

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
Washington, D.C.

B. E. P. Q.--429

March 27, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



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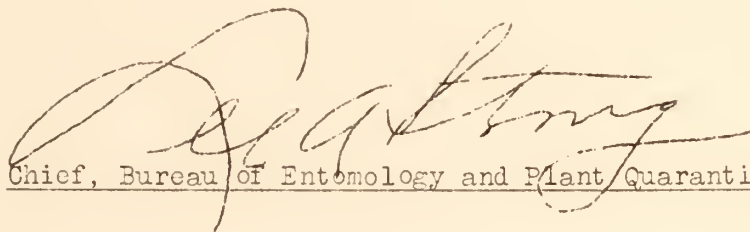
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
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This summary of the phytosanitary import restrictions of the Netherlands East Indies has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, 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 his translations of the original and German texts of the Decrees of September 27, and November 3, 1926, and that of October 21, 1929, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Directeur van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel), of the Netherlands East Indies.

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 decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.


Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
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BASIC LEGISLATION

Law of September 27, 1926, article 2 (Staatsblad von Ned. Indie No. 427).

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

HEVEA BRASILIENSIS, LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
(Law of Sept. 27, 1926, as amended by that of Oct. 14, 1932.)

Importation Restricted

HEVEA BRASILIENSIS: THE SEEDS may be imported from South America only under a special authorization from the Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. (Decree of Sept. 27, 1926, as amended by that of Oct. 14, 1932.)

HEVEA BRASILIENSIS Mill. Arg. SEEDS, LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF from countries other than South America: Certificate of the phytopathological service of the country of origin affirming that the trees from which this material was obtained are free from Fusicladium macrosporum Kuyper, Phytophthora faberi Maubl., and Phytophthora meadi McRae. (Section V, article 1 (3), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

PLANT MATERIAL OTHER THAN THAT ITEMIZED IN SECTION IV of the Decree of November 3, 1926: Phytosanitary certificate by a competent official of the Government (or one of the branches thereof) of the country of origin. (Section V, article 1, Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.) (See p. 8)

POTATOES from Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, and the United States: Certificate of competent authority of country of origin affirming that the potatoes have been found free from wart, (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.) and that this disease does not occur in the field where the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom. (Section V, article 1 (2), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926, and the Decree of Oct. 21, 1929.) (See pp. 8 and 10.)

PLANT MATERIAL FROM CHINA: No certificate of competent authority required, but the shipment will be subject to inspection on arrival. (Section V, article 1 (4), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

FRUITS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES (EXCEPT CHINA): Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin affirming freedom from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; inspection on arrival and release only on issuance of an import permit. (Decree of October 21, 1929.) (See p. 10.)

FRUITS ASSEMBLED IN THE NETHERLANDS for export to Netherlands East Indies: Phytosanitary certificate issued by the Phytopathological Service of the Netherlands. (Section V, article 1 (5), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

CACAO PLANTS (Theobroma cacao L.) FROM AMERICA: Declaration by competent authority of country of origin that they were grown in Europe in European soil from seeds produced in America. (Section V, article 1 (6), Decree of November 3, 1926.) (See p. 9.)

FLAXSEED (Linum usitatissimum): Special permit required for its importation. (Decree effective Jan. 1, 1934, p. 11.)

Importation Unrestricted

PLANT MATERIAL ITEMIZED IN SECTION IV of the Decree of November 3, 1926. (See pp. 5-8.)

Definitions

1. "Plant material" shall include seeds, fresh fruits, living plants, and parts thereof.
2. "Director" signifies the Director of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of the Netherlands East Indies.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANT MATERIAL TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS

(Decree of the Governor-General, Sept. 27, 1926; Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie, No. 427, 1926)

Importation of Hevea Plants and Seeds from South America

Article 1. Concerns the importation of Hevea plants and seeds from South America.

Importation of Other Plants Restricted

Art. 2. (1) The importation of living plant material, other than that referred to in article 1 (without prejudice to the provisions of articles 4 and 7) is permitted only through the ports authorized for that purpose by the Director and with due observance of the provisions promulgated by him.

Art. 3. prescribes that the importer shall pay inspection fees.

Exceptions Provided For

Art. 4. Under conditions to be imposed by him, the Director may permit the importation into the Netherlands East Indies of plant material such as that referred to in article 2, in respect to which the provisions of this decree have not been observed.

Art. 5. Provides for penalties for infractions of the regulations.

Art. 6. Provides for the appointment of officials charged with the detection of infractions.

Special Exemptions

Art. 7. This decree does not apply to the importation of:

- (a) Living plant material for the importation of which special regulations are or will be established;
- (b) Seeds obviously intended for consumption;
- (c) Living plant material to be indicated by the Director.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree No. 9760 - A.Z., Nov. 3, 1926, as amended)

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Article 1. The Director has resolved to designate the following as ports of entry:

- (a) For seeds, living plants, and parts of living plants - Tandjoeng Priok, and Medan (Belawan Beli).
- (b) For fresh fruits by mail: Tandjoeng Priok, Semarang, Soerabaja, Sabang, Oelee Lheue, Padang, Benkoelen, Palembang, Djambi, Rengat, Bengkulu, Medan (Belawan Beli), Pang-

- kalpinang, Tandjoeng, Pandan, Pontianak, Lingkas (Tarakan),*
Samarinda, Balikpapan,* Manado, Makassar, and Boela.
- (c) For potatoes by mail: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan, Lingkas
(Tarakan),* Balikpapan,* and Manado.
- (d) For tea seeds: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan, Palembang, and Padang.
- (e) For plant material intended for experiments of the Coconut
Experiment Station at Manado: Manado.

Sections II and III. Concern the appointment of technical inspectors.

SECTION IV. IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Living plant material to which the provisions of the Decree
of September 27, 1926, are not applicable:

- (a) Seeds of the following-named vegetables, herbs, fruits, and
medicinal plants:

Allium spp.: chive, garlic, leek
onion, shallot, etc.

Anethum graveolens L., dill

Anthriscus cerefolium Hoffm., chervil

Artemisia abrotanum L., southernwood

Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus

Brassica spp.: broccoli, cabbage,
cauliflower, kale, mustard,
rutabaga, turnip, etc.

Capsicum annuum L., red pepper

Cichorium intybus L., chicory, witloof

Cochlearia officinalis L., scurvy grass

Coriandrum sativum L., coriander

Cynara scolymus L., globe artichoke

Daucus carota L., carrot

Foeniculum vulgare Hill, fennel

Fragaria spp., strawberries

Lactuca sativa L., lettuce

Lavandula (officinalis) vera D.C., lavender

Leontodon, see Taraxacum

Lepidium sativum L., peppergrass

Lycopersicum esculentum Mill, tomato

Melissa officinalis L., balm

Mentha spp., mints

Ocimum basilicum L., basil

Origanum majorana L., marjoram

Pastinaca sativa L., parsnip

Pimenta officinalis Berg., allspice

Pimpinella anisum L., anise

Portulaca oleracea L., purslane

Radicula armoracia Robins,
horseradish

Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum Brit.
Rend., watercress

Raphanus sativus L., radish

Rheum rhaponticum L., rhubarb

Ribes spp., currants and goose-
berries

Rosmarinus officinalis L., rosemary

Rubus spp., blackberries, raspberries

Rumex spp., sorrel

Salvia spp., sage

Satureia spp., savory

Scandix - see Anthriscus

Scorzonera hispanica L., salsify

Sinapis - see Brassica

Sisymbrium - see Radicula nasturtium-
aquaticum

Solanum melongena L., eggplant

Spinacea oleracea L., spinach

Taraxacum officinale Weber, dandelion

Tetragonia expansa Thunb., New
Zealand spinach

Thymus vulgaris L., thyme

Valerianella olitoria Moench,
cornsalad

*Only the ports of Balikpapan and Lingkas (Tarakan) are authorized for
the entry of commercial shipments. (See Decree of Oct. 21, 1929, p. 10.)

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

Abutilon	Dimorphotheca
Adonis	Eccremocarpus (Calampelis)
Ageratum	Eschscholtzia
Agrostemma	Gaillardia
Althaea	Gerardia
Alyssum	Gerbera
Amaranthus	Gilia
Ammobium	Gloxinia
Anemone	Gomphrena
Antigonon	Gypsophila
Antirrhinum	Helianthus
Aquilegia	Helichrysum
Arctotis	Heliotropium
Aristolochia	Helipterum (Acroclinium, Rhodanthe)
Asparagus	Hibiscus
Aster	Iberis
Begonia	Impatiens
Bellis	Inula
Bidens	Ipomoea
Boltonia	Kniphofia (Tritonia)
Boussingaultia	Leptosiphon
Buphthalmum	Linaria
Cacalia	Lobelia
Calceolaria	Lunaria
Calendula	Lychnis
Campanula	Matricaria
Canna	Matthiola
Carduus	Maurandia
Celosia	Mediola
Centauria	Mimulus
Cheiranthus	Mirabilis
Chrysanthemum	Myosotis
Cineraria	Nemesia
Clarkia	Nemophila
Clematis	Nicotiana
Clerodendron	Nigella
Cobaea	Nycterinia
Coleus	Oenothera
Convolvulus	Passiflora
Coreopsis	Pelargonium
Cosmos (Cosmea)	Pentstemon
Cyphea	Perilla
Cyclamen	Petunia
Cynara	Phacelia
Cynoglossum	Phlox
Dahlia	Physalis
Delphinium	Poinsettia
Dianthus	Portulaca
Digitalis	Potentilla

Primula	Solanum
Pyrethrum	Stevia
Quanoelit (Mina)	Stokesia
Reseda	Streptocarpus
Ricinus	Tagetes
Rosa	Thelesperma (Cosmidium)
Rudbeckia	Thunbergia
Salpiglossis	Tithonia
Salvia	Torenia
Sanvitalia	Trachelium
Saponaria	Tropaeolum
Scabiāsa	Verbena
Schizanthus	Vinca (Lochnera)
Senecio	Viola
Silene	Volutarella (Amberboa)
	Zinnia

(c) As amended by Decree No. 7345-A, August 12, 1929:

1. Vegetables, onions, bulbous plants (except potatoes), beets, and root crops intended for consumption or medicinal purposes;
2. Shallots and garlic;
3. Dried fruits and parts thereof, such as almonds, peanuts, grain, chestnuts, caraway seeds, cloves, Jesuit's nut (Trapa bicornis L., T. natans L., ling-kok), nutmegs, walnuts, pakwo, pepper, rice, etc., for consumption or medicinal purposes.

(d) Coconuts from which the husks have been removed.

(e) Spawn of edible mushrooms.

(f) Sugarcane cuttings imported through Tandjoenk Priok and Soerabaja for scientific purposes and addressed to the Director of the Experiment Station of the Java Sugar Industry at Pasoeroean.

SECTION V. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PLANT MATERIAL

With respect to the permissible importation of living plant material into the Netherlands East Indies, the following provisions are applicable:

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Article 1. (1) The importation of the plant material referred to in article 2 of the Decree of September 27, 1926 (except as indicated in the following paragraphs) is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a competent official of the government of the country of origin or one of the branches thereof.

- (a) Indicating the species to which the plant material belongs or from which it was derived;
- (b) The quantity and weight thereof;
- (c) Affirming that at the time of shipment the said material was, according to his conviction, free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants.

Restrictions on the Importation of Potatoes

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the importation of potatoes from the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Poland, England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, United States, and Canada is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an official phytopathological institution of the country of origin affirming that the potatoes were found free from wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb) Perc.), and that this disease does not occur in the field in which the potatoes were grown, nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom. (See also the Decree of Oct. 21, 1929, p. 10.)

Restrictions on the Importation of Hevea

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the importation of seeds, living plants and parts thereof of Hevea brasiliensis is permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological institute of the country of origin, affirming that the trees from which the plant material was taken are free from the South American leaf disease (Melanopsammopsis ulei (Henn.) Stahel) = (Fusicladium macrosporium Kuyper) and from phytophthora leaf-fall diseases (Phytophthora faberi Maube. and P. meadi McRae), and that on the estate or estates where the said trees grew no material has ever been imported from countries where these diseases occur.

Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, respectively, of this article provide (1) that plant material may be imported from China without the certificate prescribed by paragraph 1; (2) that fruits assembled in the Netherlands may

be imported if accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service at Wageningen; (3) that cacao plants (Theobroma cacao) from American may be imported only in the form of living cacao plants grown from seed in Europe in European soil.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

Art. 2. (1) The plant material referred to in the preceding article, and the containers, and packing material in which it was imported, will be allowed to proceed to the consignee only after having been inspected by the expert mentioned in Sections II and III, and found to be free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; or if that be practicable, after it has been disinfected or otherwise freed from the organisms concerned.

Articles 3, 4, 5, and 6. Concern the disposal of shipments of plant material on arrival.

SECTION VI. Fees for inspection and disinfection.

SECTION VII. Exemption of shipments of plant material intended for the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce and institutions connected with that department.

SECTION VIII. Prescribes forms for import permits, reports of seizure, etc.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND POTATOES

(Decree of Oct. 21, 1929)

The following provisions have been promulgated by the Director of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Buitenzorg, by Decree No. 9660-A, October 21, 1929, for the importation of fresh fruits and potatoes.

Ports of Entry

A. Without regard to mail shipments of fresh fruits and potatoes, to which the provisions of the Decree of November 3, 1926, remain applicable, the ports of Balikpapan and Lingkas (Tarakan) are designated as ports of entry for fresh fruits and potatoes.

B. The following regulations apply to the importation of the products named in A through the places named therein.

Import Permit Required

Article 1. Fruits and potatoes are admitted into unrestricted traffic after a permit has been issued by the chief official of the Import and Export Customs and Tariff Service, or in his name.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Art. 2. This permit will be issued only when the fruits and potatoes offered for entry are accompanied by:

- (a) A certificate signed by an expert of the government of the country of origin or one of its organizations, in which is indicated the kind and quantity (number of packages), itemized as far as necessary, and affirming that the fruit or potatoes contained in the shipment, according to his inspection, were free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants.
- (b) With respect to potatoes, in addition, a certificate issued by a phytopathological institution in the country of origin in which it is affirmed that the potatoes were found free from potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum) and that in the field in which the potatoes were grown and for a radius of 500 m. this disease does not occur.
- (c) A declaration of the phytosanitary official in charge of the national phytosanitary service in the locality or, in his absence, of the physician of the Batavian Petroleum Company (Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij) to the effect that he inspected the shipment and deemed the fruits and/or potatoes fit for entry.

Art. 3. The declaration under 2 (c) is not to be furnished by the physician concerned for fruits and/or potatoes which on inspection show:

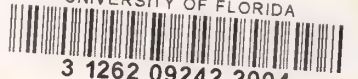
- (a)
 - 1. With respect to fruits, that these or their packing material are not free from living stages of fruit flies or fresh traces of those insects.
 - 2. With respect to potatoes, that they are not free from wart.
- (b) That they are found to be in such a dying condition, or so rotten, that it is not possible to make an inspection for the presence of the pests named under (a).

Art. 4. Fruits and/or potatoes not deemed fit for importation by the inspecting physician will be destroyed.

Special Permit Required for Flaxseed

The importation of seeds of plants of the genus Linum is permitted only under a special permit granted by the Director of Agriculture under special conditions to be imposed in each case. (Flaxseed is known also as linseed and birdseed and pharmaceutically as Semen lini.) (Decree effective Jan. 1, 1934.)

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