the United States, either alone or among those of other countries, are included in this publication. References affecting products of the United States are indicated in the summary by asterisks.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

- * GRAPEVINE STOCKS AND ALL PARTS OF THE GRAPEVINE: Importation prohibited from any country to prevent the introduction of phylloxera (Decree of Oct. 31, 1879, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl. p. 303, etc.) See page 5.
- * LIVING DICTOTYLEDONOUS TREES and shrubs of all species, except cacti: Importation prohibited from the United States and certain other countries to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale

(Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) (Decree of Nov. 3, 1931, and Circular of Nov. 26, 1931, as subsequently amended; R. G. Bl. p. 303 etc.) See pages 6 and 9.

- * POTATOES FROM THE UNITED STATES: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say). (Decree of Feb. 26, 1875, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl. 135, etc.) See page 11.

POTATOES, TOMATOES, EGGPLANTS, strawberries, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants; peelings and refuse of such products; sacks and other materials that have been used for packing or preserving such products: Importation and transit of the products from FRANCE prohibited. (Decree of Feb. 23, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 13, 1932, p. 91.)

- * SEEDS OF SCOTCH PINE (Pinus sylvestris L.), and NORWAY SPRUCE (Picea excelsa Link.): Importation prohibited from any country, to prevent the introduction of diseases of those trees. (Decree of Feb. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl. I: 11, 1929, p. 76.) See page 13.

- * PLANTS of the following genera from any country: Fir (Abies), spruce (Picea), pine (Pinus), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga), and hemlock (Tsuga). (Decree of June 3, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 20, 1930, p. 188.) See page 11.

- * ROOTED CARNATIONS, cuttings and cut flowers from any country: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (Tortrix pronubana Hbn.) (Decree of Mar. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl. I: 15, 1929, p. 83.) Entry of carnation cut flowers prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year. (Decree of Sept. 30, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 68, 1932, p. 492.) See page 13.

- * ROOTED PLANTS OF THE GENUS ULMUS, and of the southern cottonwood (Populus (canadensis) deltoides Marshall), and parts thereof from any country: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases of those plants. (Decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63.) See pages 12 and 13.

LIVING PLANTS and fresh parts thereof from Portugal, Rumania, and Yugoslavia (Decree of July 11, 1933, as amended; R. G. Bl. I, p. 468; R. Z. Bl., p. 353, etc.)

WILD PLANTS: Importation prohibited of those named in articles 4 and 5 of the Decree of March 18, 1936. See page 14.

Importation Restricted

* DECIDUOUS PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF, not specifically prohibited:

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming the noninclusion of plants of Ulmus and Populus deltoides or parts thereof (Decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63.) See pages 12 and 13.

CONIFEROUS PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF, not specifically prohibited:

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming the noninclusion of plants of Abies, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Tsuga, or parts thereof. (Decree of June 5, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 20, 1930, p. 188.) See pages 11 and 12.

ROOTED PLANTS, the importation of which is not prohibited by special decrees, as indicated above: Shipments of restricted plants, only through authorized customs offices, from countries:

1. Adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention, are to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a certificate affirming freedom of the shipment from phylloxera. (Decree of July 4, 1883.)
- * 2. Not adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention, are to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration:
 - (a) Obligating himself to pay the cost of inspection for phylloxera, and
 - * (b) Commissioning the consignee or other person authorized by the shipper, and living in Germany, to pay that cost. (Notice of Aug. 23, 1887; R. G. Bl. p. 431). Shipments are subject to thorough inspection for freedom from grapevine roots or other parts of the grapevine, and from phylloxera, on arrival. (Decree of Apr. 7, 1887; R. G. Bl. p. 155.) The fee for the inspection of rooted plants is at the rate of 0.01 Reichsmark per 1 kilogram net weight, the minimum fee for any shipment being 1 Reichsmark. (Decree of July 5, 1930; R. G. Bl. p. 203.)

CACTI, TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, and parts thereof not included among dicotyledonous trees and shrubs (except when prohibited by other regulations)¹: Shipments subject to thorough inspection for San Jose scale on arrival (Decree of Nov. 3, 1931, and circular of Nov. 26, 1931, as amended; R. G. Bl. I; 74, 1931, p. 670, etc., and Rundschreiben des R. M. f. E. u. L. an Landerregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II: 41258.) See page 9, Class B.

1. See the decree of June 3, 1930, pp. 11-12; decree of Mar. 28, 1929, p. 13; decree of Feb. 2, 1932, p. 13; and decree of Mar. 18, 1936, p. 14.

AZALEA INDICA, plants of, from any source: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom from specified pests and diseases. (Decree of Nov. 9, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 75, 1932, p. 528.)

- * FRESH FRUITS from certain countries must be imported in the original pack only, and are subject to inspection for San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.), and apple maggot (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh) on arrival at the port of entry. (Decree of Nov. 3, 1931, circular of Nov. 26, 1931, decree of July 8, 1932, etc.) See page 7.
- * FRESH CHERRIES FROM ANY SOURCE: To prevent the introduction of the European cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis cerasi L.), each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom from that pest. (Decree of Apr. 27, 1929; R. G. Bl. I, 1929, p. 92.) See page 14.

POTATOES from countries other than the United States and France: To prevent the introduction of potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from that disease. (Decree of Mar. 7, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 6, 1930.)

FRESH VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS, aerial parts of plants, except fruits, from FRANCE, whose entry and transit are not prohibited by article 1 of the decree of February 23, 1932 (see list under "Importation prohibited"), may be imported from March 15 to November 15 of each year under certificate of origin in uninfested land and phytosanitary certificate. (Decree of Feb. 23, 1932; R. G. Bl. I; 13, 1932, p. 91.)

- * SUBTERRANEAN PARTS OF PLANTS, SEEDS (except those of Pinus sylvestris and Picea excelsa), TROPICAL FRUITS, CEREALS, AND VEGETABLES for food and other purposes (including fresh mushrooms). (Decree of Nov. 17, 1934; Z 1101-681 II; see p. 10), drugs and raw materials for technical and medicinal purposes, from the United States, except as prohibited by other regulations, are not restricted by the decree of November 3, 1931, and the circular of November 26, 1931, as amended. (See p. 9, Class C.) However, subterranean parts of plants, with the same exceptions, are subject to the phylloxera restrictions, and bulbs, corms, and tubers also are subject to the certification requirements of the decree of July 7, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 24, 1930, p. 204.) See page 9, Class C.

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

Importation of Grapevines Prohibited

In accordance with the provisions of the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the importation into Germany is prohibited of grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine, especially of branches and foliage.

Importation of Grapes Permitted

Table grapes may be imported when packed without grapevine leaves in boxes, cases, baskets, or well-headed barrels, easy to inspect.

Wine grapes and grape marc may be imported only when packed in tightly closed barrels. (Decree of Oct. 31, 1879; R. G. Bl. p. 303; and decree of July 4, 1883; R. G. Bl. p. 153, etc.)

Shipper's Declaration and Phylloxera Certificate Required

Shipments of rooted plants and parts thereof, other than grapes, the entry of which is not prohibited by the San Jose scale and apple maggot and other special quarantines, must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and by a phylloxera certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin, as follows:

The shipper's declaration shall:

1. Affirm that the entire contents of the shipment proceed from his establishment;
2. Indicate the receiving point and address of the consignee;
3. Affirm that no grapevines are included in the shipment;
4. State whether the shipment contains plants with earth on the roots;
5. Bear the signature of the shipper.

The phylloxera certificate shall affirm:

1. That the plants were taken from ground separated from grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority;

2. That the ground itself contains no grapevines;
3. That the place has not been used as a depot for that plant;
4. That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their complete extirpation had been affected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of three years, thus insuring the complete destruction of phylloxera and roots. (Decree of July 4, 1883, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl. p. 153, etc.)

RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE MAGGOT

The original San Jose Scale Decree of February 5, 1898, prohibited the importation into Germany of all living plants or parts thereof from the United States, but the Edict of May 8, 1907, now superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended, and the circular of November 26, 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, 1931, p. 670, and Rundschreiben des R. M. f. E. u. L. an die Landerregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II: 41258), group plants into Class A, entry absolutely prohibited; B, importation conditional; and C, importation unrestricted; and they prescribe that fresh fruits may be imported only when found free from San Jose scale and apple maggot.

Decree of November 3, 1931, to Prevent the Introduction of San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.), and apple maggot (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh) (R. G. Bl. I, p. 670; R. Z. Bl. p. 362), as amended by those of July 8, 1932 (R. G. Bl. I p. 351; R. Z. Bl. p. 270), and April 20, 1933 (R. G. Bl. p. 230; R. Z. Bl. p. 277).

Importation of Living Plants Prohibited from Certain Countries

Article 1. (1) To prevent the introduction of San Jose scale, (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.), the importation is prohibited, until further notice, of living plants and fresh parts thereof from America, Australia (including New Zealand and Tasmania), Austria, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Mesopotamia (Iraq), and the Union of South Africa.

(2) The same prohibition applies to the containers and articles of any kind that have served for packing or storing such plants or parts of plants.

Provision for Entry Subject to Inspection

(3) The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture, in cooperation with the Federal Minister of Finance, may prescribe that the importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof from the countries named in paragraph 1, against which the suspicion of San Jose scale exists, be permitted through certain customs offices and on condition that an inspection of the shipment at the port of entry, at the expense of the interested person, reveals no infestation or suspicion of infestation by that pest.

Fresh Fruits May Be Imported

Only through Authorized Ports and in Original Packages

Art. 2. (1) Fresh fruits (deciduous) and fresh refuse of fruits,¹ that originate in the countries named in paragraph 1 of article 1, until further notice, may be imported only through customs offices designated by the Federal Government, in the original packages alone,² and only on condition that as a result of an inspection of the shipment for San Jose scale at the port of entry, at the expense of the interested person, and in the case of those originating in the United States and Canada, also for the apple maggot (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh), no infestation or suspicion of infestation is found.

(See also Regulations under part II, decree of Nov. 3, 1931, on the entry of dried fruits, and the so-called southern fruits and on the inspection of imported fruits, p. 10.)

Note 1. The regulations on the importation of fresh fruits and refuse thereof apply also to the importation of nuts, oranges, mandarins, lemons, and other citrus fruits. Both mature and immature (ripe and unripe) nuts are to be inspected if green husks still adhere to them. (R. F. M. of Mar. 15, 1934, Z 1101-216 II; R. Z. Bl. p. 168 - R. F. M. of Mar. 27 and Apr. 9, 1934, Z 1101-246 II, 275 II; R. Z. Bl. p. 212, 244 - R. F. M. of July 4, 1934, Z 1101-483 II.)

Note 2. The importation of fresh fruits and fresh refuse thereof from Austria and Hungary is permitted in bulk also, on condition that the shipments are accompanied by certificates of origin and health issued by the official plant protection service of the country of origin and the other conditions of the decree of November 3, 1931, are complied with. The said certificate must affirm that the shipment was inspected and found free from San Jose scale, and that in the locality in which the shipment originated San Jose scale had not hitherto appeared. (R. F. M. of Aug. 8, 1932, Z 1101 - 833 II. On the importation of such consignments from Hungary, the railroad cars

Exceptions Provided For

Art. 3. (1) The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to the provisions of articles 1 and 2 under necessary safeguards.¹

REGULATIONS UNDER THE DECREE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1931.

(Circular of Nov. 26, 1931, II 41258)

I. Importation of Living Plants and Fresh Parts of Plants

Classification of Plants for Importation

Living plants and fresh parts thereof are divided into three groups according to their species:

(Note 2 cont'd from p. 7).

containing the goods must bear on each side door an unbroken seal with the impression "M. Kir. Novenyvedelmi Szolgalat Budapest".

As for consignments of fruit declared to be of origin in a European country, the country of origin must always be established, according to the provision of Part II, No. 5 of the Anleitung für die Zollabfertigung.

Note 1. No restrictions apply under these regulations, apart from the cases covered by article 4 and those covered by the circular of January 31, 1934 - II/Z - 242, to:

- (a) The importation of bouquets and cut flowers (not potted plants) brought in by travellers, not for commercial purposes (R. F. M. Apr. 19, 1934, Z 1101-161 II; R. Z. Bl. p. 267);
- (b) The importation of funeral wreaths, bouquets, and cut flowers (not potted plants) which are brought in personally for the decoration of graves and coffins, family reunions, religious festivals, and the like. (R. F. M. of Apr. 19, 1934, Z 1101 - 161 II; R. Z. Bl. p. 267.);
- (c) The importation of blackberries, bilberries, raspberries, red whortleberries and wild strawberries in restricted frontier traffic from Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia (R. F. M. of Aug. 29, 1932, Z 1101 - 911 II; of Oct. 2, 1933, Z 1101 - 308 II; and of Feb. 5, 1934, Z 1101 - 53 II).

1. Plants and parts of plants that are unconditionally excluded from importation (A);
2. Plants and parts of plants whose importation is conditionally permitted (B);
3. Plants and parts of plants that may be imported without restriction (C).

Dried Plants are Classed as Living Plants

Plants and parts of plants in the dry state also are to be regarded as fresh and are to be treated as living plants.

The Three Classes of Plants

A. Those unconditionally excluded from importation are living dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of all kinds (except cacti); also seedlings and plants, as well as parts thereof, such as twigs, scions, layers, cuttings, etc. In this group are included all deciduous fruit trees and shrubs, as well as nut and ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds.

B. The importation is to be permitted, insofar as other regulations do not prohibit (for example, the prohibition of importation of conifers, rooted carnations, and carnation cuttings), of cacti, as well as plants not included among dicotyledonous trees and shrubs and parts thereof, on condition that they are not packed with plants of class A, and that inspection by a technical official at the port of entry does not establish any infestation or suspicion of the infestation with San Jose scale.

C. Importation unrestricted: Until further notice (except as prohibited by other regulations (for example, importation of potatoes and diseased flower bulbs and tubers is prohibited) all subterranean parts of plants, all kinds of seeds (except those prohibited by special quarantines, tropical fruits (except citrus fruits) cereals, and vegetables for food and as luxuries, drugs and technical raw material for medicinal purposes, and raw material for technical manufacture.

Shipments that include plants of the different groups are subject, in their entirety, to the conditions of the most restricted group.

For plants of group A the right is reserved, in individual cases, for special reasons, to permit exceptions to the import prohibition, when guaranties are given against the introduction of San Jose scale.

The provisions of these regulations apply to living plants and fresh parts thereof, but not to fruit, brought in as baggage by passengers (travelers).

Fresh Mushrooms Placed in Class C

The Order of November 17, 1934; Z 1101 - 681 II, prescribes that fresh mushrooms are to be regarded as vegetables for food purposes in the sense of group C of the circular of November 26, 1931. Consequently that product is exempt from the import prohibitions of the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended.

Importation Permitted only through Authorized Ports

The importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof, insofar as it is permitted, may be effected only through customs offices that have been authorized for the entry of fruit.*

II. Importation of Fresh Deciduous Fruits and Fresh Refuse of Such Fruits.

Inspection of Imported Fruits

The inspection of imported fruits for the presence of San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) and apple maggot (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh) is to be carried out in accordance with "Instructions for the Inspection of Plants, Fruits, and Potatoes on Entry", as presented in the circular of July 1, 1931 - II 40305. The inspection may be entrusted only to technical specialists who have had thorough instruction in the microscopic characteristics of San Jose scale.

Dried Fruits Unrestricted

Dried fruits of any kind, and dried refuse of fruits, regardless of the degree of desiccation, are not subject to the provisions of this decree, nor do they apply to fruit brought in by passengers as baggage for their own needs during the journey (as amended by the circular of Jan. 31, 1934 - II/2,242).

* The list of authorized ports is too long for inclusion in this circular.

The so-called southern fruits, including raisins, pineapples, bananas, etc., are not to be regarded as fruit in the sense of this decree. Citrus fruits are now placed under the same restrictions as deciduous fruits.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE QUARANTINE

(Decree of Feb. 26, 1875)

Importation from the United States into Germany is prohibited of potatoes, potato peelings, and other potato refuse, as well as of sacks and other containers that have been used for packing potatoes. This prohibition does not apply to potatoes carried on vessels as ships' stores.

The importation of dried potatoes also is prohibited. (Order of Mar. 8, 1900.)

The importation of sweet potatoes is not restricted. (Order of Aug. 19, 1906.)

The importation and transit of living Colorado potato beetles, at any stage of their life history, are prohibited. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions from this prohibition (Decree of Oct. 7, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 69, 1932, p. 496.)

Importation must be made through authorized ports. (Decree of May 20, 1935; R. M. Bl. p. 518). Art. 3 of the decree of July 5, 1930; R. G. Bl. page 203, referring to fees for the inspection of rooted plants, potatoes, and fruits on importation is applicable as follows: The fee for the inspection of cherries is at the rate of 0.003 Reichsmark per 1 kilo net weight, the minimum fee for any shipment being 1 Reichsmark.

IMPORTATION OF CONIFEROUS PLANTS RESTRICTED

The entry of coniferous plants of the following genera is prohibited until further notice: Abies (fir), Picea (spruce), Pinus (pine), Pseudotsuga, and Tsuga, or parts thereof.

The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed only with each other, and unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from plants of the above-mentioned genera or of parts thereof. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition. Transit shipment under customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of June 3, 1930, R. G. Bl. I, No. 20, 1930, p. 188.)

(The phrase "The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed with each other" is understood to mean that coniferous plants, other than those named above, will not be permitted entry unless those of a single genus are packed by themselves, or unless those of several genera, other than those named above, are packed together. In other words, coniferous plants of the genera above named, and nonconiferous plants, may not be included in any shipment of coniferous plants offered for importation under the provisions of this decree.)

IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS AND CORMS RESTRICTED

The entry of flower bulbs and corms is not allowed, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from the following plant diseases or insect pests: Yellow disease (Bacterium Pseudomonas hyacinthi Wakk.) Sclerotinia rot (Sclerotinia bulborum (Wakk.) Rehm.) black rot of bulbs (Sclerotium) Rhizoctonia tuliparum (Kleb.) Whetzel and Arthur), fire disease (Botrytis parasitica tulipae (Lib.) E. F. Hopkins), Penicillium rot (Penicillium sp.), eelworm disease of bulbs (Anguil-
lulina Tylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Cerv. and v. Ben.), greater and lesser narcissus flies (Merodon spp. and Eumerus spp.), and the bulb mite (Rhizoglyphus echinopus hyacinthi Bvd.)

Transit through Germany under customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of July 7, 1930; B. G. Bl. I; 24, 1930, p. 204.)

IMPORTATION OF ELM AND SOUTHERN POPLAR PROHIBITED

The importation of rooted plants of the genus Ulmus and of the Canadian poplar (Populus canadensis deltoides Marshall), as well

as of cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts of such plants, is prohibited until further notice.

The importation of other deciduous plants than those named in article 1, or cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts thereof, is permitted only when the consignment is accompanied by a certificate in the German language and that of the country of origin, affirming that the shipment was inspected and that it does not contain plants or parts thereof above mentioned.

The Imperial Minister of Agriculture can make exceptions to these provisions.

The direct transit of the above mentioned plants and their parts is permitted under customs supervision. (Decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63.)

IMPORTATION OF PINE AND SPRUCE SEEDS PROHIBITED

The importation into Germany of pine and spruce seeds and of pine and spruce cones containing seeds (Tariff No. 95) is prohibited as of March 15, 1929. (Decree of Feb. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl. I: 11, 1929, p. 76.)

Amended by the Decree of September 13, 1929 (R. G. Bl. I: 35, 1929, p. 147), to prohibit the importation into Germany of seeds, and of cones containing seeds of the Scotch pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and of the Norway spruce (Picea excelsa Link) only; Provided that these seeds may be imported into Germany, in exceptional cases, if the importer has obtained an import permit from the German Minister of Agriculture. Until further notice, no permit is required to import the seeds of other species of pine or spruce (Pinus or Picea).

IMPORTATION OF CARNATIONS PROHIBITED

To prevent the introduction of the Carnation leaf roller (Tortrix pronubana Hbn.), the entry of rooted carnations and carnation cuttings is prohibited until further notice. The entry of cut flowers of carnations also is prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year.

The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition.

The unrestricted transit through Germany of the above-named plants under customs supervision is permitted. (Decrees of Mar. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl. I: 15, 1929, p. 83. Decree of Sept. 30, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 68, 1932, p. 492.)

IMPORTATION OF FRESH CHERRIES RESTRICTED

The importation of fresh cherries attacked or suspected of being attacked by the maggot of the European cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis cerasi L.) is prohibited until further notice. Shipments of this fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the communal authorities of the place of origin and by a sanitary certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, vouching for the freedom of the fruit from the maggot of the cherry fruit fly. Shipments will be inspected at the port of entry. Transit shipment through Germany under Customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of Apr. 27, 1929, R. G. Bl. I, 1929, p. 92.)

IMPORTATION OF WILD PLANTS PROHIBITED

(Decree of Mar. 18, 1936; R. G. Bl. No. 25, Mar. 23, 1936)

The object of this decree is to protect wild plants and animals from wanton destruction or injury. Article 6 prescribes as follows:

Art. 6. It is forbidden to carry, to send, to hold for sale, to import or export, to turn over to others, to acquire, to take in custody, or to deal in plants and parts of plants of the protected species named in article 4 or of the fresh or dried protected plant parts named in article 5.

Fully Protected Plants Named in Article 4

1. Pteretis struthiopteris - Struthiopteris germanica, ostrich fern
2. Phyllitis scolopendrium Newman - Scolopendrium vulgare Smith, hartstongue
3. Osmunda regalis L., royal fern
4. Stipa pennata L., feather grass
5. Lilium martagon L., turban or turk's cap lily
6. Fritillaria meleagris L., snakeshead
7. Narcissus pseudonarcissus L., common daffodil
8. Orchids, adder's grass, Orchidaceae of the following genera and species: Cypripedium calceolus L., Cephalanthera, Nigritella, Platanthera, Ophrys, Limodorum abortivum (L.) Swartz, Orchis

9. Dianthus caesius Smith, Cheddar pink
10. Anemone narcissiflora L., narcissus-flowered anemone
11. Anemone alpina L., alpine anemone including the yellow subspecies, A. sulphurea L.
12. Anemone silvestris L., wood anemone
13. Aquilegia spp., all native species
14. Pulsatilla spp., all native species
15. Adonis vernalis L., spring adonis
16. Nymphaea alba L., white waterlily
17. Dictamnus albus L., white dittany
18. Daphne spp., all native species
19. Eryngium maritimum L., sea holly
20. Cyclamen europeum L., European cyclamen
21. Primula auricula L.
22. Digitalis ambigua Murr. and D. lutea L., foxgloves
23. Gentiana acaulis L., G. clusii P. & S., G. kochiana P. & S., G. ciliata L., G. pneumonanthe L., G. lutea L.
24. Leontopodium alpinum L., edelweiss

Partially Protected Plants Named in Article 5

The underground parts (rhizomes, bulbs) or the rosettes of wild plants of the following species:

1. Convallaria majalis L., lily-of-the-valley
2. Scilla spp., all native species of squill
3. Muscari spp., all native species of grape hyacinth
4. Galanthus nivalis L., snowdrop
5. Leucojum vernum L., spring snowflake
6. Gladiolus spp., all native species
7. Helleborus niger L., christmas rose
8. Saxifraga spp., all rosette-bearing species of saxifrage
9. Primula spp., all native species of primrose.