



**DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER PHILADELPHIA  
WEST COAST SUPPORT OFFICE**

**Excerpt News**  
**Phytosanitary/Quarantine Information**

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**Republic of Korea**

Lumber shipments of *Pinus* spp. and *Larix* spp. have been exported to the Republic of Korea stenciled with an "S-DRY" logo instead of the required "KD" logo. All shipments must follow the protocol ("Protocol Concerning the Import of Kiln Dried (KD) *U.S. pinus* and *Larix* spp. Coniferous Sawn Wood into the Republic of Korea") and be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate with the proper additional declaration.

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**Fumigation and Inspection Procedures**

The purpose of this PhytoNote is to clarify APHIS policy concerning the certification of quarantine treatments of commodities for export and the inspection of commodities for export.

1. Fumigation:

If certifying officials are going to attest to a fumigation treatment on a phytosanitary certificate, procedures in the APHIS, PPQ, Treatment Manual must be followed. This is true if the treatment is supervised by PPQ, a State or County official.

On rare occasions, under certain circumstances a notarized letter of the treatment performed can be accepted from a licensed pest control operator. Prior to these special treatments, the pest control operator should be provided with the appropriate parts of the PPQ Treatment Manual and be advised to follow these procedures. This type of unsupervised treatment should only be used when the company is not routinely involved in regulatory treatments and when other options are not available.

2. Inspection:

If a commodity being exported is being issued a phytosanitary certificate, then the commodity must be inspected. The inspection can be made of the entire shipment or an officially drawn representative sample of the shipment. The sample can be drawn by the following agencies or organizations: Federal, State, or county plant regulatory personnel; county agents or Extension Service personnel; State seed certification branches; FGIS and AMS specialists.

Export Certification Unit

Port Operations

Plant Protection and Quarantine

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**INSPECTION PROCEDURES FOR ONIONS & GARLIC**

The purpose of this PhytoNote is to provide recommendations for inspecting onions and garlic for consumption intended for export. Onion and garlic inspection for phytosanitary

certification purposes should be equivalent to inspection given to shipments offered for import into the United States.

When inspecting for diseases, such as *Sclerotium cepivorum* (white rot), check for small, poppy-seed sized sclerotia in decaying tissues. The presence of secondary infection by molds, etc., may indicate the presence of white rot.

When inspecting for nematodes, such as *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (bulb and stem nematode), look for distorted and cracked bulbs. This nematode frequently produces a discoloration and deterioration of individual scales within the bulbs which, when cross-sectioned, appear as brown rings. Such discolored tissue is usually colonized by various fungi and bacteria, which contribute to the tissue breakdown.

When inspecting for insects, such as *Bemisia argentifolii* (white fly), ensure that the shipment is free from onion or garlic tops, which frequently harbor pests. For all insects, inspect for damage and frass in and around the stem. For garlic, cut or break open a representative sample of cloves.

If symptoms described above, or other suspect symptoms or signs of infestation are present, refuse to certify unless a sample can be further tested in a laboratory to confirm the absence of the pests or diseases.

Other basis for certification may be field inspection during the growing season, or lab testing.

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