

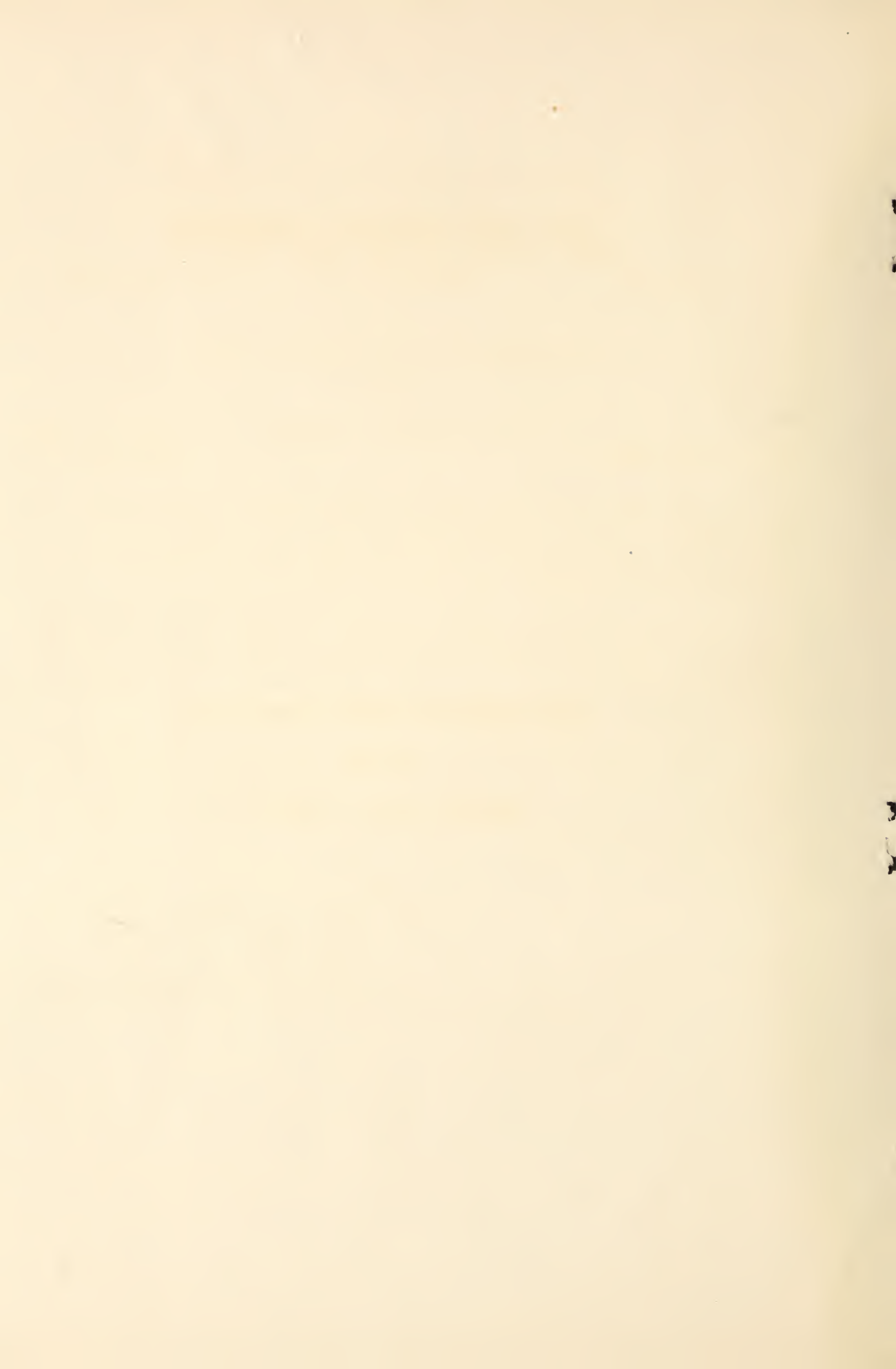
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B. E. P. Q.--428

March 26, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
BRITISH COLONY OF CEYLON



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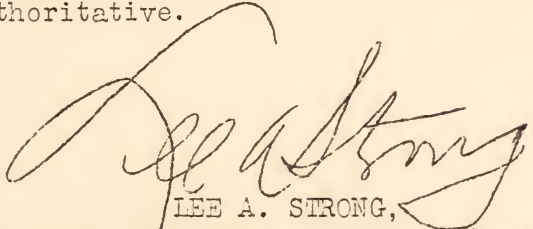
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
BRITISH COLONY OF CEYLON

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Ceylon has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge of Foreign Information Service Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10 of 1924, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of Ceylon.

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 of the Ordinance and regulations, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.



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



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

BRITISH COLONY OF CEYLON

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10, June 27, 1924.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

HEVEA spp. seeds or plants from the Western Hemisphere:
Importation prohibited under any circumstances, to prevent
the introduction of the South American leaf-disease
(Melanopsammopsis (Dothidella) ulei (Henn.) Stahel).

TEA SEED (Thea sinensis L.): Importation prohibited directly or in-
directly from India, to prevent the introduction of blister
blight (Exobasidium vexans Mass.). (Art. 3, General Regu-
lations, p. 3.)

COCONUT PLANTS (Cocos nucifera L.): Importation from any source
prohibited, to prevent the introduction of coccids. (Art.
3, General Regulations, p. 3.)

Importation Restricted

HEVEA spp. plants or seeds from the Eastern Hemisphere:
Importation prohibited except under written permit from the
Director of Agriculture, previously obtained. (Art. 3, General
Regulations, p. 3.)

LIVING PLANTS, TREES, ROOTS, BULBS, or portions thereof (except
potatoes, onions, ginger, turmeric, and culinary seeds imported
for consumption); coconuts in husks (only through the port of
Colombo); citrus fruits and cottonseed: Must be accompanied
by an inspection certificate of competent authority if
exported from a country with recognized plant inspection
service. Certificate to be affixed to mail packages.

In the absence of the certificate, shipments from such countries and those from countries not having a recognized plant inspection service, shall be inspected and treated in accordance with the findings. (Art. 4, General Regulations, p. 3.)

COTTON AND COTTONSEED from the United States may enter the port of Colombo only, and subject to disinfection at Bombay, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis Boh.). (Regulation of Sept. 20, 1927, p. 4.)

PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE NO. 10, JUNE 27, 1924

Definitions

The following terms are thus defined by this Ordinance:

"Plant" shall include all members of the vegetable kingdom, whether living or dead, or any part or parts of such but shall not include canned or preserved fruits or vegetables;

"Pest" shall include any insect or animal which shall in any stage of its development eat, destroy, or otherwise injure any plant;

"Disease" shall include any fungus or organism of vegetable origin which shall injure, destroy, or be parasitic upon any plant.

Section 9 of this Ordinance empowers the Governor in Executive Council to make regulations for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the island and the distribution therein of weeds, or of pests and diseases injurious to, or destructive of, plants.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Schedule under Section 9 of Ordinance No. 10)

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Article 1. No plants shall be imported into Ceylon, except through the ports of Colombo and Talai-Mannar.

Special Permit Required to Import Specimens of Live Insects

Art. 2. No person shall land or import a living specimen of any insect or invertebrate animal not already known to exist in Ceylon without written permission previously obtained of the Director of Agriculture, provided that the Director of Agriculture, or the Director, Colombo Museum, may make such importations as may be required for scientific investigations.

Importation Prohibited

Art. 3. No person shall land or import:

1. Seeds or plants of Hevea spp. from the Western Hemisphere under any circumstances, and from the Eastern Hemisphere, except under permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture, previously obtained.
2. Tea seed (Thea sinensis L.) directly or indirectly from any place in India.
3. Coconut plants (Cocos nucifera L.).
4. Coconuts in husk except through the port of Colombo.

Importation Subject to Inspection or Disinfection

Art. 4. (1) The following imports shall, before passing out of customs, be dealt with as prescribed below:

- (a) All living plants, tubers, roots, bulbs, or portions thereof (except potatoes, onions, ginger, turmeric, and culinary seeds and vegetables imported for consumption), together with the packages, cases, pots, or coverings in which they may be packed.
- (b) All coconuts in husks.
- (c) All citrus fruits.
- (d) Cottonseeds (Gossypium spp.).

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

(2) Each importation of plants, otherwise than by mail, from a country with recognized inspection service, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued after inspection, and not more than 14 days prior to date of shipment, by a duly authorized official of the country of export, affirming freedom of the plants from pests or disease. Such certificate must be produced to the Customs Officer at the port of entry.



(3) A copy certificate must be affixed to each mail package, but the original need not be produced to the Customs Officer.

(4) The certificate shall be transmitted by the Customs Officer to the inspector in charge of the Colombo Fumigatorium.

Inspection Authorized

(5) The inspector in charge of the Colombo Fumigatorium may open and examine the contents of any consignment or package imported or believed to have been imported, notwithstanding the fact that the consignment may be accompanied by, or the package may have attached thereto, the duly authorized copy certificate.

(6) In the case of the importation of plants from a country where no recognized service of plant inspection is maintained, and in the case of a consignment of plants which is not accompanied by copy certificates as above mentioned, or of a package of plants imported by mail to which a copy certificate is not attached, the plants before passing out of the customs shall be subjected to inspection at the fumigatorium. Whenever possible, mail packages should be packed in wooden boxes.

A close lookout will be kept for the following pests:
Cotton boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis Boh.), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitidis capitata Wied.), European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.), and the Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica Newm.).

Infested Plants Disinfected or Destroyed

(7) Any imported plants which on inspection are found to be unhealthy or attacked by any pest or disease shall be subjected to fumigation or disinfection as may be deemed necessary by the inspector.

(8) Any imported plants which in the judgment of the inspector cannot be cleaned by fumigation or other treatment shall, with the packing and package, be destroyed at the expense of the consignee.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED FROM THE UNITED STATES

(Regulation of Sept. 20, 1927)

No person shall land or import any seed, unginned cotton, or lint of any species of Gossypium from America except at the port of Colombo via Bombay and unless accompanied by a certificate of efficient disinfection from the Controller of Customs, Bombay, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis Boh.).